S6390-1

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

for the

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1983

Prepared by the
Research and Statistics Section
Ohio Department of Taxation

STATE OF OHIO
DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION
STATE OFFICE TOWER
P. O. BOX 530
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43216

September 12, 1984

Honorable Richard F. Celeste
Governor of Ohio
And Members of the
Ohio General Assembly

In compliance with Section 5703.42 of the Ohio Revised Code, it is my privilege to submit the 1983 Annual Report of the Ohio Department of Taxation.

This report contains descriptions and data for each of the state and local taxes administered by the Department and for the Energy Credit Program which the Department administers. In addition, a section has been included on the local government funds. The text of the report pertains to laws in effect during fiscal year 1983 (July 1, 1982 through June 30, 1983) so that data and descriptions in the various sections are generally comparable. The sections summarizing recent legislation include bills enacted or effective during the fiscal year.

I trust that the contents of this report will be of value and interest to the people of Ohio.

Respectfully submitted,

Joanne Limbach

Joanne Limbach
Tax Commissioner

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION
(As of June 30, 1983)

Joanne Limbach
Tax Commissioner

Deputy Tax Commissioner - Administration
Stephen J. Nolan

Deputy Tax Commissioner - Policy
Richard A. Levin

Deputy Tax Commissioner - Legal
Donald S. Swepston

Deputy Tax Commissioner - Tax Equalization
Walter S. McCartney

Administrative Assistant
Deborah Matthews

Administration

Budget & Fiscal Affairs . . . . . Rodger L. Whaley
Computer Operations . . . . . Richard A. Yoakum
District Administrator . . . . . Fred H. Ahlborn
Information Systems . . . . . Dennis B. Winner
Legal . . . . . Donald S. Swepston
Personnel . . . . . Martha G. Campisi
Reproduction & Supply . . . . . Don K. Matson
Research & Statistics . . . . . Ronald A. Mucha
Security . . . . . Martin A. Winters

Sales & Use Tax Division

Jurisdiction: Sales & Use Taxes

Administrator . . . . . Bernard E. Johnson
Assistant -- Technical Operations . . . . . Robert L. Henshaw
Assistant -- General Operations . . . . . K. Ray Taylor
Supervisors: Audit Review . . . . . David W. Boeder
Central Audit . . . . . Charles W. Dozer
Sales . . . . . Lowell S. Rice

Excise, Motor Fuel & Highway Use Tax Division

Jurisdiction: Highway Use, Motor Fuel, Severance, Cigarette, and Alcoholic Beverages Taxes

Administrator . . . . . Francis E. Healy
Excise Tax . . . . . James E. Jarzabek
Highway Use Tax . . . . . Richard O. Beckner
Motor Fuel Tax . . . . . Claude F. King

Estate Tax Division

Administrator . . . . . Joan E. Zuber
Administrative Assistant -- Operations . . . . . Joe Veffer
Inheritance Tax Supervisor . . . . . Mark R. Friedman

Property Tax Division
Jurisdiction: Personal Property, Intangible Property, and Financial Institutions Taxes

Administrator . . . . . Wilbur J. Margeson
Assistant . . . . . Jack W. Cook
Assistant . . . . . Robert H. Dudgeon
Audit Review . . . . . Allen D. Stoffel
Financial Institutions . . . . . Michael L. Sachs
Corporate Compliance . . . . . Leo E. Gutmann
Property Tax . . . . . Edward L. Gifford

Public Utility Tax Division
Jurisdiction: Public Utility Real and Personal Property, Intangible, and Excise Taxes

Administrator . . . . . James A. Witzel
Administrative Assistant . . . . . Keith H. Smith
Audit Supervisor . . . . . Louis J. Spisak

Income Tax Division
Jurisdiction: Individual Income Tax, Corporate Franchise Tax, and Energy Credit Program

Administrator . . . . . James J. Kamerick
Assistant -- Operations . . . . . Thomas R. Nourse
Supervisors: Audit Review . . . . . Charles E. Ortlieb
Corporate Franchise Tax -- Audit . . . . . James J. Baumann
Energy Credit Program . . . . . Lisa E. Stinziano
Individual Income Tax -- Audit . . . . . Rodgers L. Way, Jr.
Taxpayer Services . . . . . Michael R. Dundon

Tax Equalization Division
Jurisdiction: Real Property Tax

Deputy . . . . . Walter S. McCartney
Administrator . . . . . Joseph L. Boehm

INCUMBENTS IN THE OFFICE OF TAX COMMISSIONER, AND GOVERNORS SERVED, 1939 — PRESENT

Tax Commissioner	Term	Served Under Governor	Term
William S. Evatt	6/06/39 - 12/31/44	John W. Bricker	1/09/39 - 1/08/45
C. Emory Glander	1/01/45 - 1/31/51	Frank J. Lausche	1/08/45 - 1/13/47
"	" "	Thomas J. Herbert	1/13/47 - 1/10/49
"	" "	Frank J. Lausche	1/10/49 - 1/03/57
John W. Peck	2/01/51 - 1/31/54	"	" "
Stanley J. Bowers	2/01/54 - 4/14/63	"	" "
"	" "	John W. Brown	1/03/57 - 1/14/57
"	" "	C. William O'Neill	1/14/57 - 1/12/59
"	" "	Michael V. DiSalle	1/12/59 - 1/14/63
Louis J. Schneider	4/15/63 - 12/29/64	James A. Rhodes	1/14/63 - 1/11/71
Gerald A. Donahue	1/04/65 - 3/13/66	"	" "
Gail W. Porterfield	3/13/66 - 1/10/71	"	" "
Robert J. Kosydar	1/11/71 - 1/13/75	John J. Gilligan	1/11/71 - 1/13/75
Gerald S. Collins	1/13/75 - 8/28/75	James A. Rhodes	1/13/75 - 1/10/83
Edgar L. Lindley	9/11/75 - 1/10/83	"	" "
Joanne Limbach	1/10/83 - Present	Richard F. Celeste	1/10/83 - Present

NOTE: Tax Commissioner serves at pleasure of Governor (before September, 1963 served a four-year term).

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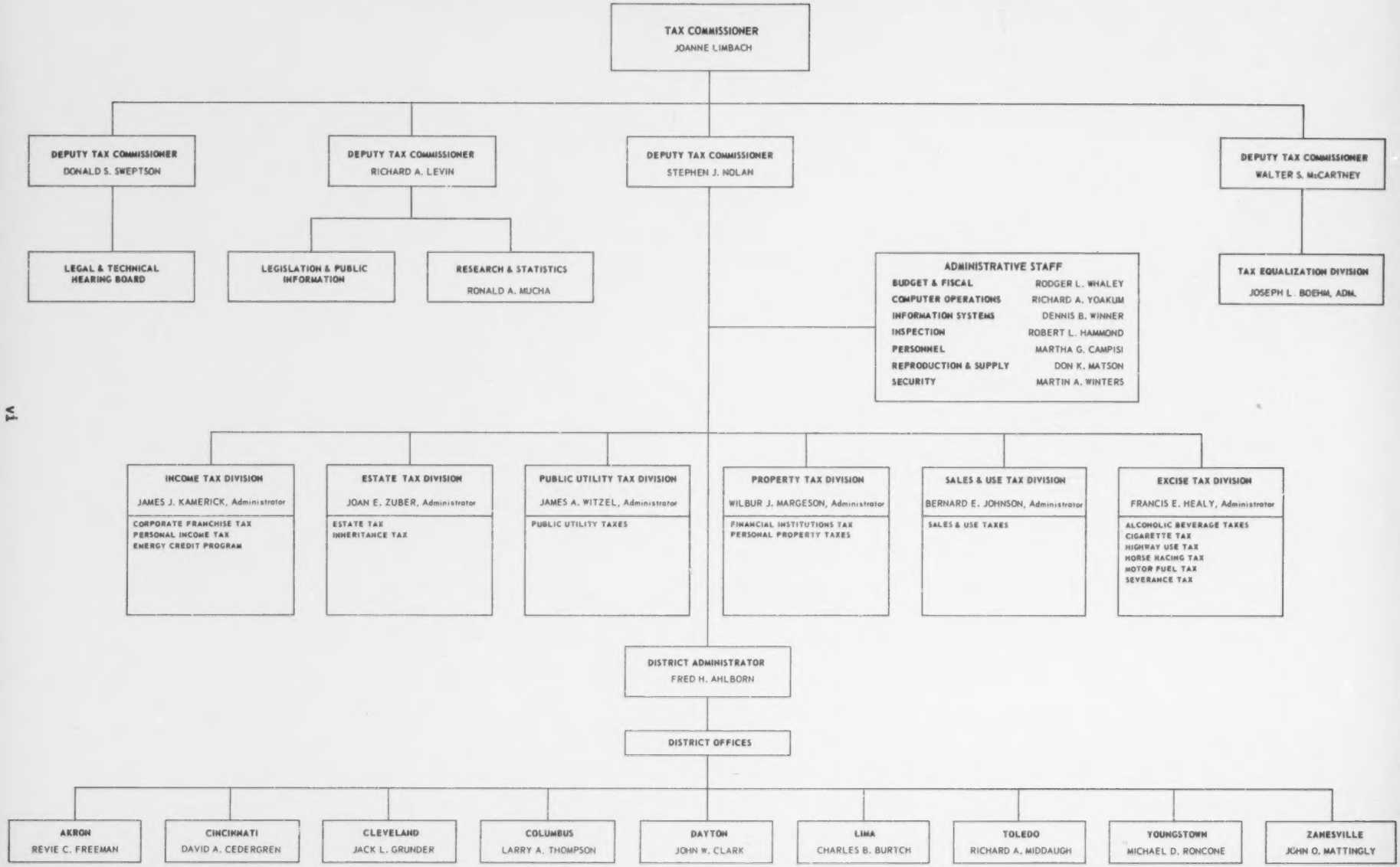
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION
ORGANIZATION CHART
(As of June 30, 1983)



DISTRICT OFFICES OF THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION AND COUNTIES SERVED

● DISTRICT OFFICES

■ CENTRAL OFFICE

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

RESPONSIBILITIES AND ORGANIZATION

OF THE

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

The Ohio Revised Code (Section 5703.05) states that, "all powers, duties, and functions of the department of taxation are vested in and shall be performed by the tax commissioner . . ." The Tax Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Ohio Senate, and serves at the pleasure of the Governor. The Tax Commissioner is responsible for the administration of most state-collected taxes and several locally-collected taxes. During fiscal year 1983, the Department of Tax Equalization was absorbed into the Department of Taxation and the supervision of the real property tax was assumed by the Tax Commissioner. In addition, the Tax Commissioner administers one non-tax program --the energy credits program. This program reduces the winter heating bills of qualified individuals.

The Commissioner is empowered to make "all tax assessments, valuations, findings, determinations, computations, and orders" which the Department is by law authorized and required to make, and to review, redetermine, or correct previous assessments, valuations, or findings. The Commissioner also is charged with promulgating rules and regulations and preparing and distributing tax returns and other reporting forms. The Commissioner is responsible for auditing returns, levying assessments and penalties, granting or denying tax refunds, and may issue, revoke, or suspend certain licenses and permits. In two instances, the personal income tax and the horse racing tax, the Commissioner is assigned the actual collection of taxes with the other administrative duties. The Tax Commissioner is also required to maintain a continuous study of the practical operation of the taxation and revenue laws of the state, the probable revenue effect of possible changes in existing laws, and the possible enactment of measures providing for other forms of taxation.

To efficiently perform these numerous functions, the Tax Commissioner is authorized by law to create the divisions and sections of employees which are deemed proper. The organization chart on page vi indicates this division structure as of June 30, 1983. In addition to four Deputy Tax Commissioners, the Tax Commissioner has created seven operating divisions responsible for specific taxes or groupings of taxes (Sales and Use, Property, Public Utility, Income, Excise, Tax Equalization, and Estate), seven administrative staff sections (Budget and Fiscal, Computer Operations, Information Systems, Personnel, Reproduction and Supply, Inspection, and Security), a Legal Section, a Research and Statistics Section, a Legislation and Public Information Section and nine District Offices located in major cities throughout Ohio with a District Administrator in the central office in Columbus. A map indicating the locations of the district offices and the counties which they serve is shown on page viii.

At the close of fiscal year 1983, there were 1,151 permanent employees in the central office and nine district offices. Expenditures of $36.0 million were made during the fiscal year to fulfill the various functions and responsibilities of the Department. Further detail for numbers of employees and expenditures is shown in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 3 shows data from applications for tax exemptions for pollution control and energy conservation facilities. Qualified facilities include: (1) air and noise pollution control facilities; (2) energy conservation facilities; (3) thermal efficiency improvement facilities; and (4) solid waste energy conversion facilities. A certificate must be issued for these facilities in order to qualify for a general tax exemption. The certification procedures for all of these facilities are administered by the Tax Commissioner. There is a similar program for water pollution control facilities, but that program is administered by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

Applications for certificates are filed by businesses with the Department of Taxation. If the Tax Commissioner, after obtaining the opinion of the Director of Environmental Protection or Director of the Department of Energy, finds that the facility meets the statutory requirements, a certificate is issued for the facility. If the facility does not meet the qualifications, the certificate is not granted. Sometimes only a portion of a facility qualifies and a certificate is issued for only that portion of

Table 1

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION STAFF STRUCTURE
AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, FISCAL YEAR 1983

Unit Of Organization	Number of Employees June 30, 1983	
Administrative Division		
Tax Commissioner	9	
Legal	22	
Budget Management	3	
Personnel	6	
Research & Statistics	7	
Information Systems	6	
Reproduction & Supply	13	
Legislation & Public Information	1	
Division Total		67
Data Processing Division		
Computer Operations	18	
Systems & Programming	17	
Data Entry	129	
Division Total		164
Property Tax Division		
Administration	9	
Intangible Processing	11	
Property Auditing	20	
Property Assessing	2	
Intangible Corporate Compliance	7	
Financial Institutions	4	
Division Total		53
Sales And Use Tax Division		
Administration	4	
Audit Review	8	
Audit Entry	22	
Sales Tax	65	
Central Audit	34	
Division Total		133
Excise Tax Division		
Administration	4	
Highway Use	34	
Motor Fuel	11	
Excise Tax	7	
Cigarette Law Enforcement	5	
Division Total		61

Unit Of Organization	Number Of Employees June 30, 1983	
District Offices		
Akron	44	
Cincinnati	56	
Cleveland	65	
Columbus	37	
Dayton	40	
Lima	22	
Toledo	26	
Youngstown	40	
Zanesville	16	
Division Total		346
Income Tax Division		
Administration	5	
Corporate Auditing	35	
Personal Auditing	23	
Audit Review & Assessment	26	
Income Tax Processing	33	
Accounting & Cashier	13	
Security	11	
Support Services	27	
Taxpayer Services	40	
File & Mail Unit	25	
Energy Credits	15	
Division Total		253
Estate Tax Division		25
Public Utilities Division		9
Tax Equalization Division		40
Total Permanent Employees In Pay Status		1,151
Temporary Employees In Pay Status		34
Total Employees (Permanent & Temporary)		1,185

Table 2

EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION,
FISCAL YEAR 1983

Unit of Organization	Personal Service	Maintenance And Equipment	Total
Administrative Division	$ 1,848,475	$ 750,458	$ 2,598,933
Data Processing Division	3,160,652	1,635,423	4,796,075
Property Tax Division	1,255,746	74,060	1,329,806
Sales & Use Tax Division	6,502,448	1,191,527	7,693,975
District Offices	6,282,206	981,003	7,263,209
Income Tax Division	6,191,893	3,239,830	9,431,723
Estate Tax Division	587,187	64,807	651,994
Tax Equalization Division	288,827	37,074	325,901
Public Utlities Division	284,225	13,937	298,162
Excise Tax Division	1,414,706	148,101	1,562,807
Total	$27,816,365	$8,136,220	$35,952,585

the facility. Table 3 summarizes the activities of the Department regarding the certificate program for fiscal year 1983. The table shows the number of applications acted upon during the fiscal year and gives a breakdown of the applications based on the type of facility. As long as the certificates are in force, the value of the certified facility is exempt from real and personal property taxes and is excluded from computation of the corporate franchise tax. In addition, material used to construct a certified facility is exempt from all sales and use taxes.

Table 4 shows the total audit production for the Sales, Income, Property, and Estate Tax Divisions. Note that these figures generally exceed those shown in the assessments tables (tables 5 through 7), primarily because the production totals include revenue from corrected returns and other activities which are not included in the actual assessments. Total audit production in fiscal year 1983 for the three major divisions of the Department increased by 18% over fiscal year 1982.

Tables 5 through 7 indicate amounts for assessments made by the Property, Sales, and Income Tax Divisions of the Department. Personal property tax assessments shown in Table 5 for tangible and intangible taxes totaled $54.9 million for calendar year 1982. Table 6 indicates that sales and excise tax assessments were $167.1 million in fiscal year 1983, with about $161.6 million of that amount from the sales and use tax alone.

Table 7 shows assessments levied by the Income Tax Division for both the corporate franchise and personal income taxes. Corporate franchise assessments are levied against corporations that: (1) do not file the required annual return; (2) file an incorrect return; or (3) fail to remit the full amount of the tax due. In fiscal year 1983, 3,513 corporate franchise assessments were levied amounting to $37.0 million in additional taxes, penalties, and interest due from corporations. These assessments must be paid within thirty days after the corporation receives the assessment notice. The assessments may be appealed by the taxpayers.

Personal income tax assessments are levied against individuals who either fail to file a tax return during the required time period or fail to pay the full amount of the tax legally due. Personal income tax assessments were levied against 66,653 taxpayers in fiscal year 1983 and amounted to about $17.3 million in additional taxes, penalties, and interest due from individual taxpayers. These assessments become due and payable within thirty days after they are received by the taxpayer. A taxpayer may appeal the assessment within thirty days after its receipt.

Table 3

NUMBER OF POLLUTION CONTROL, CONVERSION FACILITY, AND THERMAL EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT FACILITY FINAL CERTIFICATES ISSUED AND VALUE OF EXEMPTIONS GRANTED, FISCAL YEAR 1983

Type of Facility	Number of Certificates Issued	Value of Exemptions
Air Pollution	184	$259,849,152
Noise Pollution	1	7,325
Energy Conversion	6	901,233
Solid Waste Conversion	0	-0-
Thermal Efficiency Improvement	8	3,599,429
Total	199	$264,357,139

Table 4

TOTAL AUDIT PRODUCTION FOR SALES, INCOME, PROPERTY, AND ESTATE TAX DIVISIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1983

Division	Audit Production				
	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983
Sales and Excise Taxes	$139,404,450	$ 94,779,385	$123,204,890	$129,836,200	$176,261,774
Income and Corporate Franchise Taxes	28,527,571	30,779,947	54,295,528	76,144,296	113,165,696
Property Tax	31,940,285	43,364,145	55,588,616	76,101,349	46,180,844
Estate Tax	N.A.	N.A.	2,225,652	5,588,775	4,453,484
Total	$199,872,306	$168,923,477	$235,314,686	$287,670,620	$340,061,798

N.A. -- Not Available.

Table 5

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX ASSESSMENTS
CALENDAR YEARS 1981 AND 1982

Tax	Amount of Assessments			
	Calendar Year 1981		Calendar Year 1982	
Tangible and Intangible Personal Property				
Single-county Corporations, Individuals, & Unincorporated Businesses	$24,972,128		$26,294,668	
Inter-county Corporations	37,029,190		27,561,592	
Total Personal Property		$62,001,318		$53,856,260
Financial Institutions (Intangibles only)		10,986,283		1,049,557
Total		$72,987,601		$54,905,817

Table 6

SALES AND EXCISE TAX ASSESSMENTS LEVIED
AND UNPAID ASSESSMENTS CERTIFIED FOR PAYMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1982 AND 1983[a]

Tax	Assessments Levied				Unpaid Assessments Certified For Collection[b]	
	Fiscal Year 1982		Fiscal Year 1983		Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year
	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	1982	1983
Sales and Use	$112,836,299	33,955	$161,575,990	32,414	$45,328,340	$54,386,238
Motor Vehicle Fuel	390,784	13	2,606,022	123	-0-	777,026
Highway Use	1,183,867	418	2,184,627	195	381,174	677,940
Cigarette	274,061	26	163,444	26	31,270	40,119
Beer and Wine	164,554	72	27,597	12	27,533	79,029
Severance	99,450	34	209,380	94	49,051	186,777
Soft Drink	-0-	-0-	351,824	16	-0-	-0-
Total	$114,949,015	34,518	$167,118,884	32,880	$45,817,368	$56,147,129

(a) Represents only assessments levied and not assessments collected.
(b) Data do not relate to current assessments shown in "Assessments Levied" column. They represent those assessments certified for collection after taxpayers have exhausted all avenues of appeal. Number of assessments was 20,917 in Fiscal Year 1982 and 23,209 in Fiscal Year 1983.

N.A.-- Not available.

Table 7

PERSONAL INCOME TAX AND CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX ASSESSMENTS LEVIED,
FISCAL YEARS 1980 - 1983

Tax	Assessments Levied							
	Fiscal Year 1980		Fiscal Year 1981		Fiscal Year 1982		Fiscal Year 1983	
	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number
Corporate Franchise Tax	$16,009,371	1,958	$22,031,465	2,199	$23,840,114	2,966	$37,005,578	3,513
Personal Income Tax	5,326,276	26,330	7,848,427	30,494	10,633,479	51,750	17,320,735	66,653
Total	$21,335,647	28,288	$29,879,892	32,693	$34,473,593	54,716	$54,326,313	70,166

REVENUE FROM TAXES ADMINISTERED BY THE TAX COMMISSIONER

The Tax Commissioner is responsible for administering state and local taxes which yielded about $7.9 billion in fiscal year 1983. The state's 1983 fiscal year was the period from July 1, 1982 through June 30, 1983. A breakdown of the collections from these taxes is shown in Table 8 for both state-collected and locally-collected taxes. It should be noted, however, that taxes imposed by one level of government may be collected by another, and that taxes collected by one level of government may be shared with another. Therefore, the tax collection figures attributed to state or local governments in the table do not necessarily indicate amounts available for expenditure by the two governmental levels.

Figures for both gross and net tax collections from state-collected taxes are shown in Table 8. Gross collections are equal to total taxes collected, including taxes which were later refunded. Net tax collections are equal to gross collections less all refunds. The source for the state-collected taxes is the Office of Budget and Management for both gross and net collections. These figures will differ from data shown elsewhere in this report which generally represent taxes administered as shown on returns filed during the fiscal year rather than collections during the fiscal year.

The state-collected taxes administered by the Tax Commissioner yielded net tax collections of $6,346.4 million during the fiscal year. This was an increase of 16.9% over the previous year. Collections from locally-collected taxes were $1,506.0 million in calendar year 1982, which was an increase of 6.9% from 1981.

As the table shows, the largest single revenue source was again the sales tax with net collections of $2,002.2 million. However, at $1,972.0 million, personal income tax collections were only slightly lower than sales tax collections. Most of the 58.6% increase in personal income tax collections resulted from tax increases enacted in June, 1982 and March, 1983.

Other taxes with major increases or decreases in collections were the corporate franchise tax, public utility excise tax, intangible property tax and soft drink mix tax. Collections from the corporate franchise tax were down nearly 25%, reflecting both the state of the economy and more timely processing of franchise tax refunds. Public utility excise tax collections increased nearly 27% due primarily to an increase in the tax rate. State-collected property taxes, which are primarily collected from financial institutions, were down 31% as a result of the phase-out of the intangible taxes on financial institutions. Although collections from the soft drink mix tax increased nearly 38%, this tax has been repealed and collections in fiscal year 1984 should not be significant. There were no extraordinary changes in collections from the other taxes administered by the Tax Commissioner.

Table 8

COLLECTIONS FOR TAXES ADMINISTERED BY OHIO TAX COMMISSIONER[a]

State-Collected Taxes, Fiscal Years 1982 and 1983

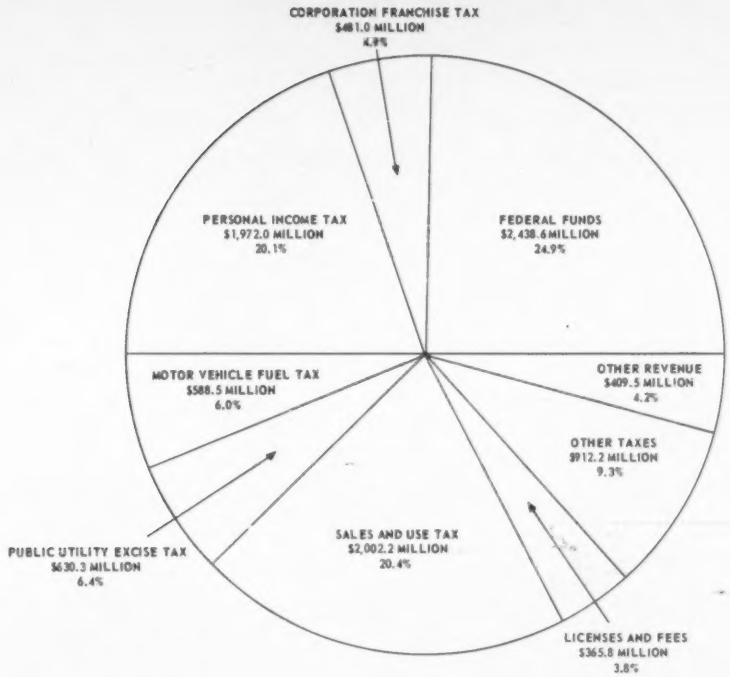
Tax	Gross Tax Collections 1982	Gross Tax Collections 1983	Net Tax Collections[b] 1982	Net Tax Collections[b] 1983	Percent Change
State Sales and Use	$1,825,576,119	$2,007,863,061	$1,819,380,710	$2,002,167,180	+10.04%
Local Sales and Use	217,080,264	242,212,299	217,080,264	242,212,299	+11.58
State Personal Income	1,362,082,353	2,116,967,352	1,243,618,433	1,971,965,648	+58.57
Corporation Franchise	670,041,557	615,472,766	637,011,388	481,024,003	-24.49
Motor Vehicle Fuel	538,598,051	604,442,488	527,012,475	588,530,298	+11.67
Public Utility Excise	497,848,597	631,099,753	496,881,359	630,288,649	+26.85
Cigarette Excise	199,960,527	189,975,066	198,604,450	188,392,691	- 5.14
Intangible Personal Property (state-collected)[c]	159,041,960	109,055,385	158,885,887	108,994,542	-31.40
Highway Use	46,105,550	45,973,553	45,966,746	45,785,955	- 0.39
Alcoholic Beverage Excise	44,597,405	41,339,641	43,349,681	41,045,256	- 5.32
Horse Racing	26,170,439	24,596,095	26,170,439	24,596,095	- 6.02
Soft Drink Mix	12,651,563	17,406,667	12,651,563	17,405,300	+37.57
Severance	4,032,557	3,983,055	4,029,420	3,968,328	+ 1.52
School District Income	-0-	61,167	-0-	61,167	--
Total State-Collected Taxes	$5,603,786,942	$6,650,448,348	$5,430,642,815	$6,346,437,411	+16.86

Locally-Collected Taxes, Calendar Years 1981 and 1982

	Taxes Assessed 1981	Taxes Assessed 1982	Percent Change
Tangible Personal Property Taxes[d]	$ 737,406,049	$ 791,969,711	+ 7.40%
Intangible Personal Property Taxes (Locally-Collected)[e]	110,886,795	125,229,348	+12.93
Public Utility Property Taxes[f]	448,494,431	484,813,016	+ 8.10
Estate Tax[g]	112,071,178	103,978,609	-7.22
Total Locally-Collected Taxes	$1,408,858,453	1,505,990,684	+ 6.89%

(a) SOURCES: For state-collected taxes, Ohio Office of Budget and Management. For locally-collected taxes, Ohio Department of Taxation.
(b) Gross tax collections less refunds.
(c) Taxes paid by financial institutions, dealers in intangibles, public utilities and intercounty corporations.
(d) Estimated 90% of all taxes levied on tangible personal property.
(e) Estimated 95% of all locally-collected taxes on intangibles.
(f) Estimated using average county tax rates.
(g) Fiscal years 1982 and 1983, respectively.

FIGURE 1
ALL REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE STATE OF OHIO
FISCAL YEAR 1983
$9,800.1 million



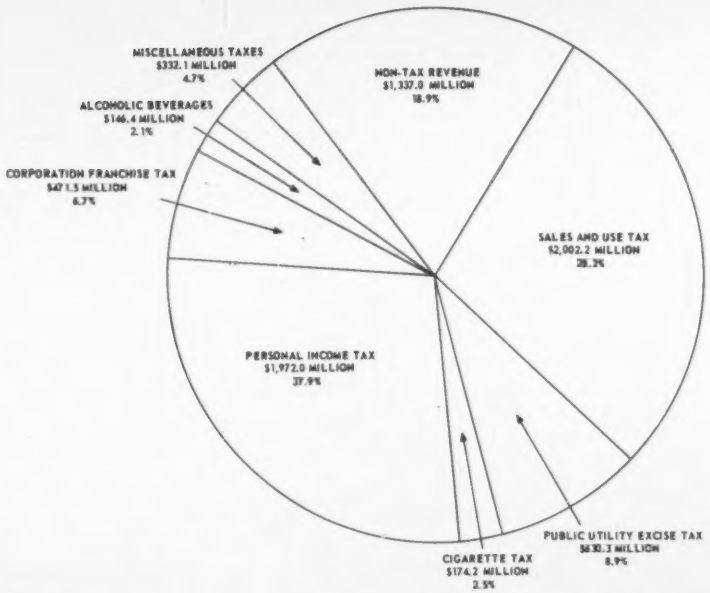
SOURCE: Ohio Office of Budget and Management.

Total revenue receipts for the state of Ohio in fiscal year 1983 were $9,800.1 million -- an increase of 12.5% over the $8,710.3 million in fiscal year 1982. These figures include only revenue available for expenditure on state programs -- tax refunds and other types of non-revenue collections are not included. The pie chart above shows the amount of revenue attributed to each of the state's major revenue sources. The largest source of state revenue was federal funds, while the sales tax was again the largest source of tax revenue and the second-largest source of revenue overall. Nearly one-half of the state's revenue was derived from these two sources. Collections from taxes under the jurisdiction of the Tax Commissioner accounted for $6,182.8 million which was 63.0% of total state revenue. All tax revenue (including taxes and fees not administered by the Tax Commissioner) amounted to $6,952.0 million.

Revenue receipts for Ohio for the last five years are shown in the table below.

Fiscal Year	Revenue Receipts
1979	$6,790.7 million
1980	7,194.8 million
1981	8,137.6 million
1982	8,710.3 million
1983	9,800.1 million

FIGURE 2
GENERAL REVENUE FUND SOURCES
FISCAL YEAR 1983
TOTAL: $7,065.6 million



Revenue Source		FY 1983 Collections
Sales and Use Tax		**$2,002,167,179**
Personal Income Tax		**1,971,963,756**
Corporation Franchise Tax		**471,478,080**
Public Utility Excise Tax		**630,288,649**
Cigarette Tax		**174,252,569**
Alcoholic Beverages Taxes		
Alcoholic Beverage Excise Tax	$ 40,606,883	
Liquor Gallonage Tax	29,313,918	
Liquor Profits	76,500,000	
Total		**$ 146,420,801**
Micellaneous Taxes		
Estate Tax	$ 78,625,234	
Foreign Insurance Tax	127,991,280	
Intangible Personal Property Tax	10,143,781	
Horse Racing Tax	17,923,332	
Domestic Insurance Tax	21,641,539	
Soft Drink Mix Tax	17,405,300	
Other Taxes	58,375,486	
Total		**$ 332,105,952**
Non-Tax Revenue		
Earnings on Investments	$ 70,689,291	
Federal Aid	1,076,075,828	
Lottery	145,000,000	
Miscellaneous	45,205,386	
Total		**$1,336,970,505**
GRAND TOTAL		**$7,065,647,491**

NOTE: All amounts are after refunds.

SOURCE: Ohio Office of Budget and Management.

SALES AND USE TAX

The Ohio sales and use tax was enacted in 1935 but did not become effective until early 1936. From that time on, the sales and use tax has been the major source of state revenues every year. The sales tax rate was 3% until 1967 when a 4% rate was adopted. After imposing a temporary 5% sales tax during the period of January through June 1981, a permanent 5% rate was adopted in November 1981. Effective July 1, 1983 automatic data processing and computer services provided to business became subject to the sales and use tax.

In 1967, the Ohio General Assembly authorized counties to levy a tax of 0.5% in addition to the state sales and use tax for the purpose of providing additional county general revenue. The tax is levied pursuant to a resolution of the county commissioners and is subject to repeal by majority vote upon the filing of a petition for referendum. Lake County was the first to levy a permissive tax and it became effective July 1, 1969. In January 1982, counties were given the option of levying a 1% permissive tax. As of January 1, 1984, eleven counties levy a 1% rate and fifty counties levy a 0.5% permissive sales tax. The state collects the combined state and local tax and returns the local share directly to the counties. In fiscal year 1983, the state returned $145.2 million to county governments. The same exemptions and exceptions, credits, and payment dates apply to the county tax as to the state tax.

In 1974, the Ohio General Assembly authorized regional transit authorities to levy a tax to be collected in addition to the state sales and use tax and county permissive tax for the purpose of providing revenues for the use of such transit authorities. The tax is levied pursuant to a resolution of the transit authority and subsequent approval by a majority of the voters at a special or general election. The tax can be levied at a rate of 0.5%, 1%, or 1.5%. Effective October 1, 1975, Cuyahoga County began imposing the tax at a 1% rate. As of January 1, 1984, two additional transit authorities levy a 0.5% permissive sales tax. In fiscal year 1983, the state returned $92.9 million to the three transit authorities. The same exemptions and exceptions, credits, and payment dates apply to the regional transit authority tax as to the state tax.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5739.01, 5741.01):

The sales and use tax applies to all retail sales that are not specifically exempt. Retail sales include the transfer of tangible personal property, the rental of tangible personal property and hotel rooms by transient guests, and specific services. The use tax applies to tangible personal property purchased or rented outside of Ohio for use, storage, or consumption in Ohio and the provision of specific services in Ohio. The county and transit authority use tax applies to purchases made outside of the state and to purchases made from vendors located in an area which does not have the permissive sales and use tax when the property or service is used in an area that levies a permissive sales and use tax.

RATES (R.C. 5739.02, 5739.021, 5739.023, 5739.025, 5741.02, 5741.021, 5741.022):

State rate	5.0%
Authorized combined state, county, and transit authority rates in effect	5.5% 6.0% 6.5%

A bracket system is specified in Section 5739.025 of the Revised Code for the state and each combined state, county, and transit authority rate.

EXEMPTIONS AND EXCEPTIONS:

Exceptions (R.C. 5739.01) -- The following items are excluded from the definition of retail sale:

1. Copyrighted motion picture films unless solely used for advertising;
2. Service transactions in which tangible personal property is an inconsequential element for which no separate charge is made except for the following:
   Repair labor costs
   Installation labor costs
   Washing, cleaning, waxing, polishing, and painting of a motor vehicle
   Cleaning and supplying of industrial towels, linens, and work clothing;
3. The value of motor vehicles traded-in on new motor vehicles sold by licensed motor vehicle dealers;
4. Tangible personal property to be resold in the form received;
5. The refundable deposit paid on returnable beverage containers, cartons, and cases;
6. Tangible personal property used or consumed in commercial fishing;
7. Direct use exceptions --
   a) Material incorporated as a part of tangible personal property produced for sale by manufacturing, assembling, processing, or refining;
   b) Material used or consumed directly in the production of tangible personal property by manufacturing, processing, refining, mining, farming, agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, or used in the production of and exploration for crude oil and natural gas;
   c) Tangible personal property used directly in rendering a public utility service;
   d) Tangible personal property used or consumed directly in the transformation or conversion of raw coal into coke;
   e) Tangible personal property used or consumed in the preparation for sale of graphic material and of magazines distributed as controlled circulation publications;
   f) Tangible personal property used directly in making retail sales.
8. Tangible personal property used or consumed in the process of reclamation of strip-mined land;

Exemptions (R.C. 5709.25, 5709.50, 5739.02, 5741.02) -- The tax does not apply to the following sales:

1. Sales to U.S. Government agencies;
2. Sales to the state or any of its political subdivisions;
3. Food for human consumption off the premises where sold;
4. Food sold to students in a dormitory, cafeteria, fraternity, or sorority;
5. Food served without charge to employees as a part of their compensation;
6. Newspapers;
7. Magazine subscriptions sent by 2nd class mail or distributed as controlled circulation material;
8. Motor vehicle fuel subject to the state motor fuel tax;
9. Gas, water, steam, and electricity delivered through pipes, conduits, or wires;
10. Communication services by telephone and telegraph companies;
11. Casual sales except for motor vehicles and house trailers, watercraft, outboard motors, snowmobiles, and all purpose vehicles;
12. Sales by churches and non-profit organizations (excluding motor vehicles and house trailers) on no more than six days each year and no more than one day in any calendar month;
13. Transportation of persons or property;

Exemptions (R.C. 5709.25, 5709.50, 5739.02, 5741.02) con't:

14. Sales to churches and nonprofit organizations operated exclusively for charitable purposes;
15. Building and construction material sold to contractors for incorporation into real property of the federal, state, or local governments, or of religious and charitable institutions;
16. Ships used in interstate or foreign commerce and material used for repair, alteration, or propelling vessels;
17. Material, machinery, equipment, and other items used in packaging property to be sold at retail;
18. Prescription drugs, insulin, testing and injection materials used by diabetics, oxygen and oxygen equipment for personal use, hospital beds for personal use, prosthetic and surgical devices, ostomy and orthotic devices, wheelchairs and wheelchair lifts;
19. Emergency and fire protection vehicles used exclusively by non-profit organizations in providing emergency and fire protection services for political subdivisions;
20. Sales to community centers and producers offering presentations in music, dramatics, the arts, and related fields to foster public interest and education;
21. Motor vehicles sold in Ohio to non-residents for use outside the state;
22. Property used in the preparation of eggs for sale;
23. Sales of handling and transportation equipment (except licensed motor vehicles) to persons engaged in manufacturing, processing, assembling, or refining when used in moving property in or between plants during the production process;
24. Sales of property for use in agricultural production;
25. Property manufactured in Ohio and immediately shipped outside the state for use in retail business, if sold by the manufacturer to the retailer and shipped in vehicles owned by the retailer;
26. Sales to persons engaged in manufacturing, processing, assembling, or refining of property used directly in the production of property used or consumed in the production of a final product (use on use);
27. Sales of solar, wind, or hydrothermal energy systems that meet the guidelines adopted by the Director of the Ohio Department of Energy;
28. Sales to public broadcasting stations;
29. Sales of animals by nonprofit animal shelters and county humane societies;
30. Items used in preserving, preparing, or serving food, or material used in maintaining or cleaning these items in a food service operation;
31. Tangible personal property used in air, noise, or water pollution control facilities by holders of pollution control certificates;
32. Bulk water for residential use;
33. Tangible personal property incorporated into an energy conversion facility, solid waste energy conversion facility, or thermal efficiency improvement facility.

DISCOUNT* (R.C. 5739.12, 5741.12):

Payment on or before the date a return is required to be filed entitles the vendor to a discount of 1.5% of the amount due after deduction of any credits.

Example	$ 400	Tax Due
	- 6	1.5% Discount
	$ 394	Net Tax Due

*Effective August 1, 1982, credits and discounts previously allowed were changed to the flat discount described above (see **Recent Legislation**, Am. Sub. H.B. 552).

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5739.01, 5739.03, 5739.031, 5739.17, 5741.01):

The following are persons who are required to remit sales or use tax receipts, the cost of a "vendor's" license if required, and a description of each type of taxpayer:

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5739.01, 5739.03, 5739.031, 5739.17, 5741.01) con't.:

Taxpayer	Cost of License	Description
Vendor	First year $25 Annual renewal $10	Retailer located in Ohio.
Service Vendor	First year $25 Annual renewal $10	Person or business that provides automatic data processing and computer services to businesses.
Transient Vendor	First year $100 Annual renewal $40	Person or business that makes retail sales from a temporary location in any county in which the person has no fixed place of business.
Limited Vendor	Each event $5	Person who makes retail sales at a specific exhibition, show, or other event. The license is valid only for the duration of the event or for seventeen days, whichever is less.
Seller	No fee	Retailer located outside of Ohio who makes retail sales of property or services for storage, use, or consumption in Ohio.
Direct Pay Permit Holder	No fee	Manufacturers or other consumers who purchase tangible personal property for which the taxable status cannot be determined at the time of purchase. These consumers are authorized to make sales tax payments directly to the state.
Clerks of Court	No fee	Vehicle dealers remit taxes collected on sales of motor vehicles and house trailers to county Clerks of Courts when a vehicle is titled. Clerks of Court also collect the tax on casual sales of motor vehicles, watercraft and outboard motors required to be titled.
Ohio Department of Liquor Control	No fee	Collects and remits sales tax paid on alcoholic beverages sold in state liquor stores.
Consumers Use Tax Account	No fee	Purchasers who have not paid the tax to a Seller, in most cases for out-of-state transactions, make payments directly to the state.

PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 5739.12, 5741.12, Rule 5703-9-10):

Type of Return	Taxpayer	Payment Date
Weekly	Clerk of Court	Payment on Monday for tax collected during the preceding week.
Semi-monthly	Ohio Department of Liquor Control	By the 15th day of the month for the tax collected during the first 15 days of the previous month, and by the last day of the month for the tax collected from the 16th through the last day of the previous month.
Monthly	Vendors, Sellers Service Vendors, Transient Vendors	By the 23th day of the month for the tax collected during the preceding month. A semi-annual return is filed by the last day of January and July for the preceding six-month period along with the tax due for the previous month.

PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 5739.12, 5741.12, Rule 5703-9-10) con't.:

Type of Return	Taxpayer	Payment Date
Semi-annual	Vendors, Sellers	By the 23th day of the month following the close of each semi-annual period (determined by county of business location) for the tax collected during the preceding six-month period. This method of payment may be authorized for vendors and sellers whose tax liability is less than $600 per six-month period.
Alternative (Monthly)	Vendors, Sellers	By the 23th day of the month, payments of an amount determined by the Tax Commissioner to be the average monthly tax liability of vendors and sellers authorized to use this method of payment. A semi-annual return is filed by the last day of January and July for the preceding six-month period along with any tax due. This method of payment is available upon application to the Tax Commissioner for any vendor or seller normally required to file monthly returns and eliminates the need to determine the actual tax liability each month.
Quarterly	Direct Pay Permit Holders	By the last day of January, April, July, and October for their tax liability for the preceding three months.
Quarterly	Consumer Use Tax Accounts	By the 15th day of January, April, July, and October for their tax liability for the preceding three months.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS:

Master Accounts (Rule 5703-9-09): Vendors who have two or more places of business in Ohio may, upon approval by the Tax Commissioner, file a single, monthly, consolidated return reporting on one form the information that normally is required to be reported from each location.

Prearranged Agreements (R.C. 5739.05): Vendors, such as fast food outlets, whose business is of such a nature that keeping records of which sales are taxable and which exempt would impose an unreasonable burden, may be authorized by the Tax Commissioner to pay an amount based on a test check conducted to determine the proportion of taxable sales to total sales. Businesses electing this method of payment still collect the tax from customers and pay by alternative monthly return.

Prepayment (R.C. 5739.05 and Rule 5703-9-08): Vendors, such as coin-operated vending machine operators, whose business is of such a nature that the collection of the tax from consumers would impose an unreasonable burden, may be authorized by the Tax Commissioner to prepay the tax at a rate based on an analysis of sales and prices.

Contruction Contractors (R.C. 5739.01): Construction contractors are considered to be the consumer of property incorporated into a structure or improvement and thus responsible for paying the tax on such property.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE:

1. State Sales and Use Tax:

   a) Sales tax (R.C. 5739.21) -- All to the state General Revenue Fund with 2.6% of the amount subsequently transferred to the Local Government Fund. (Effective July 1, 1983, 3.5% is transferred to the Local Government Fund.)
   b) Use tax (R.C. 5741.03) -- All to the state General Revenue Fund.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE Con't.:

2. County Permissive Sales and Use Tax (R.C. 5739.021, 5739.41, 5741.021):

   a) 1% certified to the credit of the Local Sales Tax Administrative Special Account for the use of the Tax Commissioner in defraying costs of administration.
   b) Remainder to the county general revenue fund.

3. Transit Authority Sales and Use Tax (R.C. 306.31, 5739.023, 5739.21, 5741.022):

   a) 1% certified to the credit of the Local Sales Tax Administrative Special Account for the use of the Tax Commissioner in defraying costs of administration.
   b) Remainder to the general revenue of the transit authority for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, operating, maintaining, replacing, improving, and extending transit facilities.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapters 306, 5739, 5741.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

Am. Sub. H.B. 552, effective November 25, 1981.

Revised Code 5739.12: Advance pay credits of 2% and 1% and the 1% discount are replaced with a flat 1.5% discount on returns filed on or before the date due. The date due is changed from the 20th of the month following the period of collection to the 23rd of the month (this section became effective August 1, 1982).

Am. Sub. H.B. 291, effective July 1, 1983.

Revised Code 5739.01: Automatic data processing and computer services provided for use in business made subject to the sales tax.

Revised Code 5739.11: Only food service vendors (previously all vendors) are authorized to keep a sample (determined by the Tax Commissioner) of invoices, bills of lading, and other documents pertaining to sales and sales tax collecitons, rather than retain complete records and documents.

Revised Code 5739.17: Data processing and computer service vendors must obtain a separate vendor's license even if they already have a retail vendor's license.

RECENT SIGNIFICANT COURT DECISIONS:

Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co. v Lindley (1982), 1 Ohio St. 3d 15, July 7, 1982.

Large steel storage tanks, resting on prepared foundations, used to store oil, gasoline, chemicals or cattle feed, are "structures" on the land and, consequently, their installation and sale are not transactions subject to the sales or use tax.

General Mills Fun Group, Inc. v Lindley (1982), 1 Ohio St. 3d 27, July 14, 1982.

The transfer of artwork to lithographers to make color separations, and the transfer of the color separations to box manufacturers, without any charge and in the absence of "bilateral requirements contracts," are not "sales." Hence, General Mills was not purchasing these items for "resale" and sales tax was due on its purchases.

RECENT SIGNIFICANT COURT DECISIONS Con't.:

Botkins Grain & Feed Co. v Lindley (1982), 1 Ohio St. 3d 64, July 21, 1982.

Prefabricated "portable livestock capsules," which are "merely present on real proeprty and not physically affixed" to the realty, are real property for the purposes of taxation. Nevertheless, their installation does not constitute "incorporation" within the meaning of the sales tax statute and the installer is not a construction contractor.

Frank Lucco Co. v Lindley, Board of Tax Appeals, Case No. 80-E-416, October 21, 1982.

Loading and unloading equipment, used by a common carrier, is used currently in rendering a public utility service.

South-Western Publishing Co. v Lindley, Board of Tax Appeals, Case Nos. 81-A-123 & 81-A-124, October 24, 1982.

"Course materials," transferred without specific charge to purchasers of quantities of textbooks, are "sold" as part of the overall contract and their purchase by the publisher is exempt as being a purchase for resale.

Diamond Steel Construction Co. et al. v Lindley, Mahoning County Court of Appeals (7th District) Case Nos. 81 C.A. 118 & 81 C.A. 146, November 16, 1982.

Equipment leases were consummated when the Mahoning County lessee telephoned the Cuyahoga County lessor with the order. The situs of the sale was Cuyahoga County, thus the permissive county and transit authority sales taxes were due.

Cargill, Inc. v Lindley (1983), 4 Ohio St. 3d 210, May 4, 1983.

Railroad tank cars, leased from an outstate lessor, accepted by the lessee outstate, first loaded at lessee's Ohio facility, and thereafter used in delivering lessee's products nationwide, are "instrumentalities of interstate commerce" and have no taxable moment in Ohio.

Spring Hill Nurseries Co. v Lindley (1983), 5 Ohio St. 3d 54, May 18, 1983.

Chapter XI Bankruptcy does not discharge sales and use tax liability arising from transactions occurring within three years before the filing of the bankruptcy.

Table 9

SALES AND USE TAX COLLECTIONS BY TYPE OF PAYMENT
FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1983

Type Of Payment	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Vendors and Sellers					
Sales Tax	$ 927,874,588	$ 981,015,264	$1,142,928,405	$1,295,325,687	$1,400,315,420
Use Tax	46,916,907	46,589,648	55,507,802	66,634,655	65,865,331
Consumer Payments					
Direct Payment Sales Tax	50,836,528	59,766,344	66,288,981	72,100,418	83,744,157
Consumers Use Tax	25,468,209	31,351,628	34,076,569	38,471,240	39,855,784
Sales and Use Tax Assessments and Penalties	23,952,377	23,782,076	31,542,953	27,241,801	37,869,177
Attorney General Sales and Use Tax Collections	12,959,210	13,451,957	14,042,893	13,035,295	16,410,880
Liquor Sales by Department of Liquor Control	12,269,283	12,966,454	14,635,442	15,587,889	16,099,811
Tax on Casual Watercraft Sales	--	--	--	1,835,954	2,977,655
Tax on Motor Vehicles and House Trailers	322,039,774	272,223,723	277,077,107	284,163,889	337,191,591
Total	$1,422,316,876	$1,441,147,094	$1,636,100,152	$1,814,396,828	$2,000,329,806
County and Regional Transit Authority Sales Tax	$ 147,915,076	$ 158,605,370	$ 185,653,150	$ 217,080,264	$ 242,212,299
Grand Total	$1,570,231,952	$1,599,752,464	$1,821,753,302	$2,031,477,092	$2,242,542,105

SOURCE: Ohio Office of Budget & Management, Monthly Revenue Report.

Table 10

NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS BY TYPE AND PAYMENT SCHEDULE
AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

	PAYMENT SCHEDULE				
Accounts	Monthly	Alternative	Semi-Annual	Quarterly	Total
Vendors	88,374	1,584	122,715	--	212,673
Sellers Use	1,756	9	4,611	--	6,376
Master Accounts[a]	1,250	63	68	--	1,381
Consumers Use	--	--	--	9,494	9,494
Direct Pay	--	--	--	1,108	1,108
Total	91,380	1,656	127,394	10,602	231,032

(a) Represents 20,847 retail establishments authorized to file under Consolidated Master Accounts.

Table 11

COUNTY AND TRANSIT AUTHORITY PERMISSIVE TAX COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1983

Number Active	County	Tax Rate 1/1/84	Amount of Tax 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Period Imposed Effective Date	Termination Date
1	Allen	0.5%	$ 2,178,736	$ 2,180,152	$ 2,313,506	$ 2,217,184	$ 2,269,310	May 1, 1970	-
2	Ashland	0.5	574,324	567,671	611,897	605,361	622,294	Mar. 1, 1971	-
3	Ashtabula	0.5	1,309,882	1,371,268	1,436,107	1,430,466	1,434,217	Apr. 1, 1977	-
4	Athens	0.5	0	0	0	201,814	666,903	Feb. 1, 1982	-
5	Auglaize	0.5	559,241	589,921	635,795	582,011	635,451	Nov. 1, 1973	-
6	Brown	0.5	0	249,494	348,298	285,124	293,139	Aug. 1, 1979	-
7	Clark	1.0(a)	2,147,661	2,110,136	2,207,665	2,153,338	2,241,936	Nov. 1, 1972	-
8	Clermont	1.0(b)	0	1,298,064	1,846,847	1,838,948	2,049,603	Aug. 1, 1979	-
9	Clinton	0.5	431,462	421,099	458,282	438,950	461,107	May 1, 1972	(1)
10	Coshocton	0.5	459,542	459,042	468,865	475,148	508,282	Jun. 1, 1971	-
11	Crawford	0.5	588,244	602,990	624,297	614,475	616,199	May 1, 1978	-
12	Cuyahoga	0.5	25,668,137	26,486,540	27,841,371	29,383,033	29,600,911	Sep. 1, 1969	-
13	Darke	0.5	684,024	672,920	678,421	637,685	665,743	Jul. 1, 1975	-
14	Delaware	0.5	603,684	629,641	673,501	660,694	731,323	Jan. 1, 1972	-
15	Erie	0.5	1,575,641	1,646,714	1,726,329	1,642,815	1,749,568	Mar. 1, 1977	-
16	Fairfield	0.5	0	0	0	819,790	1,284,458	Sep. 1, 1981	-
17	Fayette	0.5	0	0	0	0	87,942	Mar. 1, 1983	Dec. 31, 1983
18	Fulton	0.5	495,134	472,224	508,402	495,877	524,109	May 1, 1972	-
19	Gallia	0.5	0	0	0	206,380	451,885	Dec. 1, 1981	-
20	Greene	0.5	1,373,008	1,392,319	1,470,576	1,535,035	1,567,940	Mar. 1, 1971	-
21	Guernsey	1.0(c)	623,246	624,378	664,779	711,511	1,287,839	Feb. 1, 1971	-
22	Hamilton	0.5	17,110,191	18,116,453	19,394,800	19,431,404	20,793,300	Jun. 1, 1970	-
23	Hancock	0.5	301,321	752,123	4,888	1,718	199,549	Feb. 1, 1979	(2)
24	Henry	0.5(d)	361,832	375,001	380,014	360,159	365,455	Mar. 1, 1972	-
25	Highland	0.5	28,384	361,709	386,422	367,536	387,513	May 1, 1979	-
26	Hocking	0.5	38,370	230,631	239,076	244,830	248,246	Apr. 1, 1979	-
27	Holmes	0.5	324,895	332,733	352,240	360,572	370,794	Jul. 1, 1977	-
28	Huron	0.5	748,072	739,737	774,206	734,089	763,631	Feb. 1, 1978	-
—	Jackson	-	0	0	0	103,124	447,311	Apr. 1, 1982	Dec. 31, 1982
29	Jefferson	0.5	1,319,406	1,338,985	1,325,465	1,332,853	1,243,566	Jun. 1, 1973	(3)
30	Knox	0.5	547,762	584,147	630,775	601,762	622,441	May 1, 1971	-
31	Lake	0.5	3,749,101	3,896,479	3,982,392	4,043,066	4,237,662	Jul. 1, 1969	-
32	Licking	0.5	1,607,920	1,670,810	1,754,228	1,796,459	1,889,677	Feb. 1, 1971	-
33	Logan	0.5	564,537	571,977	607,109	565,325	573,125	Jan. 1, 1974	-
34	Lucas	1.0(e)	8,715,515	9,050,010	9,844,682	9,971,868	19,276,388	Feb. 1, 1971	-
35	Madison	1.0*	0	0	0	0	178,728	Mar. 1, 1983	-
36	Mahoning	0.5	0	571,084	3754,787	4,796,456	4,446,465	Apr. 1, 1980	(4)
37	Medina	0.5	1,598,460	1,552,871	1,578,953	1,588,740	1,625,841	Apr. 1, 1971	-
38	Mercer	0.5	561,307	561,780	569,961	546,732	592,424	Nov. 1, 1971	-
39	Miami	0.5	1,213,629	1,269,997	1,369,752	1,318,984	1,386,673	Dec. 1, 1969	-
40	Montgomery	0.5	10,660,481	11,108,242	11,427,041	11,400,645	12,147,665	Jan. 1, 1971	-
41	Morgan	0.5	108,070	104,198	112,356	116,838	114,796	Feb. 1, 1972	(5)
42	Morrow	0.5	192,780	172,552	115,881	88,142	183,073	Jul. 1, 1971	(6)
43	Muskingum	1.0(f)	1,263,215	1,232,264	1,340,497	1,749,415	2,750,922	May 1, 1971	-
44	Noble	0.5	100,527	104,054	107,289	109,431	102,951	Jan. 1, 1971	-
45	Ottawa	0.5	541,712	535,719	590,714	600,029	638,876	Oct. 1, 1973	-
46	Perry	1.0(g)	234,249	232,449	234,113	262,369	487,922	Mar. 1, 1971	-
47	Pickaway	1.0*	0	0	0	0	0	Oct. 1, 1983	-
48	Preble	0.5	0	175,521	367,871	343,524	354,378	Nov. 1, 1979	-
49	Putnam	0.5	340,909	339,138	348,575	323,581	338,053	Jan. 1, 1974	-
—	Richland	-	34,861	1,380,352	9,757	1,247,273	$ 13,527	Jun. 1, 1979	(7)
50	Ross	0.5	0	311,765	990,780	979,384	1,002,913	Jan. 1, 1980	-
51	Sandusky	0.5	0	689,287	928,163	900,494	916,959	Aug. 1, 1979	-
52	Scioto	0.5	66,520	999,164	1,093,574	1,089,062	1,132,449	May 1, 1979	-
53	Seneca	1.0*	0	0	0	0	0	Oct. 1, 1983	-
54	Shelby	0.5	551,081	548,466	584,281	520,165	566,185	Mar. 1, 1971	-
55	Summit	0.5	5,222	21,155	71,415	9,605,440	10,396,055	Mar. 1, 1973	(8)
—	Tuscarawas	-	2,726	1,375	512	-(28)	1,543	Apr. 1, 1971	(9)
56	Van Wert	1.0(h)	411,763	412,190	437,645	390,146	657,870	Mar. 1, 1972	-
57	Warren	0.5	1,428,758	1,426,600	1,521,242	1,502,193	1,541,551	Jan. 1, 1972	(10)
58	Washington	1.0*	0	0	0	0	0	Oct. 1, 1983	-
59	Wayne	0.5	1,402,633	1,418,510	1,516,382	1,474,743	1,531,803	Mar. 1, 1971	-
60	Williams	0.5	495,945	517,027	526,521	505,274	530,527	Dec. 1, 1977	-
61	Wood	0.5	1,691,799	1,738,629	1,859,097	1,861,479	1,856,941	Jun. 1, 1971	-
County Total			$ 97,595,919	$107,219,757	$115,648,394	$130,170,915	$146,665,907		

Transit Authority	Tax Rate 1/1/84	Amount of Tax 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Period Imposed Effective Date	Termination Date
Cleveland RTA	1.0%	$ 50,731,761	$ 53,026,511	$ 55,285,857	$ 57,862,807	$ 59,429,661	Oct. 1, 1975	-
Miami Valley TA	0.5	-	-	9,678,497	11,430,125	12,019,459	Jul. 1, 1980	-
Central Ohio TA	0.5	-	-	13,664,902	19,956,058	21,432,714	Sep. 1, 1980	-
Grand Total		$148,327,680	$160,246,268	$194,277,650	$219,419,905	$239,547,741		

(a) Rate increased to 1% December 1, 1983.
(b) Rate increased to 1% October 1, 1983.
(c) Rate increased to 1% May 1, 1982.
(d) Rate increased to 1% September 1, 1983, decreased to 0.5% January 1, 1984.
(e) Rate increased to 1% June 1, 1982.
(f) Rate increased to 1% March 1, 1982.
(g) Rate increased to 1% May 1, 1982.
(h) Rate increased to 1% October 1, 1982.
* Enacted at 1% rate

(1) Repealed December 31, 1972, re-enacted April 1, 1977.
(2) Repealed December 31, 1979, re-enacted April 1, 1983.
(3) Repealed December 31, 1973, re-enacted July 1, 1977.
(4) Repealed December 31, 1980, re-enacted March 1, 1981
(5) Repealed February 28, 1973, re-enacted July 1, 1977.
(6) Repealed December 31, 1971, re-enacted November 1, 1977, repealed December 31, 1980, re-enacted December 1, 1981.
(7) Repealed December 31, 1979, re-enacted July 1, 1981, repealed December 31, 1981, re-enacted August 1, 1981, repealed December 1, 1981.
(8) Repealed December 31, 1973, re-enacted June 1, 1981.
(9) Repealed December 31, 1971, re-enacted August 1, 1977, repealed December 31, 1977.
(10) Repealed December 31, 1972, re-enacted August 1, 1973.

CIGARETTE TAX

An excise tax on cigarettes has been levied in Ohio since 1931. From an initial tax of two cents per pack, the rate was increased gradually over the years until it reached fifteen cents per pack in 1971. This rate remained in effect until November 15, 1981, when it was reduced to fourteen cents. As of that date, however, cigarettes became subject to the Ohio sales tax.

The excise tax on cigarettes is made up of two separate levies on each ten cigarettes or fractional part thereof: one levy of 6.5 cents and the other 0.5 cent -- a total of fourteen cents per pack of twenty cigarettes. The tax is paid primarily by wholesale dealers through the purchase of stamps or meter impressions (tax indicia) that are affixed to cigarette packs. The Ohio Tax Commissioner may authorize dealers to purchase the tax indicia on credit payable within thirty days. Over 80% of the tax stamps and meter impressions are purchased on a credit basis. Retailers, individuals, and other consumers are responsible for paying the tax on cigarettes not taxed at the wholesale dealer level.

The 6.5 cent levy is credited to the state general revenue fund while receipts from the one-half of one cent tax are earmarked for retirement of educational, recreational, and public building construction bonds. In fiscal year 1983, total receipts were just under $190 million.

TAX BASE:

The sales of cigarettes in Ohio (R.C. 5743.02, 5743.023).

The use, consumption, or storage for consumption of cigarettes in Ohio (R.C. 5743.32, 5743.322).

RATES:

Although the tax as enacted applies to each ten cigarettes, the rates below are in terms of packs of twenty cigarettes.

Ohio Revised Code Section	Tax Rate Per Pack
5743.02 (Sale) 5743.32 (Use)	13¢
5743.023 (Sale) 5743.322 (Use)	1¢
Total Rate Per Pack	14¢

EXEMPTION (R.C. 5743.05):

Cigarettes sold in interstate or foreign commerce or to United States appropriated fund activities.

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5743.01):

Wholesale Dealer	Those who purchase cigarettes directly from manufacturers, producers, and importers; and who then sell cigarettes to others (retailers) for the purpose of resale.
Retail Dealer	Includes everyone, other than a wholesale dealer, engaged in the sale of cigarettes. Retailer dealers must remit the tax on any cigarettes not previously taxed.

TAXPAYER (cont'd):

Persons	Individuals, companies, and other consumers who have cigarettes in their possession on which the excise tax has not been paid.

METHOD OF TAX PAYMENT:

Over 80% of the cigarette excise tax is paid through credit purchases of stamp and meter impressions and almost 20% by cash payment. When it is more practicable to collect the tax without the use of stamps or meter impressions (for example, manufacturers' gift samples), the tax is paid with returns or by direct payment to the Ohio Treasurer of State.

Method of Payment	Ohio Revised Code Section	Description of Payment
Credit Payment	5743.05	The Tax Commissioner may authorize wholesale dealers to purchase stamps and meter impressions on credit payable within thirty days. For out-of-state dealers, this applies only if that state allows Ohio dealers the same credit.
Cash Payment	5743.03	Dealers are required to pay for stamps and meter impressions at the time of purchase unless they have been authorized to make credit purchases.
Direct Payment	5743.33	Direct payments are made primarily by manufacturers on gift samples of cigarettes, but also include assessments and deficiency payments, and voluntary payments by consumers.

TAX RETURN DATES:

Wholesale dealers are required to file a semi-annual return even though they may have paid all their tax through the purchase of stamps and meter impressions. Any payment due on cigarettes not previously taxed is included.

Others who have untaxed cigarettes file a monthly use tax return along with their tax.

Type of Return	Filing Date	Revised Code Section	Taxpayer
Semi-annual	By July 31 for the preceding January-June period. By January 31 for the preceding July-December period	5743.03	Wholesale dealers
Monthly	By the 15th of each month for the preceding month	5743.33	Use tax returns

DISCOUNT (R.C. 5743.05):

As a consideration for affixing and cancelling cigarette stamps and meter impressions, retail and wholesale dealers receive a discount of 3.6% of the face value of stamps and meter impressions whether purchased for cash or on credit. However, the discount does not apply to the 1¢ per pack bond retirement levy, nor to use tax return payments.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE:

Tax Rate	Revised Code Section	Disposition of Revenue
13¢ per pack	5743.02	State General Revenue Fund
1¢ per pack	5743.023	Payment for retirement of bonds issued pursuant to Article VIII, Section 2f of the Ohio Constitution

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapter 5743.

Table 12

CIGARETTE EXCISE TAX RECEIPTS
FISCAL YEAR 1983

Type of Payment	Gross Tax	Discount Allowed	Net Tax Collected
Credit Payments	$165,497,674	$5,530,530	$159,967,144
Cash Payments	29,701,455	992,550	28,708,905
Direct Payments	1,285,565	- -	1,285,565
Total	**$196,484,694**	**$6,523,080**	**$189,961,614**

SOURCE: Treasurer of State.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAXES

The Ohio Department of Taxation and the Department of Liquor Control share responsibilities for the administration of the laws regarding alcoholic beverages. The Department of Liquor Control, which includes the Liquor Commission: (1) is in charge of issuing, suspending, and revoking permits to manufacture, distribute, and sell all alcoholic beverages; (2) operates a system of state liquor stores for the sale of spirituous beverages (liquors containing more than 21% alcohol by volume) at retail and to holders of permits authorized to make retail sales; and (3) controls all phases of manufacturing, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages in Ohio. The Department of Taxation is involved mainly in the administration of the taxes on non-spirituous beverages (beer, malt beverages, wine, mixed beverages, and malt and brewers wort). This section of the Annual Report covers only the role of the Department of Taxation.

Before 1900, the states played a secondary role to the federal government in regulating the sale of alcoholic beverages. However, after Prohibition was repealed in 1933, the states gained predominance. That same year, Ohio passed its first liquor control act and enacted tax levies on beer, wine and other non-spirituous beverages. Since 1933, there have been amendments to the law including imposing the state sales tax on beer, malt beverages, wine, and mixed beverages beginning in 1967.

Receipts from the excise taxes on beer, malt beverages, wine, and mixed beverages were $41.3 million in fiscal year 1983 compared with $44.6 million in fiscal year 1982.

TAX BASE:

Sale by volume of the following non-spirituous beverages (R.C. 4301.01 and 4309.01):

Type of Product	Definition
Beer*	Brewed or fermented malt product containing from 0.5% to 3.2% alcohol by weight.
Malt Liquor (or malt beverage)*	Brewed or fermented malt product containing more than 3.2% and not more than 7.0% alcohol by weight.
Wine (including sparkling wine and vermouth)	Fermented juices of grapes, fruits or other agricultural products and containing from 7% to 21% alcohol by volume.
Mixed Beverages	Mixture of wine or distilled spirits with carbonated or non-carbonated flavoring materials and containing from 7% to 21% alcohol by volume.
Malt	Liquid, solid, or extract made from cereal grains.
Brewers Wort	Liquid malt containing less than 15% solids by weight.

* Effective August 19, 1982, the legal distinction between beer and malt liquor (or malt beverage) was eliminated so that they are both defined as containing from 0.5% to 6% alcohol by weight.

RATES:

Type of Product	Revised Code Section	Unit of Measure	Tax Rates
Beer and malt beverages in bottles or cans	4301.42	6 oz. or fractional part thereof	0.75¢[(a)]
Beer and malt beverages in barrels	4305.01	31 gallons	$2.50
Wine (containing alcohol 7% by weight to 14% by volume)	4301.43	Gallon	26¢
Wine (containing alcohol 14% to 21% by volume)	4301.43	Gallon	62¢
Vermouth	4301.43	Gallon	77¢
Sparkling and Carbonated Wine and Champagne	4301.43	Gallon	$1.27
Mixed Beverages	4301.43	Gallon	80¢
Malt	4309.04	One pound or fractional part thereof	3¢
Brewers Wort	4309.04	Gallon	10¢

(a) The rate on bottles and cans having 12 ounces or less of liquid content is 1/8 of 1¢ per ounce.

TAXPAYER:

Type of Product	Revised Code Section	Taxpayer
Bottle and Canned Beer and Malt Beverages	4301.42	Manufacturer, Bottler, Canner, or Wholesale Dealer
Barrel Beer	4305.09	Manufacturer or Consignee
Wine	4301.43	Manufacturer, Bottler or Wholesale Dealer
Mixed Beverages	4301.43	Manufacturer, Wholesale Dealer. or Retail Dealer
Malt and Brewers Wort	4309.05	Wholesale Dealer or Retail Dealer

PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 4303.33):

Beer and malt beverages permit holders:

Advance payment: On or before the 18th of each month for that month's estimated tax liability.

Monthly payment: On or before the 10th of each month for the balance of the previous month's tax liability after advance payment credits.

PAYMENT DATES (cont'd):

Wine and mixed beverage permit holders:

Monthly payment: On or before the 18th of each month for the previous month's tax liability.

Malt and brewers wort:

Monthly payment: On or before the 10th of each month for the previous month's tax liability.

DISCOUNTS AND ADDITIONAL CREDITS (R.C. 4303.33):

Discounts and additional credit are in consideration for advance and prompt payment of tax liability and for other services performed by permit holders.

Beer and malt beverage permit holders:

3% additional credit on the amount of advance payment if the payment is received by the Treasurer of State on or before the 18th of the month covered by the payment. 3% discount on 10% of the monthly payment remaining after the advance payment is deducted, if the monthly payment is received by the Treasurer of State on or before the 10th of the month for the previous month's tax liability.

Wine and mixed beverage permit holders:

3% discount on the amount of monthly payment if the payment is received on or before the 18th of the month for the previous month's tax liability.

EXEMPTIONS AND REFUNDS (R.C. 4301.23, 4303.332, 4303.333, 4307.05):

1) Refund for sacramental wine used in religious rites.

2) Any licensed Ohio brewer whose total production, wherever produced, does not exceed 31,000,000 gallons in a calendar year will receive a credit against his excise tax the following year and a refund on any excise tax paid during the current year on up to 9,300,000 gallons of beer distributed in Ohio.

3) Any licensed Ohio wine producer whose sales in Ohio does not exceed 500,000 gallons in a calendar year will be granted an exemption from the excise tax during the following year and a refund on any excise tax paid during the current year.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 924.51-924.55, 4301.43, 4301.432, 4301.46, 4305.01, 4307.02, 4309.04):

Grape Industries Special Account: 3¢ per gallon of the excise tax levied on wine is paid into this account to provide funds for research, development, and marketing of grape products in Ohio.

General Revenue Fund: Remainder of excise tax levied on wine and all of the excise tax levied on beer, malt beverages, mixed beverages, wort and malt.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapters 924, 4301, 4303, 4305, 4307, 4309.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

Am. Sub. S.B. 14, effective July 1, 1982.

Revised Code 4301.42 and 4307.02 : Changes the excise tax on beer and malt beverages in bottles and cans having twelve ounces or less of liquid content from a rate of three-fourths of one cent per six ounces or fractional part thereof to a rate of one-eighth of one cent per ounce of liquid content.

Am. Sub. H.B. 357, effective August 19, 1982.

Revised Code 4301.01: Eliminates the distinction between "beer" and "malt beverage" or "malt liquor" in terms of their alcoholic content by defining them as brewed or fermented malt products containing from 0.5% to no more than 6% alcohol by weight.

Am. Sub. S.B. 550, effective November 19, 1982.

Revised Code 4303.333: Amends the excise tax exemption and refund provision to limit the program to Ohio wine producers and excludes wine produced in Ohio but shipped outside the state from the 500,000 gallon elgibility limitation (see EXEMPTIONS AND REFUNDS section).

Table 13

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAX PAYMENTS AND CREDITS,
FISCAL YEAR 1983

Type of Beverage	Gross Tax	Credits And Discounts	Net Tax Receipts
Beer and Malt Beverage			
Advance Tax Payments	$31,906,133	$938,885	$30,967,248
Payment With Return	4,172,385	60,870	4,111,515
Other Payments	678	-	678
Total	$36,079,196	$999,755	$35,079,441
Wine and Mixed Beverages			
Payment With Return	$ 6,409,401	$ 180,426	$ 6,228,975
Other Payments	16,817	-	16,817
Total	$ 6,426,218	$ 180,426	$ 6,245,792
Brewers' Wort and Malt			
Payment With Return	453	-	$ 453
Grand Total	$42,505,867	$1,180,181	$41,325,686

Table 14

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAX LIABILITY, AS REPORTED ON RETURNS,
FISCAL YEARS 1981, 1982, AND 1983

	Amount Of Tax Liability		
Type of Beverage	1981	1982(a)	1983
Beer and Malt Beverages	$60,218,933	$38,774,150	$36,050,851
Wine 14% or less alcohol	4,063,818	2,931,694	2,601,183
Wine 14-21% alcohol	1,810,781	1,612,745	1,437,824
Mixed Beverages	1,076,230	858,093	821,581
Vermouth	219,285	196,742	184,833
Sparkling Wine	991,149	1,068,739	1,126,794
Total	$68,380,196	$45,442,163	$42,223,066

(a) Not comparable with earlier years due to changes in posting procedures.
Note: Amounts represent tax liability as opposed to tax payments in Table 13.

HORSE RACING TAX

Ohio has permitted horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering on horse racing since 1933. The regulation of horse racing is the responsibility of the State Racing Commission which consists of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Ohio Senate. The State Racing Commission issues racing permits and sets the racing dates for each meet. Since 1953, the Department of Taxation has administered the tax on pari-mutuel wagering.

Permit holders retain 18% of all money wagered as their commission. From this commission, permit holders pay 5-15/16% of the amount wagered daily for purses and pay the pari-mutuel tax on wagering to the state. In addition, harness and quarter horse permit holders pay 0.625% of the amount wagered into the Ohio Fairs Fund and 0.5% of the amount wagered into the Ohio Standardbred Development Fund or the Quarter Horse Development Fund. Permit holders also retain the first $2,000 of the total racing meet "breakage" (the odd cents remaining after pari-mutuel winning tickets are paid off at the next lowest multiple of ten cents) plus 75% of the remaining breakage. The other 25% of the breakage goes to the state. Permit holders must use 40% of their share of the breakage for purse money.

The state pays part of the wagering tax receipts into the Ohio Fairs Fund and the Ohio Thoroughbred Race Fund Special Account. Permit holders who make capital improvements to existing race tracks or who construct new tracks can reduce their tax rate by 0.75% each year for up to twenty-five years or until the total reduction in tax liability equals 70% of the cost of construction, whichever occurs first. The wagering tax on racing at agricultural expositions and fairs is used to support agricultural societies in the counties in which racing takes place.

The total amount wagered on horse racing during fiscal year 1983 declined by 1.7% from 1982 and General Revenue Fund receipts were down more than 11%. The drop in revenue was due primarily to lower rates across the board on pari-mutual wagering.

TAX BASE (R.C. 3769.08):

1. Amount wagered each day at each horse race meeting.
2. Total amount wagered at each horse race meeting of a permit holder.
3. Breakage (the odd cents remaining after winning tickets are paid in multiples of ten cents).

RATES:

1. Pari-mutuel wagering tax (R.C. 3769.08):

Amount Wagered Daily	Harness Racing[a]	Quarter Horse Racing[a]	Thoroughbred Racing
		July 1 to July 12, 1982	
First $ 50,000	3.625%	1.125%	
Next $ 50,000	4.625%	3.125%	6.125%
Next $100,000	5.625%	5.125%	on total
Next $350,000	6.625%	7.125%	wagered
Over $550,000	6.625%	7.625%	

RATES (cont'd):

	July 13, 1982 to June 30, 1983		
First $ 50,000	3.125%	1.125%	
Next $ 50,000	4.125%	3.125%	5.6875%
Next $100,000	5.125%	5.125%	on total
Next $350,000	6.125%	7.125%	wagered
Over $550,000	6.125%	7.625%	

(a) Includes 1.125% for special funds.
Note: Rates in effect until January, 1984, on quarter horse racing are set by Section 1 of S.B. 103 (effective January 16, 1980).

2. Exotic Wagering Tax (R.C. 3769.087): 2.5% of the amount wagered daily on other than win, place, and show. This is termed "exotic" wagering and is on the following special events:

   Daily Double - Selecting and wagering on the winning horses in two designated races;

   Perfecta - Selecting and wagering on the first and second place horses in order of finish in a designated race;

   Quinella - Selecting and wagering on the first and second place horses but not necessarily in the order of finish in a designated race;

   Trifecta - Selecting and wagering on the first, second, and third place horses in order of finish in a designated race.

3. Breakage Tax (R.C. 3769.08): 25% of the amount remaining in excess of $2,000 of the odd cents accumulated during a racing meet after winning tickets are paid off at the next lowest multiple of ten cents.

4. Additional Pari-Mutuel Wagering Tax (R.C. 3769.081): This money is divided equally between the municipal corporations and townships in which racing took place and is meant to reimburse these areas for expenses incurred due to racing meets. The municipal corporations and townships receiving the money may reimburse an adjoining political subdivision which also incurred costs because of racing meets. The tax is levied as follows:

Total Amount Wagered Each Horse Racing Meet	Rate
Less than $5,000,000	0.10%
$5,000,000 or more	0.15%

The maximum tax liability is $15,000.

EXEMPTIONS (R.C. 3769.081):

Agricultural Societies are not subject to the additional pari-mutuel wagering tax.

WHO REMITS TAX (R.C. 3769.08):

The racing permit holder remits to the Tax Commissioner the tax on the amount wagered and the breakage as described in **"Rates"**. The Tax Commissioner in turn distributes the tax as described in **"Disposition of Revenue"**.

PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 3769.081, 3769.10):

Each day of racing: Permit holder mails to the Tax Commissioner or delivers to an office of the Department of Taxation by noon the following day the pari-mutual wagering tax, exotic wagering tax, and breakage tax collected.

Close of racing meet: Within ten days, the additional pari-mutual wagering tax is collected and mailed to the Tax Commissioner or delivered to an office of the Department of Taxation.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 3769.08, 3769.081, 3769.087):

Each Permit Holder pays to the Tax Commissioner a sum equal to the percent of money wagered and the breakage as described in the **"Rates"** section. The Tax Commissioner then distributes the receipts to the following funds and special account:

Receipts from Pari-Mutuel Wagering Tax

Distributed To	Source of Receipts (Wagering On)	Distribution Percent
Ohio Fairs Fund	Thoroughbred, harness, and quarter horse	0.5% of amount wagered
Ohio Thoroughbred Special Account	Thoroughbred Harness*	0.6875% of amount wagered 0.5% of amount wagered
Standardbred Development Fund	Harness	0.625% of amount wagered
Quarter Horse Development Fund	Quarter horse	0.625% of amount wagered
Ohio General Revenue Fund	Thoroughbred, harness*, and quarter horse	Net receipts after payments to above funds
Agricultural Societies	Harness racing at county fairs	Net receipts after payment to the Ohio Fairs Fund and the Standard-bred Fund

*Excluding agricultural expositions and fairs.

Receipts from Breakage

Distributed To	Source of Receipts	Distribution Percent
Ohio General Revenue Fund	Track breakage	25% of net breakage

Receipts from "Exotic" Wagering Tax

Distributed To	Source of Receipts (Wagering On)	Distribution Percent
Ohio Fairs Fund	Thoroughbred, harness, and quarter horse	0.25% of amount wagered
Ohio Thoroughbred Special Account	Thoroughbred	0.25% of amount wagered

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (cont'd):

Receipts from "Exotic" Wagering Tax (cont'd)

Distributed To	Source of Receipts (Wagering On)	Distribution Percent
Standardbred Development Fund	Harness	0.25% of amount wagered
Quarter Horse Development Fund	Quarter horse	0.25% of amount wagered
Ohio General Revenue Fund	Thoroughbred, harness, and quarter horse	2.0% of amount wagered

Receipts from the Additional Pari-Mutuel Wagering Tax

Distributed To	Source of Receipts (Wagering On)	Distribution Percent
General revenue funds of municipalities and townships in which racing takes place	Thoroughbred, harness, and quarter horse	0.1% of amount wagered if total is less than $5,000,000 0.15% of amount wagered if total is $5,000,000 or more (maximum of $15,000)

SPECIAL PROVISIONS (R.C. 3769.08, 3769.089):

1. Capital Improvement Deduction: With the approval of the State Racing Commission, permit holders making capital improvements, constructing new racing facilities, or reconstructing facilities damaged by fire or other cause at a total cost of $100,000 or more may reduce their tax rate by 0.75% for a period of fifteen years on capital improvements and reconstruction and a period of twenty-five years on new race track construction or until the total reducton in tax liability equals 70% of construction costs, whichever occurs first.

2. A race track closed due to fire or other cause can make up the days of racing lost during the first three years succeeding the reopening of the track.

3. Electronically Televised Simulcasts: Permit holders may televise horse racing at facilities outside of Ohio and conduct pari-mutual wagering thereon. The type of racing televised must be the same as the permit holder.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapter 3769.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

Am. Sub. H.B. 330, effective July 13, 1981.

R.C. 3769.08: Reduces the wagering tax on thoroughbred racing over a period of three years.

Tax Rate	Period in Effect
6.125%	July 13, 1981 through July 12, 1982
5.6875%	July 13, 1982 through July 12, 1983
5.250%	July 13, 1983 and thereafter

RECENT LEGISLATION (cont'd):

Reduces the wagering tax on harness racing over a period of three years.

Amount Wagered Daily	Rate Schedule: July 13, 1981 thru July 12, 1982	July 13, 1982 thru July 12, 1983	July 12, 1983 and Thereafter
First $50,000	2.5%	2.0%	1.5%
Next $50,000	3.5%	3.0%	2.5%
Next $100,000	4.5%	4.0%	3.5%
Over $200,000	5.5%	5.0%	4.5%

Increases the amount credited to the Ohio Thoroughbred Race Special Account (previously called the Thoroughbred Race Fund) to 0.75% of amount wagered over a period of three years.

Amount Credited	Period in Effect
0.625%	July 13, 1981 through July 12, 1982
0.6875%	July 13, 1982 through July 12, 1983
0.750%	July 13, 1983 and thereafter

Table 15

AMOUNT WAGERED ON HORSE RACING AND TOTAL TAX AND SPECIAL FUND COLLECTIONS,
BY TYPE OF EVENT, FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1983

Fiscal Year	Thoroughbred Racing	Quarter Horse & Commercial Harness Racing	Agricultural Societies Racing	Total
		Total Amounts Wagered		
1979	231,253,045	203,061,742	3,599,838	437,914,625
1980	249,189,308	194,889,824	3,724,117	447,803,249
1981	229,369,573	198,635,198	3,951,205	431,955,976
1982	218,845,146	173,675,748	4,289,807	396,810,701
1983	217,233,604	168,139,707	4,865,907	390,239,218
		Collections		
1979	14,906,798	11,660,977	177,085	26,744,860
1980	15,631,824	11,130,471	185,176	26,947,471
1981	14,327,668	11,357,499	195,691	25,880,858
1982	14,975,152	11,084,465	228,384	26,288,001
1983	14,013,620	9,925,133	243,397	24,182,150

Table 16

AMOUNT WAGERED ON HORSE RACING, TAX COLLECTIONS
AND ALLOCATION TO FUNDS, BY MEET, FISCAL YEAR 1983

	Thoroughbred Race Meets	Commercial Harness Race Meets	Quarter Horse Race Meets	County Agricultural Societies	Total
Number of Days	391	624	29	207	1,251
Tax Base					
Pari-Mutuel Wagering	$217,233,604	$164,775,348	$3,364,359	$4,865,907	$390,239,218
Exotic Wagering	104,223,998	103,738,247	1,986,789	1,578,175	211,527,209
Breakage	1,629,889	1,074,378	20,510	24,790	2,749,567
Total Tax Base	$323,087,491	$269,587,973	$5,371,658	$6,468,872	$604,515,994
Tax Levied					
Pari-Mutuel Wagering	$ 12,471,625	$ 8,038,504	$ 91,910	$ 197,927	$ 20,799,966
Exotic Wagering	2,605,601	2,593,458	49,670	39,273	5,288,002
Breakage	407,473	268,594	5,127	6,197	687,391
Total Tax Levied	$ 15,484,699	$ 10,900,556	$ 146,707	$ 243,397	$ 26,775,359
Capital Improvement Credit	$ 1,471,079	$ 1,114,748	$ 7,382	$ -0-	$ 2,593,209
Net Tax Collected	$ 14,013,620	$ 9,785,808	$ 139,325	$ 243,397	$ 24,182,150
Amount Distributed					
By Permit Holder					
Agricultural Societies	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ 180,915	$ 180,915
Quarter Horse Development Fund	-0-	-0-	25,994	34,230	60,224
Standardbred Development Fund	-0-	1,288,877	-0-	-0-	1,288,877
Ohio Fairs Fund	-0-	1,083,500	21,789	28,252	1,133,541
By Tax Commissioner					
Thoroughbred Special Account	$ 1,750,939	$ 823,878	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ 2,574,817
Ohio Fairs Fund	1,353,195	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,353,195
State General Revenue Fund	10,909,486	6,589,553	91,542	-0-	17,590,581
Total Amount Distributed	$ 14,013,620	$ 9,785,808	$ 139,325	$ 243,397	$ 24,182,150

SOFT DRINK MIX TAX
(Repealed January 1, 1983)

Ohio enacted an excise tax on soft drinks effective November 15, 1981 through December 31, 1982. The tax did not apply to bottled or canned soft drinks, nor to syrups and mixes used in their preparation, but was imposed only on the syrup or mix used to produce a finished product at the point of sale (post-mix soft drinks) and on the ready-to-use finished product sold in dispensers (pre-mix soft drinks). These are soft drinks sold at retail establishments, fairs, sports events, and other locations where soft drinks are dispensed from soda fountains, vending machines, or other devices.

The tax was challenged in court as unconstitutional and the plaintiffs won a declaratory judgement. The Ohio General Assembly then enacted legislation to repeal the tax as of January 1, 1983.

During the six months that the tax was imposed during fiscal year 1983, $17.4 million was collected.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5753.01):

The distribution for sale at retail of pre-mix and post-mix soft drinks made with a soft drink syrup. A soft drink syrup is defined as a dry or liquid mixture of extracts, powders, crystals, granules, or tablets used in producing soft drinks. A soft drink is defined as any non-alcoholic, flavored, carbonated beverage made with a soft drink syrup. The soft drink excise tax applies to the following:

Type of Product	Definition
Pre-mix soft drink	Ready-to-use soft drinks made with a soft drink syrup
Post-mix soft drink	Soft drink syrup that is to be mixed with plain or carbonated water, soda, soda water, ice, fruit juice or other mix at the point of retail sale.

RATES (R.C. 5753.02):

Type of Product	Tax Rate
Pre-mix soft drink	$ .25 per gallon
Post-mix soft drink	$2.75 per gallon

EXEMPTIONS (R.C. 5753.02):

1. The sale of soft drinks in bottles, cans, and any other containers suitable for purchase at retail by the consumer.
2. The sale of soft drink syrup to manufacturers of soft drinks in bottles, cans, and other containers suitable for purchase at retail by the consumer.

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5753.02):

Each person who distributes pre-mix or post-mix soft drinks for sale at retail.

PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 5753.02):

Monthly payments by the 20th of each month of the tax due for the previous month.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 5753.02):

Ohio General Revenue Fund.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapter 5753.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

Am. S.B. 530, effective June 25, 1982.

Section 37: Repeals the soft drink excise tax effective January 1, 1983.

SIGNIFICANT COURT DECISIONS:

The Coca-Cola Company, et al., v. Lindley, et al., Franklin County (Ohio) court of Common Pleas, Case No.: 81CV-11-6215, January 19, 1982.

The Court found that Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5753 is ambiguous, denies equal protection, and is unconstitutional.

The Coca-Cola Company et al. (Appellees), v. Lindley, et al. (Appellants), Court of Appeals for Franklin County, Case No. 82AP-58, August 10, 1982.

The parties jointly moved for an order vacating the above case. The motion was sustained and remanded to the trial court for further proceedings.

The Coca-Cola Company, et al., v. Lindley, et al., Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, Case No.: 81CV-11-6215, August 10, 1982.

An entry was made ordering that the application for vacation of judgement is granted in view of the fact that the soft drink excise tax will be repealed as of January 1, 1983.

Table 17

SOFT DRINK MIX TAX COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1983

Type of Product	Average Number of Distributors	Tax Collections
Pre-mix soft drink	41	$ 1,212,947
Post-mix soft drink	133	16,178,637
Total	**135(a)**	**$17,391,584**

(a) Numbers do not add to total since some distributors handle both types of soft drinks.

SEVERANCE TAX

The severance tax, first levied in 1972, is paid by persons or firms which extract or sever certain natural resources from the soil or waters of Ohio. The tax produced nearly $4 million in fiscal year 1983, about 35% of it from the levy on coal. Effective July 1, 1983, the tax rate on oil and natural gas was increased, from 3 cents to 10 cents per barrel on oil and 1 cent to 2.5 cents per 1,000 cubic feet on natural gas. Severers are licensed by the Tax Commissioner or other designated state agencies.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5749.02):

The tax is levied on the weight or volume of certain natural resources extracted from the soil or water of Ohio.

RATES (R.C. 5749.02):

Coal, Salt	4 ¢ per ton
Oil	3 ¢ per barrel
Natural Gas	1 ¢ per 1,000 cubic feet
Limestone, Dolomite, Sand, Gravel	1 ¢ per ton

EXEMPTIONS AND CREDITS (R.C. 5749.03):

$1,000 exemption annually for natural resources used on the land from which they are taken by the severer as part of the improvement of or use in his homestead.

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5749.02):

Each severer.

PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 5749.06):

Quarterly:	May 15	For quarterly periods
	August 14	ending the last day of
	November 14	March, June, September
	February 14	and December, respectively.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 5749.02, 5749.021):

A. To fund the Geological Mapping Special Account, the following distributions are made:

(1) 11% of coal severance tax collections
(2) 15% of salt, limestone, dolomite, sand and gravel severance tax collections
(3) 10% of oil and gas severance tax collections

B. To fund the Unreclaimed Lands Special Account, the following distributions are made:

(1) 89% of coal severance tax collections
(2) 85% of salt, limestone, dolomite, sand and gravel severance tax collections

C. To fund the Oil and Gas Well Plugging Special Account, one million dollars is allocated from the remaining 90% of oil and gas severance tax collections. Any excess over this dollar amount will be allocated to the Oil and Gas Permit Fee Special Account.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapter 5749.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

Am. H.B. 291, effective July 1, 1983.

R.C. 5749.02: Changes the tax rate on oil from 3 cents to 10 cents per barrel, and natural gas from 1 cent to 2.5 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

Table 18

SEVERANCE TAX COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1981-1983

Natural Resource	Tax Rate	1981	1982	1983
Coal	4 ¢ per ton	$1,588,426	$1,470,969	$1,396,538
Natural Gas	1 ¢ per 1,000 cu. ft.	1,348,649	1,332,918	1,411,260
Limestone	1 ¢ per ton	357,778	295,532	285,077
Oil	3 ¢ per barrel	382,561	399,479	445,000
Gravel	1 ¢ per ton	199,811	171,597	167,879
Sand	1 ¢ per ton	153,437	127,244	123,192
Salt	4 ¢ per ton	125,752	150,387	114,790
Dolomite	1 ¢ per ton	41,351	39,947	19,747
Total		**$4,197,765**	**$3,988,073**	**$3,963,483**

MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX

An excise tax is imposed on all dealers in motor vehicle fuel upon the use, distribution, or sale within the state of Ohio of fuel used in generating power for the propulsion of motor vehicles. The fuel tax is actually composed of five separate levies: three levies of two cents each; one levy of one cent; and a new variable rate levy officially called the "cents per gallon rate." The cents per gallon rate is adjusted annually based upon factors of highway costs and motor vehicle fuel. Two different cents per gallon rates were in effect during fiscal year 1983: 4.7 cents per gallon from July 1, 1982 through February 28, 1983; and 5.0 cents per gallon from March 1, 1983 through June 30, 1983.

After amounts are set aside for refunds, the Waterways Safety Fund, and highway bond retirement, the remaining fuel tax receipts are distributed in approximately the following proportion: 75% to the state, 10.7% to municipalities, 9.3% to counties, and 5% to townships. All of this money is earmarked for highway related purposes in accordance with Article XII, Section 5a of the Ohio Constitution.

There are other provisions in Ohio law concerning the taxation of motor fuel and distribution of tax receipts: a portion of the motor fuel tax collected on fuel sold by Ohio Turnpike Commission stations is returned to the Commission for turnpike projects; a use tax is imposed on operators of vehicles subject to the Ohio highway use tax for fuel purchased outside of the state but consumed in Ohio; and dealers receive a credit which effectively equals 3.5 cents per gallon on gasohol.

Motor vehicle fuel wholesalers and distributors rather than retailers remit the tax. In fiscal year 1983, motor fuel tax receipts were $580.5 million which is an increase of 4.64% over the previous year. This increase was due to the new cents per gallon levy even though the total gallons consumed declined by 0.53%

TAX BASE (R.C. 5735.06):

Gallons of motor vehicle fuel sold, used, or distributed in Ohio.

RATES:

Ohio Revised Code Section	Tax Rate Per Gallon	
	Jul. 1, 1982 - Feb. 28, 1983	Mar. 1, 1983 - Jun. 30, 1983
5735.30	1¢	1¢
5735.05	2¢	2¢
5735.25	2¢	2¢
5735.29	2¢	2¢
5735.05 (Cents Per Gallon Rate)*	4.7¢	5.0¢
Total Rate Per Gallon	11.7¢	12.0¢

*See description under "**Special Provisions**".

DEDUCTIONS, REFUNDS, AND CREDITS:

1. Dealers may claim the following deductions from their reported gallonage. (R.C. 5735.05, 5735.06):

   (a) Sales made either by tank car or cargo lots for purposes other than propelling motor vehicles on public highways or on waters within Ohio.
   (b) Sales of motor fuel made by licensed dealers to other licensed dealers for delivery by tank car or boat.
   (c) Export of motor fuel to other states or foreign countries.
   (d) Sales of motor fuel for exclusive use of the United States Government or its agencies.

DEDUCTIONS, REFUNDS, AND CREDITS (cont'd):

(e) Sales of motor fuel that is in the process of transportation in either interstate or foreign commerce.
(f) Sales of motor fuel to be used exclusively for the propulsion of aircraft.
(g) Three percent of net, taxable gallons of motor fuel to cover evaporation, shrinkage, and other losses. This deduction is only two percent on motor fuel sold to a retailer.

2. Persons who have purchased motor vehicle fuel on which the fuel tax has been paid may receive a refund under the following conditions (R.C. 5735.13, 5735.14, 5735.141, 5735.142, 5735.18):

(a) Fuel used in the following ways: to operate or propel stationary gas engines; tractors used for off-highway purposes; unlicensed motor vehicles used exclusively in intraplant operations.
(b) Motor fuel used by watercraft in the following ways: vessels used entirely for commercial purposes such as trade or fishing; vessels used in Boy Scout training; vessels used or owned by railroad car ferry companies; vessels used or owned by federal, state, and local governments.
(c) Fuel used for cleaning or dyeing.
(d) Motor fuel used by local transit systems except for the one-cent bond retirement levy.
(e) Motor fuel used in aircraft.
(f) One percent of the motor fuel tax paid on fuel purchased by retailers to cover losses from shrinkage and evaportion.
(g) Fuel lost or destroyed through theft, fire, explosion, lightning and other natural disasters.
(h) Any person, other than a dealer, who sells the fuel or uses the fuel outside Ohio, or who sells the fuel to the U.S. government or any of its agencies.

3. Dealers may receive the following credit against their fuel tax liability (R.C. 5735.145):

(a) 35 cents per gallon of ethanol or methanol not made from petroleum or natural gas, combined with gasoline to create a blend containing not more than 10% ethanol or methanol. This credit effectively equals 3.5 cents per gallon of gasohol containing no more than ten percent ethanol or methanol that has not been made from petroleum or natural gas, combined with gasoline.

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5735.01):

Dealers who import into Ohio, produce, refine, prepare, distill, and otherwise process motor vehicle fuel for use, distribution, or sale and delivery in Ohio; or who purchase motor vehicle fuel for sale to any person for resale.

FILING AND PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 5735.06):

By the last day of each month for the preceding month's tax liability; filed with the Ohio Treasurer of State.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS:

Cents per Gallon Rate (Variable Rate) (R.C. 5735.011): This rate can vary from zero to a maximum of five cents per gallon and is intended to increase funds for highway expenditures to make up for higher costs and reduced tax receipts from lower motor vehicle fuel consumption. The rate is to be calculated by the 10th of February in 1982, 1983, 1984 and is to be in effect for the twelve month period that begins on March 1 following the calculation; except that the rate calculated to begin March 1, 1984, will continue in effect from that point on. The procedure for calculating the cents per gallon tax rate is as follows:

(a) Divide the highway maintenance cost trend index as published by the U.S. Department of Transportation for the most recent preceding calendar year by the maintenance index for 1975.
(b) Divide motor vehicle fuel consumption for fiscal year 1975 by motor vehicle fuel for the fiscal year preceding the calculation.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS (cont'd):

(c) Multiply the quotient obtained in (a) of this section by the quotient obtained in (b) of this section.
(d) Multiply the product obtained in (c) of this section by 6 cents.
(e) Subtract 6 cents from the product obtained in (d). If the difference is a positive amount of 5 cents or less, the difference will be the cents per gallon rate, rounded to the nearest 1/10th of 1 cent. If the difference is a negative amount, the cents per gallon rate is zero. If the difference is a positive amount in excess of five cents, the cents per gallon rate is five cents.

Fuel Use Tax (R.C. 5735.31): The Ohio motor vehicle fuel tax is imposed on the amount of motor fuel purchased outside of Ohio and consumed in Ohio for any vehicle subject to the highway use tax (3 or more axles). A credit or refund is allowed for the tax on fuel purchased in Ohio for use in another state provided that state allows a similar credit or refund.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE:

The motor vehicle fuel tax is composed of five separate levies. Each of these levies is distributed in a different manner. Prior to any distribution, the following transfers of receipts are made:

(1) 0.5% to the Waterways Safety Fund.
(2) The amount needed to insure that there are sufficient funds to meet all payments for highway bond retirement.
(3) An amount equal to the current cents per gallon rate times the number of gallons sold at stations operated by the Ohio Turnpike Commission to the Commission for turnpike projects.

Tax Rate	Disposition of Revenue
2 cents per gallon (R.C. Section 5735.05)	(R.C. Section 5735.23) - 30% to municipal corporations in proportion to their motor vehicle registrations; - 25% to all counties in equal amounts; - 45% to the state.
2 cents per gallon (R.C. Section 5735.25)	(R.C. Sections 5735.26, 5735.27) - 67.5% to the state; - 7.5% to all counties in equal amounts; - 7.5% to municipalities in proportion to their motor vehicle registrations; - 17.5% to all townships in equal amounts.
2 cents per gallon (R.C. Section 5735.29)	(R.C. Section 5735.291) - 100% to the state.
1 cent per gallon (R.C. Section 5735.30)	(R.C. Section 5735.30) - 100% to the state for highway bond retirement funds, as long as required; thereafter, 100% to the state highway operating fund.
Cents Per Gallon Tax (R.C. Section 5735.05) 4.7 cents per gallon July 1982-February 1983 5.0 cents per gallon March 1983-February 1984	(R.C. Section 5735.23) - 75.0% to the state; - 10.7% to municipalities in proportion to their motor vehicle registration; - 9.3% to all counties in equal amounts; - 5.0% to all townships in equal amounts.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapters 5735.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

Am. Sub. H.B. 373, effective July 1, 1983.

R.C. 5735.01: Change definition of "consumption factor" by using "motor vehicle fuel" rather than just "gasoline."

R.C. 5735.145: Excludes alcohol produced from petroleum or natural gas from qualified fuel credit.

R.C. 5735.146: Requires registration of and informational reporting by persons selling alcohol to Ohio licensed motor vehicle fuel dealers.

RECENT SIGNIFICANT COURT DECISIONS:

Chemlawn Corp. v Lindley, Board of Tax Appeals, Case No. 81-E-100, February 18, 1983

Motor vehicle fuel, used to run a truck motor in order to operate a power take-off (to spray chemicals), is subject to refund, even though the truck is parked on a public highway during the operation.

Table 19

GROSS AMOUNT OF MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX CERTIFIED FOR COLLECTION, REFUNDS AND NET TAX AFTER REFUNDS, FISCAL YEARS 1979-1983

Fiscal Year	Certified for Collection	Number of Refunds Approved	Amount Certified For Refund	Net Tax After Refund
1979	$427,036,551	59,759	$10,425,519	$416,611,032
1980	401,816,863	55,350	10,051,006	391,765,857
1981	386,616,530	49,965	8,743,441	377,873,089
1982	566,281,817	48,556	11,548,590	554,733,227
1983	596,789,201	46,649	16,309,025	580,480,176

Table 20

TAXABLE GALLONS OF MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL, FISCAL YEARS 1979-1983

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Gasoline	5,365,114,252	4,999,104,871	4,723,145,064	4,508,227,206	4,470,537,326
Special Fuels	735,316,207	730,857,205	732,431,141	744,193,881	753,996,908
Total	**6,100,430,459**	**5,729,962,076**	**5,455,576,205**	**5,252,421,087**	**5,224,534,234**

Table 21

MOTOR FUEL TAXES DISTRIBUTED TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS,
BY COUNTY, CALENDAR YEAR 1982

County	Total	Amount Distributed To:		
		County	Townships	Municipalities
Adams	$1,014,258	$ 603,095	$ 336,126	$ 75,037
Allen	1,442,463	603,095	268,900	570,468
Ashland	1,159,879	603,095	336,126	220,658
Ashtabula	1,664,388	603,095	605,026	456,267
Athens	1,097,978	603,095	313,717	181,166
Auglaize	1,149,654	603,095	313,717	232,842
Belmont	1,314,847	603,095	358,534	353,218
Brown	1,051,443	603,095	358,534	89,814
Butler	2,364,830	603,095	291,309	1,470,426
Carroll	968,488	603,095	313,717	51,676
Champaign	1,019,758	603,095	268,900	147,763
Clark	1,515,012	603,095	224,084	687,833
Clermont	1,070,031	603,095	313,717	153,219
Clinton	1,058,616	603,095	291,309	164,212
Columbiana	1,475,044	603,095	403,351	468,598
Coshocton	1,264,747	603,095	492,984	168,668
Crawford	1,273,099	603,095	358,534	311,470
Cuyahoga	12,379,290	603,095	89,633	11,686,562
Darke	1,290,292	603,095	448,167	239,030
Defiance	1,080,537	603,095	268,900	208,542
Delaware	1,211,822	603,095	403,351	205,376
Erie	1,260,336	603,095	201,675	455,566
Fairfield	1,350,101	603,095	291,309	455,697
Fayette	960,684	603,095	224,084	133,505
Franklin	7,563,777	603,095	380,942	6,579,740
Fulton	1,052,875	603,095	268,900	180,880
Gallia	1,001,275	603,095	336,126	62,054
Geauga	1,074,279	603,095	358,534	112,650
Greene	1,744,105	603,095	268,900	872,110
Guernsey	1,196,870	603,095	425,759	168,016
Hamilton	5,811,211	603,095	268,900	4,939,216
Hancock	1,386,247	603,095	380,942	402,210
Hardin	1,094,826	603,095	336,126	155,605
Harrison	1,018,337	603,095	336,126	79,116
Henry	1,040,666	603,095	291,309	146,262
Highland	1,103,284	603,095	380,942	119,247
Hocking	921,975	603,095	246,492	72,388
Holmes	961,328	603,095	313,717	44,516
Huron	1,345,955	603,095	425,759	317,101
Jackson	1,006,128	603,095	268,900	134,133
Jefferson	1,384,340	603,095	313,717	467,528
Knox	1,288,854	603,095	492,984	192,775
Lake	2,286,084	603,095	112,042	1,570,947
Lawrence	1,140,046	603,095	313,717	223,234
Licking	1,799,554	603,095	582,618	613,841
Logan	$ 1,174,756	$ 603,095	$ 380,942	190,719
Lorain	2,977,815	603,095	403,351	1,971,369
Lucas	4,373,334	603,095	246,492	3,523,747
Madison	1,047,711	603,095	313,717	130,899
Mahoning	2,164,164	603,095	313,717	1,247,352
Marion	1,314,957	603,095	336,126	375,736
Medina	1,557,119	603,095	380,942	573,082
Meigs	948,759	603,095	268,900	76,764
Mercer	1,097,847	603,095	313,717	181,035
Miami	1,409,699	603,095	268,900	537,704
Monroe	1,051,018	603,095	403,351	44,572
Montgomery	4,500,059	603,095	268,900	3,628,064
Morgan	951,873	603,095	313,717	35,061
Morrow	1,017,909	603,095	358,534	56,280
Muskingum	1,486,903	603,095	560,209	323,599
Noble	969,535	603,095	336,126	30,314
Ottawa	1,020,000	603,095	268,900	148,005
Paulding	948,605	603,095	268,900	76,610
Perry	1,030,682	603,095	313,717	113,870
Pickaway	1,086,173	603,095	336,126	146,952
Pike	967,508	603,095	313,717	50,696
Portage	1,515,278	603,095	403,351	508,832
Preble	1,037,462	603,095	268,900	165,467
Putnam	1,075,705	603,095	336,126	136,484
Richland	1,739,732	603,095	403,351	733,286
Ross	1,248,143	603,095	358,534	286,514
Sandusky	1,147,638	603,095	268,900	275,643
Scioto	1,221,998	603,095	358,534	260,369
Seneca	1,295,243	603,095	336,126	356,022
Shelby	1,135,746	603,095	313,717	218,934
Stark	2,596,049	603,095	380,942	1,612,012
Summit	4,617,514	603,095	291,309	3,723,110
Trumbull	2,178,654	603,095	537,801	1,037,758
Tuscarawas	1,607,210	603,095	492,984	511,131
Union	1,022,953	603,095	313,717	106,141
Van Wert	1,025,190	603,095	268,900	153,195
Vinton	908,882	603,095	268,900	36,887
Warren	1,293,433	603,095	246,492	443,846
Washington	1,344,772	603,095	492,984	248,693
Wayne	1,379,792	603,095	358,534	418,163
Williams	1,056,601	603,095	268,900	184,606
Wood	1,542,701	603,095	425,759	513,847
Wyandot	1,017,224	603,095	291,309	122,820
Total	$144,763,959	$53,072,360	$29,534,227	$62,157,372

SOURCE: Records of Ohio Auditor of State.

HIGHWAY USE TAX

The highway use tax is an axle-mile tax levied on commercial vehicles in relation to varying combinations of number of axles and miles traveled by the vehicles. Enacted in 1953, it was intended primarily for highway bond retirement and is still used mainly for that purpose. In fiscal year 1983, highway use tax collections were approximately $43.5 million and there were 155,202 new highway use permits issued.

The highway use tax rates range from one-half cent per mile to two and one-half cents per mile depending on the number of axles of the vehicle. As in past years, the majority of the tax revenue in fiscal year 1983 was generated by those vehicles in the two-cents-per-mile bracket. Vehicles in this rate bracket also represented the majority of permit holders.

BASE AND RATES (R.C. 5728.06):

The highway use tax is levied on the following vehicles for each mile traveled on a public highway in Ohio at the rates shown:

Vehicle	Rate
Commercial car with 3 or more axles	0.5¢ per mile
Commercial car tandem with 3 axles, and each commercial tractor operated as part of a commercial tractor combination with 3 axles	1¢ per mile
Commercial tractor operated as part of a commercial tractor combination with 4 axles	1.5¢ per mile
Commercial tractor operated as part of a commercial tractor combination with a total of 5 or more axles	2¢ per mile
Commercial car or commercial tractor operated as part of a commercial tandem with 4 or more axles	2.5¢ per mile

EXEMPTIONS (R.C. 5728.01, 5728.13):

1. Vehicles owned and operated by the U.S. Government, the State of Ohio, or any political subdivisions thereof are exempt from the tax;
2. Vehicles owned by nonresidents of Ohio are exempt from tax while engaged solely in interstate transportation of household goods in Ohio, provided the owners are residents of a state which grants reciprocity to Ohio;
3. Miles driven on the Ohio Turnpike.

PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 5728.08):

January 20 April 20 July 20 October 20	Return and payment due for preceding three months.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 5728.08):

1. General Revenue Fund -- amount equal to appropriations for administration of the tax.
2. Balance to specified highway bond retirement funds as long as needed; thereafter, all to the supplementary highway construction fund.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapter 5728.

Table 22

HIGHWAY USE TAX LIABILITY BY TYPE OF PERMIT HOLDERS,
FISCAL YEARS 1978 - 1983[a]

Permit Holders	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983
Ohio	$19,800,342	$19,343,920	$18,516,955	$16,948,851	$16,234,328
Foreign	26,352,416	28,080,142	28,218,529	25,949,562	25,802,720
Unidentified	878,204	1,526[b]	1,441,727	1,025,725	1,431,335
Total	$47,030,962	$47,425,588	$48,177,211	$43,924,138	$43,468,383

(a) 1979 data are not available.
(b) Unidentified permit holders data for the final three quarters of FY 1980 are not available.

Table 23

HIGHWAY USE TAX LIABILITY BY TYPE OF PERMIT HOLDER
AND TAX RATE CLASSIFICATION, FISCAL YEAR 1983

	Tax Levied By Tax Rate Per Mile					
Permit Holders	0.5 Cent	1 Cent	1.5 Cents	2 Cents	2.5 Cents	Total Tax Levied
Ohio	$ 878,400	$324,116	$1,452,502	$12,960,877	$ 618,433	$16,234,328
Foreign	96,268	329,180	1,624,475	22,258,190	1,494,607	25,802,720
Unidentified	2,632	6,180	56,600	1,352,584	13,339	1,431,335
Total	$977,300	$659,476	$3,133,577	$36,571,651	$2,126,379	$43,468,383
Fees From New Permits[a]						310,404
Grand Total						$43,778,787

(a) Total number of new permits issued: 155,202 (permit fee is two dollars).

Table 24

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HIGHWAY USE TAX PERMITS AND TOTAL MILEAGE
SUBJECT TO TAX BY TAX, RATE CLASSIFICATION, FISCAL YEAR 1983

	Tax Rate Per Mile					
Permit Holders	0.5 Cent	1 Cent	1.5 Cents	2 Cents	2.5 Cents	Total
Ohio	13,572	3,695	7,059	44,330	3,452	72,108
Foreign	2,587	4,930	14,349	168,377	9,518	199,761
Unidentified	62	92	311	20,582	151	21,198
Total	16,221	8,717	21,719	233,289	13,121	293,067
Mileage						
Ohio	175,680,072	32,411,556	96,833,435	648,043,841	26,215,209	979,184,113
Foreign	19,253,506	32,918,030	108,311,696	1,112,909,479	59,784,285	1,333,176,996
Unidentified	526,439	618,046	3,773,315	67,629,201	533,555	73,080,556
Total	195,460,017	65,947,632	208,918,446	1,828,582,521	86,533,049	2,385,441,665

PERSONAL INCOME TAX

Ohio's personal income tax law is based closely on federal law to facilitate compliance by the taxpayer and administration by the state. The starting point for computation of the Ohio income tax is federal adjusted gross income as reported on the federal income tax return. After adding and subtracting certain adjustments and subtracting personal exemptions, Ohio's graduated tax rates are applied to the remaining figure (Ohio taxable income) to calculate the tax liability. From this figure, certain credits may be subtracted to arrive at the final personal income tax liability.

Figure 3 illustrates the percentage distribution by income class of 1981 tax returns, federal adjusted gross income, and income tax liability. Tables 25 through 35 also include information compiled from the 1981 Ohio personal income tax returns (due by April 15, 1982). Table 25 contains detailed data from the returns categorized into twenty-nine income classes. The data show that individuals filed 4,051,687 tax returns which reported total federal adjusted gross income of $80.4 billion, an average of $19,843 per return. After making certain additions and subtracting deductions and personal exemptions, taxpayers reported total Ohio taxable income of approximately $71.0 billion, an average of $17,526 per return. Applying the tax rates to this income and then subtracting allowable tax credits yields a figure for total Ohio personal income tax liability of $1,187.3 million. This amounts to an average income tax liability of $293.04 per return.

Tables 26 and 27 show a comparison of the 1980 returns and the 1981 returns grouped by major income classes. Note that total tax liability increased from $1,048.9 million in 1980 to $1,187.3 million in 1981, a percentage increase of 13.2%.

Table 28 is a simplified version of Table 25 showing some of the major data categorized into just eight income classes. Tables 29, 30, and 31 show tax returns by the same eight income classes, but by filing status -- married joint, single, and married separate. Table 32 classifies the number of returns and tax liability by Ohio taxable income classes rather than federal adjusted gross income classes. The "Ohio taxable income" figure is the amount to which the graduated tax rates of 0.5% to 3.5% are directly applied.

Table 33 contains information on the joint filer credit. A joint return filed by a husband and wife each earning at least $500 of wage or pension income is entitled to a joint filer credit of from 5% to 20% of the tax liability. Table 33 indicates that this credit was claimed by 999,206 taxpayers and reduced their tax liability by approximately $31.5 million, an average of $31.49 per return.

Table 34 indicates the number of returns filed, income, and tax liability for residents of each of Ohio's eighty-eight counties. Cuyahoga County had the largest number of returns filed with 573,699 returns reporting $12.3 billion of income, and $191.3 million of income tax liability. Residents of the eleven largest Ohio counties filed 2.3 million out of the state total of 4.1 million income tax returns. Their combined tax liability was $744 million, over 62% of the total for all eighty-eight counties. Table 35 indicates the average income per return for residents of each county. Geauga County taxpayers reported the highest figure with an average income per return of $24,092, while Vinton County had the lowest average income, $14,851 per return.

Three additional tables indicate income tax data gathered from sources other than the 1981 tax returns. Table 36 compares one-half of the 1982 income tax collections in each county with the amount of state school aid and property tax relief distributed to the county. Under the Ohio Constitution and state law, at least one-half of income tax collections must be returned to the county of origin. This table indicates that this requirement was exceeded in every county.

Table 37 shows the number of returns and amount of tax dollars processed by the Income Tax Division of the Ohio Department of Taxation during the last two fiscal years. During fiscal year 1983, the Income Tax Division processed over 5.8 million personal income tax returns for all types, including about 4.7 million annual and quarterly estimated individual taxpayer returns and over one million employer withholding returns. Net collections during fiscal year 1983 were $1,971,963,756 after payment of $145,001,704 in refunds. Table 38 shows the monthly distribution of these collections and refunds.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5747.01):

The amount reported as Federal Adjusted Gross Income to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service plus or minus adjustments (see **"General Computation of Tax Liability"** section), according to Ohio income tax law.

RATES (R.C. 5747.02) (See: "Recent Legislation" for rates effective for tax years 1983 and 1984):

Ohio Taxable Income	Tax **
0 - $ 5,000	0.5% of Ohio Taxable Income
$ 5,000 - 10,000	$ 25 plus 1.0% of excess over $ 5,000
10,000 - 15,000	$ 75 plus 2.0% of excess over $ 10,000
15,000 - 20,000	$ 175 plus 2.5% of excess over $ 15,000
20,000 - 40,000	$ 300 plus 3.0% of excess over $ 20,000
40,000 - 80,000	$ 900 plus 3.5% of excess over $ 40,000
* 80,000 - 100,000	$2,300 plus 4.0% of excess over $ 80,000
* Over 100,000	$3,100 plus 5.0% of excess over $100,000

*These brackets effective for tax year 1982.

**For tax year 1982 a 25% surcharge was imposed on the above rates.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS (See: "Recent Legislation" for changes effective for tax years 1983 & 1984):

1. **Joint Filer Credit (R.C. 5747.05):** A husband and wife who file a joint return are allowed a tax credit if each spouse receives at least $500 of wage or pension income. The credit is a percentage of the tax as shown below:

Ohio Taxable Income	Amount of Credit
$10,000 or less	20% of tax after all other credits
$10,000 - $20,000	12% of tax after all other credits
More than $20,000	5% of tax after all other credits

2. **Military Pay (R.C. 5747.01):** Military pay is taxable (except combat zone pay) no matter where the individual is stationed provided domicile (legal residence) is Ohio. If domicile is in another state, service personnel are not required to pay the Ohio income tax, even though stationed in Ohio.

3. **Reciprocity (R.C. 5747.05):**

   a) An individual who is a resident of Ohio or one of the five surrounding states and whose income consists solely of compensation from any of those states need only file with the state of residence.
   b) Individuals domiciled in Ohio for only a part of the year can deduct all income received during the time not domiciled in Ohio.

4. **Senior Citizen Credit (R.C. 5747.05):** A taxpayer 65 years of age or older during the taxable year is allowed a $25 credit against the amount of Ohio income tax due. Only one $25 credit is allowed for each return.

GENERAL COMPUTATION OF TAX LIABILITY:

FEDERAL ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME

(taken directly from federal return)

Add

1. State and local bond interest (except Ohio).
2. Federal bond interest exempt from federal tax but subject to state tax.
3. Accumulation distribution from a complex trust.

Subtract

1. Federal bond interest.
2. Subchapter "S" income (corporation income taxed to shareholders under federal law).
3. Income or income yield from ownership of property on which current non-delinquent intangibles tax has been paid.
4. Up to $4,000 of retirement benefits.
5. Disability and survivors benefits included in federal adjusted gross income.
6. Income earned while a resident of another state.
7. Wages and salaries paid to employees under the federal "targeted jobs credit".

OHIO ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME

Subtract:

Personal exemptions of $650 per person

OHIO TAXABLE INCOME

Apply:

Graduated rates of 0.5% to 5.0% plus a 25% surcharge for calendar year 1982

TAX BEFORE CREDITS

Subtract:

1. Joint filer credit for two working spouses receiving at least $500 apiece in wage or pension income.
2. Senior citizen credit of $25 per return.
3. Credit for income taxed by another state.
4. Home improvements credit.
5. Solar, wind, and hydrothermal energy system credit.
6. New equipment purchase credit.

OHIO PERSONAL INCOME TAX LIABILITY

SPECIAL PROVISIONS (cont'd from page 48):

5. **Home Improvement Credit (R.C. 5747.05):** A homeowner may claim a credit equal to 5% of the cost of home improvements. The home improvements must cost at least $300 and the credit cannot exceed $65. The credit may be claimed only once every three years.

6. **New Equipment Credit (R.C. 5747.05):** Individual taxpayers are allowed a credit against the personal income tax equal to the difference between: (1) the tangible property taxes paid in the taxable year on machinery and equipment used in manufacturing or refining and acquired on or after January 1, 1978; and (2) the tangible property taxes that would have been paid on such property if it had been assessed at 20% of true value. If the credit exceeds the income tax liability in any year, the excess credit may be carried forward to offset liability for the following three years.

7. **Solar, Wind, or Hydrothermal Energy System Credit (R.C. 5747.05):** A homeowner may claim a credit equal to 10% of the cost of purchase and installation of a solar, wind, or hydrothermal energy system. The credit cannot exceed the tax liability. Any unused credit can be carried forward to the succeeding two taxable years. No credit can exceed $1,000 and the credit can only be claimed once for a given building or structure.

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5747.01):

Every individual and every estate residing in Ohio or earning or receiving income in Ohio.

PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 5747.07-5747.09) (See: "Recent Legislation" for changes effective for tax year 1983):

For Individuals:

1. Calendar year taxpayer files an annual return between January 1 and April 15.
2. Fiscal year taxpayer files before the 15th day of the fourth month after the end of the fiscal year.
3. Taxpayers making quarterly declarations must file an annual estimated return on or before April 15 and quarterly payments of the tax must be made on or before April 15, June 15, and September 15 of the current year and January 15 of the next year.

For Employers:

1. If the employer withholds less than $500 during the quarter, payment is made within 30 days after the last day of the quarter ending March, June, September, and December.
2. If the amount to be withheld during the quarter exceeds $500, monthly remittances are made within 10 banking days after the close of each calendar month. The only exception is for the month of June when payment for the first 20 days of the month is due within 3 banking days of June 20. Amounts withheld for the last 10 days of June are due within 10 banking days after the month of July.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 5747.03) (See "Recent Legislation" for changes effective for fiscal year 1984):

1. General Revenue Fund (3.5% is subsequently transferred to the Local Government Fund, except from September, 1982 through April, 1983 when 2.54% was transferred and from May, 1983 through June, 1983 when 1.8% was transferred)
2. The Ohio Constitution requires that at least 50% of income tax collections be returned to the county of origin. This provision is met through General Revenue Fund allocations to education.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapter 5747.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

Am. Sub. H.B. 100, effective February 24, 1983.

R.C. 5747.02: The two additional income tax brackets enacted by Am. Sub. S.B. 530 of the 114th General Assembly for 1982 and 1983 are made permanent and the surcharge imposed by Am. Sub. S.B. 530 is increased and extended to 1984 and thereafter.

R.C. 5747.03: Provides that for purposes of meeting the constitutional requirement that at least 50% of the income tax collections be returned to the county of origin, moneys distributed pursuant to Chapters 340, 5126, and 5139 of the Revised Code and Sections 5101.14 and 5101.161 of the Revised Code for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, developmentally disabled, juvenile corrections, and public assistance be counted in addition to moneys distributed under division (F) of Section 321.24, Section 323.156, and Section 3317.011 for property tax relief and school aid payments.

R.C. 5747.07: Specifies that employers must make monthly withholding payments if they withhold more than $1,000 per quarter.

Section 8: Amends Section 8 of Am. Sub. S.B. 530 of the 114th General Assembly by increasing the employer withholding rate by 27% (an increase from 150% to 190% of the rate prior to Am. Sub. S.B. 530). Amends Section 9 of Am. Sub. S.B. 530 to provide that none of the revenue arising from the two upper income tax brackets, nor from the surcharges applied in Section 5747.02 of the Revised Code is to be deposited in the Local Government Fund.

Am. Sub. H.B. 291, effective July 1, 1983.

R.C. 5747.01: Repeals the provisions allowing for deduction of up to $4,000 of retirement benefits, annuities, or distributions.

R.C. 5747.02: Changes the income tax rate schedule to reflect the surcharge enacted in Am. Sub. H.B. 100 for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1984.

R.C. 5747.022: Allows a taxpayer to take either an additional exemption equal to $350 per each $650 exemption claimed or a credit equal to $20 per each $650 exemption claimed. Also specifies that withholding and estimated payments shall not be adjusted to reflect the additional exemption or credit.

R.C. 5747.03: Requires that beginning January 1, 1986, six and three-tenths percent of the preceding month's income tax collections shall be transferred to the Library and Local Government Support Fund. In addition, this section also specifies that all income tax revenues remaining in the General Revenue Fund after transfers to the Local Government Fund and the Library and Local Government Support Fund shall be used for real property tax relief reimbursements, the funding of primary and secondary education, higher education subsidies, and programs and services for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, developmentally disabled, and the elderly. For purposes of meeting the constitutional requirement that 50% of the income tax collections be returned to the county of origin only General Revenue Fund real property tax relief reimbursements and school aid payments shall be counted.

R.C. 5747.05: Eliminates language granting a credit for educational expenses which was declared unconstitutional in 1972. Increases the senior citizen credit to $50. Increases the joint filer credit for taxpayers with taxable income between $10,000 and $75,000.

R.C. 5747.051: Establishes a schedule of increases in the listing percentages of qualifying equipment used in manufacturing for purposes of the investment credit. Beginning at 20%, the percentage will increase by one percent each year from 1989 through 1993.

R.C. 5747.055: Establishes a schedule for a credit for taxpayers with retirement income. The credit, which ranges from 0 to $200, increases as retirement income increases from $500 or less to over $8,000.

R.C. 5747.09: Increases from $50 to $300 the amount of estimated taxes payable at year's end before quarterly declarations of estimated tax are required.

R.C. 5747.13: Eliminates the exemption of applying a penalty charge against underpayment and/or nonpayment of estimated taxes.

R.C. 5747.49: Establishes procedures for the distribution of the Library and Local Government Support Fund beginning in January, 1986.

Section 4: Effective August 1, 1983, repeals the sections of Am. Sub. S.B. 530 and Am. Sub. H.B. 100 which reduced the percentage of the income tax transferred to the Local Government Fund.

Section 132: Specifies that for tax years ending prior to January 1, 1984 only one-half of the increase in the joint filer credit enacted in R.C. 5747.05 will apply.

Am. H.B. 5, effective October 14, 1983.

R.C. 5747.113: Beginning in tax year 1983, taxpayers claiming an income tax refund may contribute all or part of the refund to the natural areas and preserves special account and/or the nongame and endangered wildlife special account created in this act.

FIGURE 3

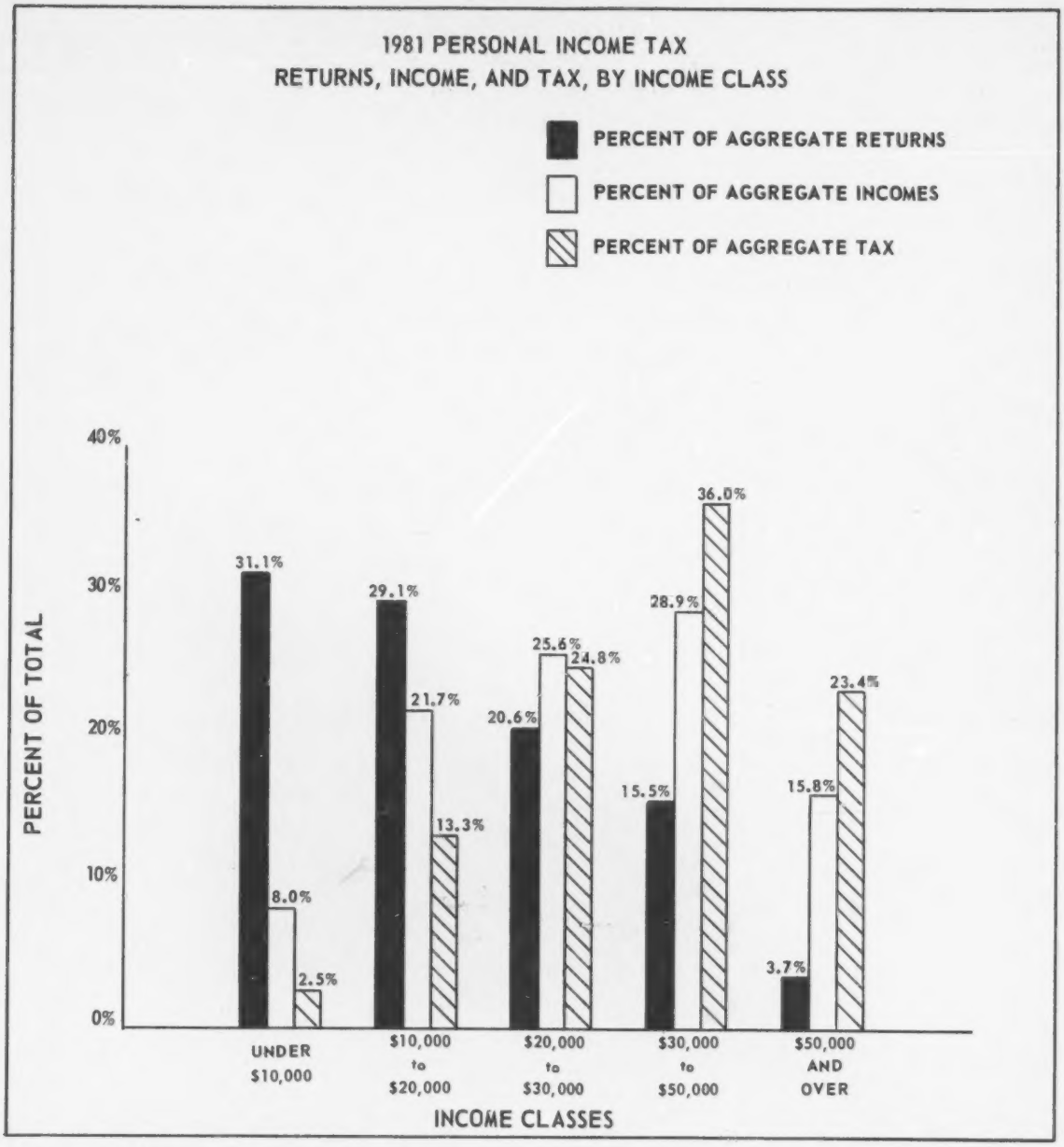


Figure 3 shows the percentage distribution by income class of 1981 personal income tax returns, federal adjusted gross income, and tax liability. Taxpayers earning under $10,000 filed 31.1% of all income tax returns, but earned only 8.0% of total income and paid just 2.5% of the total tax liability. The next largest group of taxpayers, those earning $10,000 to $20,000, earned 21.7% of total income and paid 13.3% of the tax. These two groups combined (all those earning less than $20,000) represented 60.1% of all the taxpayers, reported 29.7% of the income, but paid just 15.8% of the total income tax.

In contrast, taxpayers earning more than $50,000, comprised only 3.7% of all tax returns, but reported 15.8% of total income and paid 23.4% of the entire income tax liability. Additional detail on the income distribution of tax returns, income, and tax liability, as well as information on filing status and county statistics, are shown in tables on the following pages.

Table 25

1981 OHIO PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS BY INCOME CLASS[a]

Income Class Federal Adjusted Gross Income	Number of Returns	Total Federal Adjusted Gross Income	Ohio Adjusted Gross Income	Reported Value of Personal Exemptions	Ohio Taxable Income	Tax Before Credits	Joint Filer Credit	Tax Liability After All Credits
0 - 1,000	$ 86,629	$ 51,277,651	$ 50,588,708	$ 68,051,612	$ 9,159,349	$ 377,804	$ 7,859	$ 374,900
$ 1,000 - 2,000	140,160	210,936,674	204,526,703	108,559,506	107,335,398	744,167	2,882	734,176
2,000 - 3,000	139,477	348,184,471	335,223,057	114,513,110	228,601,369	1,453,303	6,781	1,429,991
3,000 - 4,000	132,609	463,352,501	442,471,600	117,074,296	334,354,017	1,993,868	11,918	1,928,537
4,000 - 5,000	124,972	561,949,520	528,255,156	119,232,224	423,105,743	2,423,125	14,908	2,235,668
5,000 - 6,000	124,286	683,564,001	634,423,251	127,422,397	529,631,778	3,003,764	38,015	2,729,733
6,000 - 7,000	124,546	810,236,399	749,194,086	132,943,257	646,216,328	3,899,104	33,912	3,542,741
7,000 - 8,000	130,424	977,905,248	909,033,267	144,131,322	799,470,305	5,189,363	59,218	4,714,590
8,000 - 9,000	127,437	1,083,084,672	1,008,358,996	146,108,647	898,462,036	6,180,716	81,353	5,700,660
9,000 - 10,000	127,947	1,215,615,249	1,134,882,960	151,385,365	1,020,492,767	7,284,430	109,034	6,932,451
10,000 - 11,000	129,134	1,356,180,874	1,268,110,012	155,648,775	1,148,145,828	8,823,173	147,275	8,149,832
11,000 - 12,000	129,634	1,490,663,452	1,400,840,318	161,318,469	1,272,968,609	10,569,769	165,343	9,782,500
12,000 - 13,000	127,369	1,592,000,538	1,501,212,451	163,195,230	1,370,717,115	12,411,391	179,287	11,653,542
13,000 - 14,000	123,944	1,672,979,970	1,583,160,776	163,762,417	1,451,354,521	14,168,686	227,998	13,394,988
14,000 - 15,000	119,241	1,728,807,843	1,638,216,131	164,044,166	1,506,971,778	15,811,977	289,325	14,947,032
15,000 - 16,000	115,249	1,785,997,239	1,696,142,309	164,295,231	1,564,209,438	17,218,110	334,695	16,525,159
16,000 - 17,000	112,922	1,863,016,231	1,774,133,277	166,572,373	1,638,003,245	19,256,439	410,245	18,368,346
17,000 - 18,000	109,881	1,922,927,229	1,836,604,393	167,441,057	1,699,185,945	20,831,228	517,501	19,884,580
18,000 - 19,000	106,936	1,978,053,973	1,893,978,424	168,737,682	1,754,591,891	22,679,694	613,341	21,613,422
19,000 - 20,000	104,080	2,029,364,405	1,947,378,678	169,999,888	1,806,323,563	24,574,082	745,232	23,414,749
20,000 - 25,000	468,178	10,495,510,232	10,099,679,946	833,014,033	9,400,578,981	143,610,118	3,580,712	137,484,914
25,000 - 30,000	367,851	10,077,032,271	9,719,745,240	723,219,513	9,112,255,104	162,810,281	3,698,413	156,579,418
30,000 - 35,000	269,860	8,730,093,657	8,418,433,104	560,876,814	7,952,963,151	156,837,452	4,383,878	150,381,426
35,000 - 40,000	180,128	6,720,147,426	6,450,273,202	381,976,218	6,150,325,775	129,626,580	4,082,592	124,053,693
40,000 - 45,000	110,918	4,691,066,063	4,474,339,047	237,324,254	4,300,178,153	94,916,354	3,157,264	90,317,914
45,000 - 50,000	66,305	3,135,545,336	2,951,062,728	141,347,548	2,859,201,017	66,322,444	2,177,967	62,804,423
50,000 - 100,000	126,507	8,024,889,984	7,233,865,592	269,986,672	7,156,980,440	182,721,780	4,757,917	173,918,577
100,000 - 200,000	19,634	2,598,602,972	2,190,484,192	42,703,303	2,238,982,621	65,540,979	1,018,489	62,006,269
$200,000 & Above	5,429	2,098,355,423	1,496,842,784	11,140,126	1,630,448,310	49,002,135	609,051	41,722,021
Total	4,051,687[b]	$80,397,341,504	$75,571,460,388	$6,076,025,505	$71,010,214,575	$1,250,282,316	$31,462,405	$1,187,326,252

(a) As reported on returns due April 15, 1982.
(b) Does not include returns filed solely for informational purposes.

Table 26

COMPARISON OF 1980 AND 1981 PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS

Income Class (Federal Adjusted Gross Income)	Number of Returns		Federal Adjusted Gross Income		Ohio Taxable Income		Joint Filer Credit		Ohio Income Tax	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981
0 - $ 5,000	664,252	623,847	$ 1,731,900,774	$ 1,635,700,817	$ 1,148,441,577	$ 1,102,555,877	$ 52,424	$ 44,348	$ 6,960,915	$ 6,703,272
$ 5,000 - 10,000	680,394	634,640	5,117,524,944	4,770,405,569	4,079,651,573	3,894,273,214	368,284	321,532	25,389,431	23,620,175
10,000 - 15,000	666,254	629,322	8,293,952,122	7,840,632,677	7,052,024,898	6,750,157,851	1,153,854	1,009,228	61,415,358	57,927,894
15,000 - 20,000	577,023	549,068	10,061,455,156	9,579,359,077	8,785,497,093	8,462,314,082	3,085,143	2,621,014	103,643,724	99,606,256
20,000 - 25,000	479,903	468,178	10,744,973,017	10,495,510,232	9,519,352,875	9,400,578,981	4,183,786	3,580,712	139,016,760	137,484,914
25,000 - 50,000	858,196	995,062	28,212,748,971	33,353,884,753	25,369,007,644	30,373,923,200	15,361,146	17,500,114	484,075,408	584,136,874
50,000 - 100,000	95,229	126,507	6,136,549,496	8,024,889,984	5,350,257,192	7,156,980,440	3,250,578	4,757,917	133,134,903	173,918,577
100,000 and Over	22,764	25,063	4,405,833,070	4,696,958,395	3,522,941,496	3,869,430,930	1,444,273	1,627,540	95,298,165	103,728,290
Total	4,044,015	4,051,687	$74,704,937,550	$80,397,341,504	$64,827,174,348	$71,010,214,575	$28,899,488	$31,462,405	$1,048,934,664	$1,187,326,252

Table 27

COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF 1980 AND 1981 PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS

Income Class (Federal Adjusted Gross Income)	Number Of Returns		Federal Adjusted Gross Income		Ohio Taxable Income		Joint Filer Credit		Ohio Income Tax	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981
0 - $ 5,000	16.4%	15.4%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	1.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.6%
$ 5,000 - 10,000	16.7	15.7	6.9	5.9	6.3	5.5	1.3	1.0	2.4	2.0
10,000 - 15,000	16.5	15.5	11.0	9.8	10.9	9.5	4.0	3.2	5.9	4.9
15,000 - 20,000	14.3	13.5	13.5	11.9	13.6	12.0	10.6	8.3	9.8	8.4
20,000 - 25,000	11.9	11.6	14.4	13.1	14.7	13.2	14.5	11.4	13.3	11.6
25,000 - 50,000	21.2	24.6	37.8	41.5	39.0	42.8	53.2	55.6	46.1	49.2
50,000 - 100,000	2.4	3.1	8.2	10.0	8.3	10.5	11.2	15.2	12.7	14.6
100,000 and Over	0.6	0.6	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.2	9.1	8.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 28

1981 OHIO PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR ALL FILING STATUS CATEGORIES (a)

Income Class (Federal Adjusted Gross Income)	Number Of Returns	Federal Adjusted Gross Income	Ohio Taxable Income	Ohio Income Tax	Effective Rate(b)
0 - $ 5,000	623,847	$ 1,635,700,817	$ 1,102,555,877	$ 6,703,272	0.41%
$ 5,000 - 10,000	634,640	4,770,405,569	3,894,273,214	23,620,175	0.50
10,000 - 15,000	629,322	7,840,632,677	6,750,157,851	57,927,894	0.74
15,000 - 20,000	549,068	9,579,359,077	8,462,314,082	99,806,256	1.04
20,000 - 25,000	468,178	10,495,510,232	9,400,578,981	137,484,914	1.31
25,000 - 50,000	995,062	33,353,884,753	30,373,923,200	584,136,874	1.75
50,000 - 100,000	126,507	8,024,889,984	7,156,980,440	173,918,577	2.17
100,000 and Over	25,063	4,696,958,395	3,869,430,930	103,728,290	2.21
Total	4,051,687	$80,397,341,504	$71,010,214,575	$1,187,326,252	1.48%

(a) Column totals from tables 29, 30 and 31 will not add to figures on this table due to 87,731 returns for which filing status was not indicated, and which have not yet been verified.

(b) Ohio income tax divided by federal adjusted gross income.

Table 29

1981 OHIO PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS CLAIMING MARRIED JOINT FILING STATUS

Income Class (Federal Adjusted Gross Income)	Number of Joint Returns	Federal Adjusted Gross Income	Ohio Taxable Income	Ohio Income Tax	Effective Rate(a)
0 - $ 5,000	70,812	$ 211,793,733	$ 87,250,881	$ 594,660	.28%
$ 5,000 - 10,000	166,851	1,283,657,294	894,575,283	4,253,366	.33
10,000 - 15,000	224,916	2,833,090,212	2,242,422,909	16,442,561	.58
15,000 - 20,000	274,360	4,822,583,254	4,086,516,431	44,561,281	.92
20,000 - 25,000	305,875	6,881,535,950	6,056,786,551	85,917,120	1.25
25,000 - 50,000	840,446	28,505,562,824	25,974,665,924	500,605,682	1.76
50,000 - 100,000	114,339	7,241,166,628	6,523,664,183	159,093,952	2.20
100,000 and Over	22,483	4,156,972,341	3,506,373,701	94,855,039	2.28
Total	2,020,082	$55,936,362,236	$49,372,255,863	$906,323,661	1.62%

(a) Ohio income tax divided by federal adjusted gross income.

Table 30

1981 OHIO PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS CLAIMING
SINGLE FILING STATUS

Income Class (Federal Adjusted Gross Income)	Number Of Single Returns	Federal Adjusted Gross Income	Ohio Taxable Income	Ohio Income Tax	Effective Rate[a]
0 - $ 5,000	525,422	$ 1,350,444,350	$ 966,221,429	$ 5,671,803	.42%
$ 5,000 - 10,000	427,927	3,177,915,191	2,739,580,348	17,581,116	.55
10,000 - 15,000	338,370	4,175,209,003	3,754,073,510	34,466,646	.83
15,000 - 20,000	208,844	3,610,479,249	3,312,966,532	41,807,435	1.16
20,000 - 25,000	120,357	2,680,427,764	2,474,222,305	38,181,988	1.42
25,000 - 50,000	114,447	3,578,973,204	3,226,720,699	60,873,655	1.70
50,000 - 100,000	9,383	610,722,147	479,366,262	11,128,932	1.82
100,000 and Over	2,237	459,009,888	314,161,330	7,659,563	1.67
Total	1,746,987	$19,643,180,796	$17,267,312,415	$217,371,138	1.11%

(a) Ohio income tax divided by federal adjusted gross income.

Table 31

1981 OHIO PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS CLAIMING
MARRIED SEPARATE FILING STATUS

Income Class (Federal Adjusted Gross Income)	Number Of Married Filing Separate Returns	Federal Adjusted Gross Income	Ohio Taxable Income	Ohio Income Tax	Effective Rate[a]
0 - $ 5,000	11,098	$ 31,234,524	$ 20,914,540	$ 147,427	.47%
$ 5,000 - 10,000	24,685	195,415,536	167,997,637	1,159,790	.59
10,000 - 15,000	52,494	664,184,420	609,484,087	5,750,936	.87
15,000 - 20,000	54,865	954,569,285	893,803,912	11,423,844	1.20
20,000 - 25,000	32,746	727,351,777	685,297,660	10,658,777	1.47
25,000 - 50,000	20,422	606,691,993	569,349,221	10,808,168	1.78
50,000 - 100,000	494	31,330,644	25,880,151	619,371	1.98
100,000 and Over	83	38,690,705	11,988,356	259,875	.67
Total	196,887	$3,249,468,884	$2,984,715,564	$40,828,188	1.26%

(a) Ohio income tax divided by federal adjusted gross income.

Table 32

1981 OHIO PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS ACCORDING TO OHIO TAXABLE INCOME CLASS

Ohio Taxable Income Class	Number of Returns		Joint Filer Credit	Ohio Income Tax	
	Number	Percent of Total		Amount	Percent of Total
0 - $ 5,000	819,234	20.22%	$ 245,047	$ 11,731,049	.99%
$ 5,000 - 10,000	681,878	16.82	620,129	31,972,022	2.69
10,000 - 15,000	625,453	15.43	1,506,113	74,129,501	6.24
15,000 - 20,000	541,350	13.35	3,796,940	121,012,152	10.19
20,000 - 25,000	438,197	10.82	3,097,222	156,170,617	13.15
25,000 - 30,000	328,059	8.10	4,139,891	162,704,020	13.70
30,000 - 40,000	367,846	9.10	8,082,068	253,221,141	21.33
40,000 - 50,000	134,653	3.32	4,520,953	131,027,023	11.04
50,000 - 100,000	95,678	2.36	3,976,672	151,757,296	12.78
100,000 and Over	19,339	.48	1,477,370	93,601,432	7.89
Total	4,051,687	100.00%	$31,462,405	$1,187,326,252	100.00%

Table 33

1981 OHIO PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS CLAIMING THE JOINT FILER CREDIT, BY INCOME CLASS[a]

Income Class (Federal Adjusted Gross Income)	Number Of Returns Claiming Credit	Federal Adjusted Gross Income	Ohio Taxable Income	Joint Filer Credit	Ohio Income Tax
0 - $ 5,000	9,684	$ 34,504,888	$ 17,660,657	$ 44,348	$ 176,619
$ 5,000 - 10,000	42,974	338,346,450	245,488,246	321,532	1,184,348
10,000 - 15,000	80,520	1,022,624,451	835,051,584	1,009,228	5,701,070
15,000 - 20,000	118,991	2,098,948,831	1,811,214,568	2,621,014	18,395,642
20,000 - 25,000	150,419	3,391,408,350	3,023,217,693	3,580,712	41,332,124
25,000 - 50,000	525,147	18,104,155,938	16,718,869,905	17,500,114	321,414,261
50,000 - 100,000	64,403	3,943,509,837	3,659,819,137	4,757,917	88,244,467
100,000 and Over	7,068	1,232,500,765	1,117,178,156	1,627,540	30,347,088
Total	999,206	$30,165,999,510	$27,428,499,946	$31,462,405	$506,795,619

(a) A husband and wife who file a joint return are allowed a tax credit if each spouse earns at least $500 of wage or pension income. The credit is graduated based on income.

Table 34

1981 OHIO PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS, BY COUNTY

County	Number of Returns	Federal Adjusted Gross Income	Ohio Income Tax
Adams	6,430	$ 97,532,425	$ 1,168,752
Allen	39,947	757,626,085	10,918,794
Ashland	16,792	300,926,866	4,090,008
Ashtabula	35,424	646,369,108	8,985,399
Athens	14,670	239,075,431	3,100,322
Auglaize	16,331	289,252,993	3,886,682
Belmont	29,086	529,847,167	7,591,544
Brown	10,274	171,589,120	2,147,832
Butler	92,650	1,995,128,797	31,373,649
Carroll	8,696	155,865,610	2,127,523
Champaign	12,080	207,714,068	2,740,409
Clark	52,227	967,413,120	13,638,356
Clermont	46,385	915,447,921	13,530,708
Clinton	12,140	208,896,920	2,734,445
Columbiana	39,546	723,901,526	10,217,843
Coshocton	12,546	226,867,808	3,141,280
Crawford	18,532	326,802,187	4,502,894
Cuyahoga	573,699	12,272,840,072	191,311,294
Darke	19,412	324,083,433	4,251,793
Defiance	14,356	276,312,061	3,921,835
Delaware	19,700	414,379,755	6,209,847
Erie	30,820	599,971,051	8,579,424
Fairfield	33,727	664,718,399	9,534,039
Fayette	9,649	152,732,921	1,975,622
Franklin	329,406	6,618,004,992	99,573,693
Fulton	14,362	269,225,901	3,850,273
Gallia	9,256	161,428,205	2,190,371
Geauga	28,276	681,233,510	11,388,815
Greene	46,236	962,555,804	14,302,354
Guernsey	14,362	235,673,772	3,058,233
Hamilton	327,536	7,052,115,749	108,074,497
Hancock	25,485	531,038,603	8,071,877
Hardin	10,235	169,817,259	2,188,122
Harrison	5,922	109,171,303	1,418,946
Henry	11,036	200,399,651	2,718,692
Highland	10,843	162,969,389	1,975,264
Hocking	7,535	122,510,405	1,534,316
Holmes	9,420	143,295,624	1,848,618
Huron	20,062	350,403,341	4,795,849
Jackson	8,946	143,540,951	1,847,637
Jefferson	31,602	631,240,067	9,681,392
Knox	15,596	270,110,702	3,525,718
Lake	87,189	1,852,522,701	28,780,578
Lawrence	19,095	332,211,311	4,559,332
Licking	44,207	839,497,631	12,089,325
Logan	13,596	225,482,078	2,922,617
Lorain	98,345	1,965,070,422	29,557,677
Lucas	169,564	$ 3,530,032,860	$ 54,558,175
Madison	11,230	193,117,108	2,604,601
Mahoning	104,803	1,967,241,727	28,240,248
Marion	24,051	451,190,080	6,378,932
Medina	43,238	929,855,261	14,586,606
Meigs	6,847	112,798,786	1,455,725
Mercer	14,734	250,033,458	3,165,697
Miami	34,624	701,433,640	10,608,068
Monroe	5,597	103,971,734	1,440,628
Montgomery	214,397	4,445,405,718	67,125,372
Morgan	4,371	72,160,574	963,607
Morrow	8,645	147,744,471	1,904,797
Muskingum	29,623	515,563,790	7,137,079
Noble	3,874	63,586,554	842,439
Ottawa	15,788	291,665,100	4,090,419
Paulding	7,205	132,890,474	1,853,001
Perry	9,739	159,328,582	2,090,491
Pickaway	14,523	259,783,095	3,639,790
Pike	6,429	103,774,517	1,303,670
Portage	48,343	920,833,675	13,541,378
Preble	13,405	242,735,051	3,393,467
Putnam	12,316	210,876,399	2,803,289
Richland	47,890	916,660,769	13,308,238
Ross	21,981	404,846,518	5,885,885
Sandusky	24,117	446,373,492	6,235,339
Scioto	23,940	399,449,165	5,270,743
Seneca	22,697	400,634,772	5,367,930
Shelby	16,178	285,689,403	3,849,901
Stark	143,684	2,889,126,173	43,462,438
Summit	197,681	4,017,037,477	61,031,135
Trumbull	91,179	1,892,572,689	29,493,640
Tuscarawas	31,582	558,317,328	7,718,020
Union	10,725	199,994,417	2,791,976
Van Wert	11,824	212,052,418	2,848,557
Vinton	3,086	45,829,300	553,056
Warren	35,308	724,045,271	11,026,524
Washington	22,929	438,900,255	6,096,971
Wayne	36,610	689,792,828	9,760,561
Williams	13,840	247,070,898	3,301,706
Wood	38,102	804,597,978	12,450,017
Wyandot	8,540	144,010,262	1,863,395
88 Cty. Totals	3,958,906	$79,028,288,282	$1,177,678,601
Other*	92,781	1,369,053,222	9,647,651
State Total	4,051,687	$80,397,341,504	$1,187,326,252

*Including returns from out-of-state filers and returns not indicating county of residence.

Table 35

RANK OF COUNTIES BY AVERAGE INCOME,
AS REPORTED ON 1981 OHIO PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS

County	Average Federal Adjusted Gross Income	Percent of State Average
Geauga	$24,092	121.41%
Butler	21,534	108.52
Hamilton	21,531	108.51
Medina	21,506	108.38
Cuyahoga	21,392	107.81
Lake	21,247	107.08
Wood	21,117	106.42
Delaware	21,035	106.01
Lucas	20,877	105.21
Hancock	20,837	105.01
Greene	20,818	104.91
Trumbull	20,757	104.61
Montgomery	20,734	104.49
Warren	20,507	103.35
Summit	20,321	102.41
Miami	20,259	102.10
Stark	20,108	101.34
Franklin	20,091	101.25
Lorain	19,981	100.70
Jefferson	19,975	100.67
State Average	19,843	100.00
Clermont	19,736	99.46
Fairfield	19,709	99.32
Erie	19,467	98.11
Defiance	19,247	97.00
Washington	19,142	96.47
Richland	19,141	96.46
Portage	19,048	95.99
Licking	18,990	95.70
Allen	$18,966	95.58%
Wayne	18,842	94.96
Mahoning	18,771	94.60
Marion	18,760	94.54
Fulton	18,746	94.47
Union	18,647	93.97
Monroe	18,576	93.61
Clark	18,523	93.35
Sandusky	18,509	93.28
Ottawa	18,474	93.10
Paulding	18,444	92.95
Harrison	18,435	92.90
Ross	18,418	92.82
Columbiana	18,305	92.25
Ashtabula	18,247	91.96
Belmont	18,217	91.81
Henry	18,159	91.51
Preble	18,108	91.26
Coshocton	18,083	91.13
Van Wert	17,972	90.57
Carroll	17,924	90.33
Ashland	17,921	90.31
Pickaway	17,888	90.15
Williams	17,852	89.97
Auglaize	17,712	89.26
Tuscarawas	17,678	89.09
Shelby	17,659	88.99
Seneca	17,651	88.95
Crawford	17,634	88.87
Huron	17,466	88.02
Gallia	17,440	87.89
Muskingum	$17,404	87.71%
Lawrence	17,398	87.68
Knox	17,319	87.28
Clinton	17,207	86.72
Madison	17,197	86.67
Champaign	17,195	86.66
Putnam	17,122	86.29
Morrow	17,090	86.13
Mercer	16,970	85.52
Wyandot	16,863	84.98
Brown	16,701	84.17
Darke	16,695	84.14
Scioto	16,685	84.09
Hardin	16,592	83.62
Logan	16,584	83.58
Morgan	16,509	83.20
Meigs	16,474	83.02
Noble	16,414	82.72
Guernsey	16,410	82.70
Perry	16,360	82.45
Athens	16,297	82.13
Hocking	16,259	81.94
Pike	16,142	81.35
Jackson	16,045	80.86
Fayette	15,829	79.77
Holmes	15,212	76.66
Adams	15,168	76.44
Highland	15,030	75.74
Vinton	14,851	74.84
Other[a]	14,756	74.36

(a) Includes returns from out-of-state filers and returns not indicating county.

Table 36

PERSONAL INCOME TAXES REQUIRED TO BE RETURNED TO COUNTIES OF ORIGIN, SCHOOL FOUNDATION PAYMENTS, AND PROPERTY TAX RELIEF REIMBURSEMENT PAYMENTS, CALENDAR YEAR 1982, BY COUNTY*

County	Income Taxes Required To Be Returned To Counties	Actual Amount Returned For School Foundation Payments And Property Tax Relief Reimbursements		
		Total Payments	School Foundation	Property Tax Relief
Adams	$ 690,960	$ 3,269,490	$ 2,781,784	$ 487,706
Allen	17,336,851	15,921,030	13,590,309	2,330,721
Ashland	2,531,803	5,769,706	4,561,087	1,208,619
Ashtabula	5,521,054	16,285,960	13,302,224	2,983,736
Athens	1,985,222	9,336,201	8,136,695	1,199,506
Auglaize	2,531,803	6,311,971	5,309,077	1,002,894
Belmont	4,907,440	10,451,504	8,717,579	1,733,925
Brown	1,441,588	6,224,676	5,491,187	733,489
Butler	18,971,947	35,392,604	29,079,673	6,312,931
Carroll	1,251,537	3,438,936	2,974,390	464,546
Champaign	1,770,862	6,552,258	5,763,136	789,122
Clark	8,463,897	28,079,676	25,005,401	3,074,275
Clermont	8,249,537	25,248,458	22,025,025	3,223,433
Clinton	1,792,961	6,563,847	5,559,518	1,004,329
Columbiana	6,403,539	21,019,090	17,888,885	3,130,205
Coshocton	1,950,601	3,730,037	2,933,352	796,685
Crawford	2,860,341	6,281,324	5,021,191	1,260,133
Cuyahoga	120,543,133	165,591,206	106,136,140	59,455,066
Darke	2,813,933	8,920,364	7,628,819	1,291,545
Defiance	2,567,898	5,785,046	4,786,383	998,663
Delaware	3,858,476	6,096,946	4,623,457	1,473,489
Erie	5,789,188	10,167,836	7,633,209	2,534,627
Fairfield	6,024,910	16,306,966	13,938,612	2,368,354
Fayette	1,306,784	4,103,553	3,470,499	633,054
Franklin	62,499,509	112,533,151	85,695,169	26,837,982
Fulton	2,430,148	6,848,989	5,607,668	1,241,321
Gallia	1,422,436	4,061,734	3,465,863	595,871
Geauga	7,332,431	10,158,434	7,387,775	2,770,659
Greene	8,822,637	24,882,318	21,423,234	3,459,084
Guernsey	1,971,963	5,754,825	4,833,906	920,919
Hamilton	68,287,224	94,352,681	65,940,926	28,411,755
Hancock	4,952,374	7,442,129	5,674,201	1,767,928
Hardin	1,530,720	5,387,467	4,566,806	820,661
Harrison	939,205	2,695,729	2,292,602	403,127
Henry	1,815,060	3,948,618	2,925,603	1,023,015
Highland	1,303,101	6,692,201	5,937,656	754,545
Hocking	958,358	3,170,543	2,653,219	517,324
Holmes	1,074,009	3,021,659	2,465,208	556,451
Huron	3,049,655	9,233,048	7,901,211	1,331,837
Jackson	1,197,026	6,426,563	5,836,411	590,152
Jefferson	6,324,719	8,839,893	7,053,108	1,786,785
Knox	2,114,133	5,947,182	4,679,305	1,267,877
Lake	17,857,423	25,453,337	18,498,321	6,955,016
Lawrence	2,827,192	15,326,438	14,155,326	1,171,112
Licking	7,518,799	19,674,884	16,733,263	2,941,621
Logan	$ 1,894,617	$ 6,263,223	$ 5,230,813	$ 1,032,410
Lorain	18,015,063	41,884,271	34,703,650	7,180,621
Lucas	34,292,411	62,871,245	44,261,744	18,609,501
Madison	1,728,138	5,813,330	4,857,284	956,046
Mahoning	17,555,405	42,280,426	34,383,336	7,897,090
Marion	3,984,440	9,731,622	7,902,887	1,828,735
Medina	8,930,185	20,086,275	16,463,001	3,623,274
Meigs	981,929	4,964,189	4,541,703	422,486
Mercer	2,092,770	7,275,888	6,143,265	1,132,623
Miami	6,041,852	14,317,895	11,843,989	2,473,906
Monroe	929,629	2,023,638	1,642,738	380,900
Montgomery	41,659,464	85,852,222	69,353,675	16,498,547
Morgan	572,363	2,326,783	2,212,665	114,118
Morrow	1,196,290	5,624,553	5,000,382	624,171
Muskingum	4,435,259	16,973,587	15,171,351	1,802,236
Noble	515,642	2,023,893	1,763,775	260,118
Ottawa	2,682,812	5,037,480	3,412,746	1,624,734
Paulding	1,233,858	3,731,045	3,090,655	640,390
Perry	1,297,208	7,687,501	6,987,792	699,709
Pickaway	2,295,344	7,498,412	6,553,816	944,596
Pike	811,031	6,707,745	6,080,776	626,969
Portage	8,276,056	24,362,002	20,827,559	3,534,443
Preble	2,058,885	7,169,808	6,109,327	1,060,481
Putnam	1,980,802	6,127,270	5,233,113	894,157
Richland	8,119,154	20,067,342	16,565,934	3,501,408
Ross	3,537,305	9,601,617	8,149,107	1,452,510
Sandusky	4,024,218	7,771,777	6,181,962	1,589,815
Scioto	3,331,785	19,463,223	17,152,391	2,310,832
Seneca	3,376,719	6,333,635	4,960,239	1,373,396
Shelby	2,459,613	5,964,992	5,002,382	962,610
Stark	26,157,052	54,148,916	44,817,953	9,330,963
Summit	38,097,114	78,239,279	60,297,404	17,941,875
Trumbull	18,176,385	36,212,545	29,901,398	6,311,147
Tuscarawas	4,639,306	11,502,715	9,356,852	2,145,863
Union	1,772,336	2,946,730	2,242,245	704,485
Van Wert	1,869,571	2,607,769	1,735,122	872,647
Vinton	356,530	2,266,809	2,061,343	205,466
Warren	6,713,660	17,228,865	14,955,683	2,273,182
Washington	3,608,022	7,552,884	6,074,713	1,478,171
Wayne	6,057,322	13,068,845	10,533,661	2,535,184
Williams	2,111,186	4,933,186	4,071,588	861,598
Wood	7,786,933	11,180,163	7,981,597	3,198,566
Wyandot	1,185,240	2,822,385	2,227,033	595,352
Total	$736,635,291	$1,521,248,488	$1,200,125,062	$321,123,426

* Ohio's Constitution requires 50% of all personal income tax collections to be returned to counties of origin. This requirement is met by school foundation payments and property tax relief reimbursements.

SOURCE: Records of the Ohio Auditor of State.

Table 37

PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FILED BY EMPLOYERS AND INDIVIDUALS DURING FISCAL YEARS 1982 AND 1983

Type of Return	1982 Number of Returns Number	1982 Number of Returns Percent	1982 Amount of Tax Payment Amount	1982 Amount of Tax Payment Percent	1983 Number of Returns Number	1983 Number of Returns Percent	1983 Amount of Tax Payment Amount	1983 Amount of Tax Payment Percent
Employer (Withholding):								
Monthly & Quarterly	901,829	15.84%	$1,090,729,225	80.39%	906,549	15.53%	$1,707,549,223	80.90%
Annual	189,501	3.33	14,481,504	1.07	185,520	3.18	26,413,703	1.25
Subtotal	1,091,330	19.17%	$1,105,210,729	81.46%	1,092,069	18.71%	$1,733,962,926	82.15%
Individual Taxpayer:								
Quarterly	401,890	7.06%	$ 78,486,309	5.79%	498,347	8.54%	$ 130,278,935	6.17%
Annual	4,200,464	73.77	173,045,501	12.75	4,246,370	72.75	246,439,945	11.68
Subtotal	4,602,354	80.83%	$ 251,531,810	18.54%	4,744,717	81.29%	$ 376,718,880	17.85%
Total	5,693,684	100.00%	$1,356,742,539	100.00%	5,836,786	100.00%	$2,110,681,806	100.00%
Other Collections:								
Attorney General			$ 1,839,738				$2,626,168	
Assessment Payments			3,316,391				4,014,448	
Adjustment for Bad Checks			183,685				- 356,962	
Total			$ 5,339,814				$ 6,283,654	
Tax Refunded			- 118,463,920				- 145,001,704	
Total Net Tax Collected			$1,243,618,433				$1,971,963,756	

Table 38

PERSONAL INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS, BY MONTH, FISCAL YEAR 1983

Month	Employer Withholding(a)	Individual Taxpayer(b)	Other Collections(c)	Refunds	Total
July	$ 45,816,685	$ 11,632,309	$ 430,780	$ 2,266,497	$ 55,613,277
August	158,103,133	2,404,239	630,627	3,180,440	157,957,559
September	118,153,147	22,490,725	556,584	1,713,741	139,486,715
October	133,006,140	4,885,812	721,936	885,143	137,728,745
November	145,774,948	1,366,972	679,408	1,174,308	146,647,020
December	122,031,195	5,765,687	496,280	443,779	127,849,383
January	143,030,261	38,205,447	742,305	151,661	181,826,352
February	165,512,279	6,134,732	336,965	13,500,056	158,483,920
March	133,135,981	23,385,150	398,750	20,425,344	136,494,537
April	170,536,270	78,007,821	411,823	39,651,234	209,304,680
May	182,213,605	120,159,423	693,018	45,528,500	257,537,546
June	216,649,282	62,280,563	185,178	16,081,001	263,034,022
Total	$1,733,962,926	$376,718,880	$6,283,654	$145,001,704	$1,971,963,756

(a) Monthly, Quarterly, and Annual returns.
(b) Quarterly Estimated, and Annual returns.
(c) Attorney General collections, assessments, and bad checks.

SCHOOL DISTRICT INCOME TAX

Am. Sub. H.B. 694, effective November 15, 1981 authorized the current school district income tax under which school districts in Ohio may impose a permanent income tax on incomes of residents and estates. The purpose of the income tax is for expenses of the school district. The rate must be a multiple of one-quarter of one percent, but there is no limit on the rate. The tax must be approved by a vote of the school district residents before implementation. The State Tax Commissioner computes the rate of tax in the current year which will produce the specified amount of money needed as determined by the local board of education. If the school board adopts the rate certified by the Commissioner (rounded to the nearest quarter of one percent), the levy will be voted on at the general, primary, or a special election. If approved, the tax goes into effect the next calendar year. The Department of Taxation administers the tax and employer withholding is required.

Am. Sub. H.B. 291, effective July 1, 1983, repealed the authority of any school district to enact an income tax after August 2, 1983. As a result, the school district income tax now applies only to school districts which passed the tax on or before that time.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5748.01):

For individuals, adjusted gross income for state income tax purposes less personal exemptions. For estates, taxable income for state income tax purposes.

RATES (R.C. 5748.02) (See: "Recent Legislation" for changes affecting this section.):

The rate can only be multiples of a quarter of one percent. There is no limit on the rate. The rate must be approved by the voters of the school district at a general election.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS (See: "Recent Legislation" for changes affecting this section.):

1. School board must adopt a resolution proposing a tax by July 1 for the tax to take effect the next calendar year.
2. The Tax Commissioner must certify to the school board by August 1 the income tax rate that would have been in effect for the current year to produce the amount of money needed by the school district.
3. The school board must adopt a resolution by September 1, proposing an annual school district income tax at the rate set by the Tax Commissioner (rounded to the nearest quarter of one percent) for the levy to be voted on at the next general election.

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5748.01):

Every individual or estate having income upon which a school district income tax is imposed.

PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 5747.06-5747.09):

Individual Taxpayers:

1. Calendar year taxpayer files an annual return between January 1 and April 15.
2. Fiscal year taxpayer files before the 15th day of the fourth month after the end of the fiscal year.
3. Taxpayers making quarterly declarations must file an annual estimated return on or before April 15 and quarterly payments of the tax must be made on or before April 15, June 15, and September 15 of the current year and January 15 of the next year.

PAYMENT DATES (cont'd):

For Employers:

1. If the employer withholds on a quarterly basis for state income tax purposes, payment is made for both taxes within 30 days after the last day of the quarter ending March, June, September, and December.
2. If the employer withholds on a monthly basis for state purposes, remittances are made for both taxes within 10 banking days after the close of each calendar month. The only exception is for the month of June where payment for the first 20 days of the month is due within 3 banking days of June 20. Amounts withheld for the last 10 days of June are due within 10 banking days after the month of July.

ADMINISTRATION (R.C. 5747.03):

The Tax Commissioner administers the tax for school districts.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 5747.03):

Collections are deposited into a School District Income Tax Fund to be distributed back to the school district less 3% retained for state administrative purposes. During the first 16 months the school district income tax is in effect, advance payments to the school district will be made on April 10, July 10, and October 10 of the first calendar year and on January 10 and April 10 of the following calendar year. Each of these advance payments will equal 90% of the amount paid into the fund during the preceding three months. On July 10 of each year, reconciliation between advance payments made to the school district and collections deposited into the School District Income Tax Fund are made. After this initial period, quarterly payments are made to the school district equal to 22.5% of the amount received by the school district during the preceding fiscal year.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapter 5747 and 5748.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

Am. Sub. S.B. 550, effective November 26, 1982.

R.C. 5748.02: Authorizes school districts to place an income tax levy on the ballot twice during any calendar year, provided one of the elections must be the general election.

Am. Sub. H.B. 291, effective July 1, 1983.

R.C. 5747.03, 5748.01 - 5748.05, and Section 3: Repeals the authority of any school district to place an income tax issue on the ballot on or after August 3, 1983. Any district passing an income tax prior to that date may continue to levy the tax.

CORPORATION FRANCHISE TAX

The Ohio corporation franchise tax has two alternative tax bases: a net worth base and a net income base. Corporations are required to compute their tax liability under each base and pay the higher of the two, except for financial institutions which compute their tax only on net worth. Net collections from the tax were $481.0 million in fiscal year 1983.

The tables in this section show data on the distribution of the corporation franchise tax among the alternative tax bases for various industrial classifications and tax liability classes. The data for these tables were taken from the franchise tax returns filed for tax year 1982. Nearly all such returns were filed in the period between January and May of 1982. Therefore, taxes from these returns were primarily collected during fiscal year 1982. The total reported liability after credits for tax year 1982 was $523.8 million. The reported liability (including surtax) before credits was $564.5 million, but tax credits reduced the net liability to $523.8 million. About 79.4% of the total tax liability before credits was based on net income compared to 19.6% based on net worth. The remainder of the tax was either collected from the minimum tax or the proper tax base was not reported. While about 79% of the tax liability was based on net income, only about 33% of the corporations paid the tax on net income. About 39% of the corporations paid the tax based on net worth and another 27% paid the minimum tax. These data exclude the returns of financial institutions which are shown in the final table.

Numerous changes were made in the corporation franchise tax law during fiscal year 1983. Some of the major changes were:

1. Corporate franchise tax rates were increased from 4.6% to 5.1% on the first $25,000 of net income and from 8.7% to 9.2% on net income over $25,000. The net worth rate was increased from 5.5 to 5.82 mills. A surtax of 5.4% was also applied to corporations paying on net income.

2. The tax on financial institutions was imposed only on net worth with a permanent rate of 15 mills and additional rates of 6.47 mills for savings and loans and 1.54 mills for banks for tax years 1984 and 1985.

3. The sales factor in the apportionment formula was given a double-weight.

These changes and numerous other changes in the corporation franchise tax law are explained in the **"Recent Legislation"** section.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5709.65, 5733.05, 5733.051) (SEE:"Recent Legislation" for changes effective in fiscal year 1983):

The total value of the corporation's issued and outstanding shares of stock (corporations doing business only in Ohio), or the portion of the value of its issued and outstanding shares of stock attributable to Ohio (corporations doing business both inside and outside of Ohio) forms the base of the corporation franchise tax. Two alternative methods are provided for the measurement of this value:

1. Net Worth Base

This is determined by computing the total book value of the corporation's capital, surplus, undivided profits, and reserves (unless excluded by statute -- see **"Exemptions and Exclusions"** section). For calendar year corporations, net worth is determined as of the end of the preceding calendar year; for fiscal year corporations, net worth is determined as of the end of the fiscal year ending in the preceding calendar year. The Ohio net worth of interstate corporations is apportioned to Ohio -- 50% on the basis of property owned and used in Ohio and 50% on the basis of business done in Ohio. (For sales of tangible personal property, business done is determined by the final destination of the property sold; other sales are allocated according to where the income-producing activity takes place.) For interstate corporations, the formula for determining Ohio net worth is as follows:

TAX BASE (con't.):

$$\text{Taxable Value} = \frac{\text{Book Value of Ohio Property}^1}{\text{Book Value of Total Property}^1} \times \frac{\text{Share Value}}{2} + \frac{\text{Ohio Business}^2}{\text{Total Business}^2} \times \frac{\text{Share Value}}{2}$$

[1] Excludes value of pollution control, coal conversion, solid waste energy conversion, thermal efficiency improvement, and energy conversion facilities.
[2] Excludes sales subject to capital gains treatment.

2. Net Income Base

This is determined by the corporation's Ohio net income (equal to the Ohio portion of federal taxable income with exclusions and additions required by state statute -- see **"Exemptions and Exclusions"** and **"Special Provisions"** sections). For calendar year corporations, net income is computed for the preceding calendar year; for fiscal year corporations, net income is computed for the fiscal year ending in the preceding calendar year. For corporations operating only in Ohio, the total net income of the corporation is attributable to Ohio. For interstate corporations, income is allocated or apportioned to Ohio as follows:

a) Allocated Income

The following types of income are allocated within or without Ohio on the basis of location, commercial situs, situs at time of sale, or location of business activity:

1) net rents and royalties from real and personal property;
2) capital gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of real, tangible, and intangible property;
3) dividends;
4) net patent and copyright royalties (not representing principal source of gross receipts);
5) technical assistance fees.

b) Apportioned Income

Income from all non-allocated sources is apportioned to Ohio according to a three-factor formula with equally-weighted property, payroll, and sales factors as follows (unless Tax Commissioner approves or requires alternative method of apportionment):

$$\text{Ohio Apportioned Net Income} = \text{Total Net Corporation Apportionable Income} \times \frac{\text{Property + Payroll + Sales Factors}}{3}$$

These factors are computed as follows:

$$\text{Property Factor}^1 = \frac{\text{Average cost of owned or rented real and tangible personal property used in business in Ohio}}{\text{Average cost of such property used everywhere}}$$

$$\text{Payroll Factor}^2 = \frac{\text{Total compensation paid in Ohio}}{\text{Total compensation paid everywhere}}$$

$$\text{Sales Factor}^3 = \frac{\text{Sales in Ohio}}{\text{Sales everywhere}}$$

[1] Excludes cost of pollution control, coal conversion, solid waste energy conversion, thermal efficiency improvement, energy conversion facilities, and property in a qualified facility in an "urban jobs and enterprise zone."
[2] Excludes compensation to certain employees at a qualified facility in "an urban jobs and enterprise zone."
[3] For sales of tangible personal property, sales inside and outside of Ohio are determined by the final destination of the property sold; other sales are situsued according to where the income-producing activity takes place. Sales included under allocated income are not included in this factor.

TAX BASE (cont'd):

c) Allocated and Apportioned Income

The sum of allocated and apportioned incomes equals Ohio taxable net income to which the tax rate is applied.

RATES (SEE: "Recent Legislation" for changes effective in fiscal year 1983):

I. General Rates for all corporations except Financial Institutions (R.C. 5733.06):

The tax rates for the two alternative tax bases are:

Net Worth -- 5.5 mills on the taxable value of the corporation; or

Net Income -- 4.6% on the first $25,000 of taxable income plus 8.7% on taxable income in excess of $25,000.

Corporations pay the greater of the two tax liabilities computed under the alternative tax bases, (after deducting credits)--with a minimum tax liability of $150 for all corporations. Corporations with taxable years ending on or after December 19, 1980 are subject to a 15% surtax for tax year 1981. Corporations with years ending prior to December 19, 1980 for the 1981 franchise tax are subject to the 15% surtax in tax year 1982. Corporations with taxable years ending on or after November 15, 1981 are subject to a 5.75% surtax in tax year 1982.

II. Additional Litter Tax Rates for Tax Years 1981 to 1986 (Sections 3 and 8 of H.B. 361, effective July 14, 1980):

A. The additional tax rates for the two alternative tax bases for all corporations except "litter stream corporations" are:

Net Worth -- 0.14 mill on the taxable value of the corporation; or

Net Income -- 0.11% on the first $25,000 of taxable income plus 0.22% on taxable income in excess of $25,000.

The additional tax charged any taxpayer or group of combined taxpayers under these rates is limited to a maximum of $5,000.

B. The additional litter tax rates for the two alternative tax bases for corporations manufacturing or selling "litter stream products"* are:

Net Worth -- 0.28 mill on the taxable value of the corporation; or

Net Income -- 0.11% on the first $25,000 of net income plus 0.44% on taxable income in excess of $25,000.

The additional tax charged any taxpayer or group of combined taxpayers under these rates is limited to a maximum of $10,000.

*"Litter stream products" include: (1) alcoholic beverages; (2) soft drinks; (3) soft drink and alcoholic beverage containers and container closures; (4) packaging materials for alcoholic beverages and soft drinks; (5) packaging materials used in serving take-out food; and (6) cigarettes, cigars, tobacco, matches, candy and gum. Manufacturers are subject to this additional tax if the sale of litter stream products exceeds 5% of total sales or total sales of litter stream products in Ohio exceed $10 million. Corporations selling litter stream products are not subject to the tax unless litter stream products account for at least 5% of total sales. Restaurants are not subject to the tax unless at least 5% of their sales are take-out sales.

RATES (con't.):

III. Financial Institutions Rate (section 199 of H.B. 694, effective November 15, 1981).

A. Tax years 1982 and 1983 -- 6.5 mills on net worth (alternative net income base does not apply).

CREDITS (R.C. 5709.65, 5733.061, 5733.062) (SEE: "Recent Legislation" for changes effective in fiscal year 1983):

Credits allowed are:

(1) A credit equal to the difference between (1) the tangible property taxes actually paid in the taxable year on machinery and equipment used in manufacturing or refining and acquired in 1978 and thereafter; and (2) the taxes that would have been paid on such property if it had been assessed at 20% of true value instead of the actual percentage. If this credit exceeds the franchise tax liability in any year, the excess credit may be carried forward to offset liability for the following 3 years.

(2) A credit equal to 10% of the cost of acquiring and installing solar, wind, or hydrothermal energy systems on or before December 31, 1985, in buildings owned and operated by the corporation in Ohio. This credit may not exceed the tax liability and can only be taken in the taxable year the system is installed -- no carryover of excess credit is allowed.

(3) A credit equal to 50% of cash donations for litter control made to municipalities, counties, and townships which qualify for grants from the litter control and recycling special account. This credit is limited to 50% of the additional tax liability from the additional tax rates for tax years 1981 to 1986.

4. A credit for qualified non-retail corporations locating in "urban jobs and enterprise zones" equal to:

   a) the amount reimbursed to specified employees for the cost of day care services up to a maximum of $300 per child;
   b) the amount reimbursed to specified employees for training costs up to a maximum of $1,000 per employee.

EXEMPTIONS AND EXCLUSIONS (SEE: "Recent Legislation" for changes effective in fiscal year 1983):

Corporations not subject to tax (R.C. 1733.43, 5733.01, 5733.09, and 5733.10):

1. nonprofit corporations (except certain agricultural and consumer cooperatives);
2. municipal corporations;
3. public utilities subject to public utility excise tax;
4. credit unions;
5. dealers in intangibles subject to intangibles taxes imposed by R.C. 5707.03;
6. corporations required to file annual reports with the superintendent of insurance.

Assets excluded when computing the corporation's net worth (R.C. 5709.25, 5709.35, 5709.50, 5709.65, 5733.05 5915.29):

1. certain valuation reserves;
2. taxes due and payable;
3. good will, appreciation, and abandoned property;
4. specified investments in public utilities, insurance companies, and financial institutions in which the taxpayer has the ownership interests as required by statute (investments and business attributed to these companies are also eliminated in determining the property and business fractions for apportioning net worth);
5. certified pollution control facilities;

EXEMPTIONS AND EXCLUSIONS (con't.):

6. certain facilities designed to convert coal into other fuels or to desulphurize coal (assests excluded for 30 years);
7. certified civil defense structures;
8. 80% of the taxable value of corporations defined as "regulated investment companies" under the Internal Revenue Code.
9. certified energy conversion, thermal efficiency improvement, and solid waste energy conversion facilities.
10. voting stock and participation certificates in production credit associations;
11. land valued for real estate tax purposes as land devoted exclusively to agricultural use.

Exempt income and deductions from the net income base (R.C. 5733.04, 5709.35):

1. certain income from sources outside the United States;
2. specified dividends from other corporations;
3. dividends received from public utilities, insurance companies, and financial institutions in which the taxpayer has the ownership interests required by statute (receipts from these companies are eliminated in determining the sales factor for apportioning net income);
4. capital gains from the sale of business assets where gain occurred prior to addition of income base (losses from such sales may not be deducted from income);
5. income arising from facilities designed to convert coal into other fuels or to desulphurize coal (exempt for 30 years);
6. amount of payroll excluded for the federal "targeted jobs credit".

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5733.01):

Corporate franchise tax is imposed on all domestic corporations organized for profit under Ohio law, except corporations which are exempted by statute. The tax must also be paid by nonprofit agricultural and consumer cooperatives which are organized under Chapter 1729 of the Ohio Revised Code. All foreign corporations organized for profit which are doing business in Ohio, or authorized to do business in Ohio, must also pay the corporate franchise tax. Small business corporations that elect under federal law not to be subject to the federal corporate income tax are still subject to the Ohio corporate franchise tax. The tax is imposed for the privilege of doing business in Ohio during the year in which the tax is payable.

PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 5733.02, 5733.021, 5733.13):

January 31 -- By this date, the corporation must file either a final return and make full payment of the tax due, or an estimated return of its full tax liability and pay one-third of that estimated liability. If the estimated full tax liability is less than the minimum tax of $50, the corporation must make full payment of $50.

March 31 -- By this date, the corporation must file either a final return and pay the difference between its full liability and first estimated payment, or (if a time extension has been granted by the Tax Commissioner) it must file another estimated return and pay another one-third of its estimated tax liability

May 31 -- By this date, the corporation which received an extension of time for filing past March 31 must either file a return and pay the difference between its full liability and its estimated payments made earlier, or pay the remaining one-third of its estimated tax liability (if it is granted an extension for filing past May 31). A corporation receiving this extension must file its annual report and pay any remaining tax liability by the 15th day of the month following the final due date for filing its federal corporation income tax return.

The interest rate charged on any underpayment of estimated tax payments in a year is determined from the discount rate at the Cleveland federal reserve bank as of October 15th of the previous year.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 5733.12) (SEE: "Recent Legislation" for changes effective in fiscal year 1983):

The amount appropriated annually for administration of the "litter" tax is credited to the litter control and recycling tax administration account. In addition, $5 million is credited to the litter control and recycling account every six-month period through June, 1986. Remainder is credited to the state General Revenue Fund with the following amounts subsequently transferred to the Local Government Fund:

July to December, 1982	11.25%
January to June, 1983	10.85%

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapter 5733.

ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES (R.C. 5733.02, 5733.11, 5733.052):

Shared Administration:

Although tax payments and annual reports of corporations are filed with the Treasurer of State, the Tax Commissioner is principal administrator of the tax, with the Treasurer acting as collector of the tax. All corporate franchise reports received by the Treasurer are transmitted to the Commissioner showing the amount of tax remitted with the report and the date it was received. If a corporation required to file a return fails to file the return within the prescribed time, files an incorrect report, or fails to remit the full amount of the tax due, the Commissioner may make an assessment against the corporation for the tax due.

Combined Report:

When more than half of the capital stock with voting rights of a corporation subject to the tax is owned or controlled by another corporation subject to the tax, the Tax Commissioner is authorized to permit or require the combining of net income for purposes of calculating the tax base. Two or more corporations meeting the above requirements may elect to file a combined report if the combination sets forth the information required by the Commissioner and each of the corporations has non-dividend income from sources within Ohio. Once made, this election may not be changed by the taxpayer without the Commissioner's consent. (See Tax Commissioner Rule 5703-5-06).

SPECIAL PROVISIONS (R.C. 5733.041) (SEE:"Recent Legislation" for changes effective in fiscal year 1983):

A portion of the depreciaiton deduction is required to be added back to net income for tax years 1982 and 1983 (tax years 1983 and 1984 for corporations with taxable years ending prior to November 15, 1981). The amount added back to net income equals either (1) the difference between the depreciation allowable under the "Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, P.L. 97-34" and the depreciation deduction allowable under prior federal law; or (2) 10% of the depreciation deduction actually taken on the corporation's federal tax return. One-fifth of the depreciation added back to net income may be deducted from the corporation's net income in each of five consecutive years beginning with the second year following the year in which the depreciation was added back to net income (for example, 20% of the depreciation deduction that was not allowed in tax year 1982 is deductible in each of tax years 1984-88).

RECENT LEGISLATION:

S.B. 550, effective November 26, 1982.

R.C. 5733.05: Includes total sales in the sales factor for apportioning the net income base excluding receipts from sales of capital assets.

S.B. 435, effective March 18, 1983.

R.C. 5733.01: Requires that certain unincorporated business trusts be treated as corportions for purposes of the corporation franchise tax.

H.B. 291, effective July 1, 1983.

R.C. 5733.041: Requires that a portion of the depreciation deductions be added back to net income for tax years 1983 and thereafter. The amount added back equals 25% of the depreciation deduction allowed under Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code (Accelerated Cost Recovery System Depreciation). One-fifth of the depreciation added back to net income may be deducted from net income in each of the next 5 consecutive years.

R.C. 5733.05: Double-weights the sales factor in the formula used to apportion the net income base.

R.C. 5733.06: Increases rates on net income base to 5.1% on the first $25,000 of net income and 9.2% on net income in excess of $25,000. Increases rate for net worth base to 5.82 mills. Reduces minimum tax to $50. Corporations that pay on net income base must pay a 5.4% surtax. The tax on financial institutions is imposed only on net worth at a rate of 15 mills.

R.C. 5733.061 The base assessment percentage for computing the tangible personal property tax credit is increased by one percentage point per year over the period from 1989 to 1993 (increase from 20% to 25%).

R.C 5733.063: Allows state-chartered savings and loan associations a credit equal to the annual assessment an association paid during the taxable year to the Division of Savings and Loans less the amount paid in supervisory fees to the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

R.C. 5733.12: Sets portion of corporation franchise tax revenues earmarked for the Local Govenment Fund at 14.5% effective August 1, 1983. This percentage was to have been 10.85% in 1983 and 27% thereafter.

R.C. 5733.28: Allows application of penalty to taxpayers underpaying their estimated payments.

SECTION 167: For tax years 1984 and 1985, additional taxes of 6.47 mills on the net worth of savings and loans and 1.54 mills on the net worth of all other financial institutions are imposed.

Am. Sub. H.B. 366, effective July 9, 1982.

R.C. 5703.47: Requires that the Tax Commissioner determine the discount rate on ninety-day commercial paper at the Cleveland federal reserve bank as of October 15th of each year. This rate (rounded to the nearest whole number) is used to determine the interest on underpayments and overpayments for periods in the following calendar year.

R.C. 5733.11: Eliminates, under certain circumstances, the requirement that assessments be paid before the corporation files an application for review and correction of the assessment.

R.C. 5733.26 and 5733.29: Provides that the interest charged on underpayments and paid on overpayments is determined using the interest rates prescribed by Section 5703.47.

RECENT SIGNIFICANT COURT DECISIONS:

Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. v. Lindley, Ohio Supreme Court, 2 Ohio ST. 3d 54, December 15, 1982.

Income from the licensing of copyrighted film prints is income from the use of intangible property and not rents or royalties from tangible personal property.

H. I. Glass & Co. v. Lindley, Board of Tax Appeals, Case No. 80-B-511, January 7, 1983.

Applications for refund must be on the prescribed form and cannot be made by means of an amended report.

Table 39

CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1979-1983

Fiscal Year	Gross Tax Collections	Refunds	Net Tax Collections
1979	$590,782,292	$14,814,637	$575,967,655
1980	603,092,645	20,745,940	582,346,705
1981	583,874,100	28,537,144	555,336,956
1982	670,041,558	33,030,170	637,011,388
1983	615,472,766	134,448,763	481,024,003

SOURCE: Ohio Office of Budget and Management.

TABLE 40

NUMBER OF CORPORATIONS,
BY TAX BASE AND INDUSTRY, TAX YEAR 1982

Industry	Number of Corporations by Tax Base				
	Minimum	Net Worth	Net Income	Not Reported[a]	Total
Agriculture & Forestry	98	158	99	8	363
Mining	415	720	458	28	1,621
Construction	2,722	4,291	3,037	89	10,139
Manufacturing	2,355	6,210	5,977	176	14,718
Transportation	937	1,528	1,088	77	3,630
Wholesale Trade	1,885	3,673	3,637	106	9,301
Retail Trade	4,481	8,112	5,818	195	18,606
Finance	3,845	6,513	3,917	200	14,475
Service	6,984	8,334	9,755	246	25,319
Unknown[b]	8,852	7,619	5,742	153	22,366
Total	32,574	47,158	39,528	1,278	120,538

(a) Data as initially supplied by taxpayers was insufficient to determine the proper tax base for these corporations.
(b) Industry classification was not indicated by taxpayer.

Source: Records of the Ohio Department of Taxation.

TABLE 41

NUMBER OF CORPORATIONS,
BY TAX BASE AND TAX LIABILITY CLASS, TAX YEAR 1982

Tax Liability Class	Number of Corporations By Tax Base				
	Minimum	Net Worth	Net Income	Not Reported[a]	Total
Minimum	32,574	-	-	-	32,574
$ 50 - 1,000	-	35,832	19,195	1,077	56,104
1,000 - 2,000	-	4,922	5,021	55	9,998
2,000 - 3,000	-	1,816	2,845	8	4,669
3,000 - 4,000	-	960	2,142	11	3,113
4,000 - 5,000	-	544	1,430	7	1,981
5,000 - 10,000	-	1,204	3,558	34	4,796
10,000 - 15,000	-	440	1,243	9	1,692
15,000 - 20,000	-	235	748	9	992
20,000 - 25,000	-	162	499	30	691
25,000 - 30,000	-	129	370	2	501
30,000 - 35,000	-	98	287	14	399
35,000 - 50,000	-	166	484	3	653
50,000 - 100,000	-	217	715	7	939
100,000 - 200,000	-	146	408	12	566
200,000 - 500,000	-	223	338	—	561
$500,000 & Over	-	64	245	--	309
Total	32,574	47,158	39,528	1,278	120,538

(a) Data as initially supplied by taxpayers were insufficient to determine the proper tax base for these corporations.

Source: Records of the Ohio Department of Taxation.

TABLE 42

REPORTED TAX LIABILITY, BY TAX BASE AND INDUSTRY,
TAX YEAR 1982

Industry	Tax Liability Before Surtax and Credits By Tax Base: Minimum	Net Worth	Net Income	Not Reported[a]	Total	Surtax	Litter[b] Tax (Tier 1)	Litter[b] Tax (Tier 2)	Property Tax Credits	Energy & Litter Credits	Tax Liability After Credits
Agriculture & Forestry	$ 9,522	$ 155,518	$ 701,313	$ 7,413	$ 873,766	$ 57,576	$ 19,593	$ 6,512	$ 9,287	-	$ 948,293
Mining	42,878	4,524,197	8,397,513	12,198	12,976,786	950,554	245,495	6,201	309,997	$ 2,485	13,867,231
Construction	269,363	3,338,021	12,629,634	86,285	16,323,303	1,543,713	409,442	23,222	133,385	-	18,170,763
Manufacturing	225,594	53,838,368	237,495,390	971,683	292,531,035	23,210,479	3,798,008	212,949	53,274,473	62,239	282,026,548
Transportation	102,469	3,353,558	14,841,996	75,256	18,373,279	1,440,480	333,074	14,745	34,312	-	20,130,713
Wholesale Trade	176,205	5,864,907	43,339,398	226,580	49,607,090	4,902,017	970,981	103,695	994,136	3,838	54,747,163
Retail Trade	432,004	9,691,176	35,481,263	284,091	45,888,534	4,855,093	940,159	205,815	268,873	2,821	51,643,422
Finance	396,597	8,255,133	11,065,531	74,020	19,791,281	1,601,066	496,183	36,094	124,952	400	21,811,450
Service	684,065	4,233,242	25,006,052	216,356	30,139,715	2,901,678	715,402	71,305	214,657	858	33,673,435
Unknown[c]	949,217	6,871,417	17,278,328	198,422	25,297,384	1,907,394	665,158	81,508	1,563,313	3,788	26,760,336
Total	$3,287,914	$100,125,537	$406,236,418	$2,152,304	$511,802,173	$43,370,050	$8,593,495	$762,046	$56,927,385	$76,429	$523,779,354

(a) Data as initially supplied by taxpayers were insufficient to determine the proper tax base for these corporations.

(b) Tier 1 of litter tax is paid by all corporations. Tier 2 of litter tax is paid by only "litter stream" corporations.

(c) Industry classification was not indicated by taxpayer.

Source: Records of the Ohio Department of Taxation.

TABLE 43

REPORTED TAX LIABILITY, BY TAX BASE AND TAX LIABILITY CLASS,
TAX YEAR 1982

Tax Liability Class	Tax Liability Before Surtax and Credits By Tax Base					Surtax	Litter[b] Tax (Tier 1)	Litter[b] Tax (Tier 2)	Property Tax Credits	Energy & Litter Credits	Tax Liability After Credits
	Minimum	Net Worth	Net Income	Not Reported[a]	Total						
Minimum	$3,287,914	--	--	--	$ 3,287,914	$ 183,312	$ 34,099	$ 13,586	$ 499,446	$ 3	$ 3,491,448
$ 50 - 1,000	-	$16,549,094	$ 7,958,341	$ 161,001	24,668,436	1,785,949	488,644	75,158	24,792,578	2,126	18,006,817
1,000 - 2,000	-	6,175,292	6,300,963	52,428	12,528,683	1,091,341	355,409	28,284	391,132	1,932	13,610,656
2,000 - 3,000	-	3,739,706	6,302,024	18,207	10,059,937	884,348	280,268	31,378	271,850	5,591	10,978,494
3,000 - 4,000	-	2,788,155	6,687,481	17,224	9,492,860	852,825	268,410	22,563	304,465	2,490	10,329,709
4,000 - 5,000	-	1,946,467	5,693,554	17,569	7,657,590	709,144	215,484	17,795	157,232	3,032	8,439,753
5,000 - 10,000	-	6,416,544	21,896,240	123,198	28,435,982	2,568,024	792,719	121,987	860,657	4,426	31,053,634
10,000 - 15,000	-	3,753,285	13,260,308	85,753	17,099,346	1,484,423	463,949	57,481	608,925	4,286	18,491,992
15,000 - 20,000	-	2,690,288	10,792,727	71,502	13,554,517	1,196,354	369,775	38,613	592,169	—	14,567,094
20,000 - 25,000	-	2,087,590	9,321,623	87,315	11,496,528	1,019,942	306,102	12,712	498,272	—	12,337,014
25,000 - 30,000	-	1,804,638	8,682,066	51,761	10,538,465	902,706	277,346	9,958	454,259	—	11,274,221
30,000 - 35,000	-	1,506,488	7,281,356	92,574	8,880,418	735,299	230,836	11,216	277,502	1,000	9,579,270
35,000 - 50,000	-	3,698,735	15,747,323	122,621	19,568,679	1,660,610	502,881	19,820	882,608	622	20,868,769
50,000 - 100,000	-	7,294,656	37,246,209	423,464	44,964,329	3,736,345	1,159,910	45,022	1,549,240	37,832	48,318,552
100,000 - 200,000	-	9,111,650	35,683,808	627,687	45,623,145	4,198,871	1,152,310	107,106	2,532,313	2,892	48,546,228
200,000 - 500,000	-	15,230,422	56,040,326	—	71,270,748	5,986,487	1,156,055	102,720	5,278,116	3,720	73,234,185
$500,000 & Over	-	15,332,527	157,342,069	—	172,674,596	14,374,070	539,298	46,647	16,976,621	6,477	170,651,518
Total	$3,287,914	$100,125,537	$406,236,418	$2,152,304	$511,802,173	$43,370,050	$8,593,495	$762,046	$56,927,385	$76,429	$523,779,354

(a) Data as initially supplied by taxpayers were insufficient to determine the proper tax pace for these corporations.

(b) Tier 1 of litter tax is paid by all corporations. Tier 2 of litter tax is paid by only "litter stream" corporations.

TABLE 44

NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS
BY TAX BASE AND INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION, TAX YEAR 1982

Industry	Number of Corporations By Tax Base				
	Minimum	Net Worth	Net Income	Not Reported(a)	Total
Food	189	390	431	16	1,026
Tobacco Manufactures	2	9	10	—	21
Textile Mill Products	4	34	24	—	62
Apparel and Other Textiles	38	99	89	14	240
Lumber and Wood Products	88	235	153	8	484
Furniture and Fixtures	50	100	74	—	224
Paper	26	143	123	6	298
Printing and Publishing	250	530	583	10	1,373
Chemicals	158	311	404	16	889
Petroleum and Coal	30	90	48	2	170
Rubber and Plastics	147	299	321	8	775
Leather Products	10	29	32	1	72
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	110	332	206	15	663
Primary Metal	45	233	193	3	474
Fabricated Metal	506	1,554	1,576	30	3,666
Machinery (non-electrical)	225	741	689	21	1,676
Electrical Machinery	194	434	437	8	1,073
Transportation Equipment	75	234	139	3	451
Instruments and Related Products	46	103	114	6	269
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	162	310	331	9	812
Total	2,355	6,210	5,977	176	14,718

(a) Data as initially supplied by taxpayers were insufficient to determine proper tax base for these corporations.

Source: Records of the Ohio Department of Taxation.

TABLE 45
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS, BY TAX BASE AND TAX LIABILITY CLASS,
TAX YEAR 1982

Tax Liability Class	Number of Corporations By Tax Base				
	Minimum	Net Worth	Net Income	Not Reported(a)	Total
Minimum	2,355	-	-	-	2,355
$ 50 - 1,000	-	3,709	1,416	139	5,264
1,000 - 2,000	-	743	545	6	1,294
2,000 - 3,000	-	348	391	1	740
3,000 - 4,000	-	199	358	6	563
4,000 - 5,000	-	123	253	1	377
5,000 - 10,000	-	318	799	3	1,120
10,000 - 15,000	-	129	351	3	483
15,000 - 20,000	-	76	265	1	342
20,000 - 25,000	-	40	181	1	222
25,000 - 30,000	-	59	144	1	204
30,000 - 35,000	-	28	121	—	149
35,000 - 50,000	-	70	203	—	273
50,000 - 100,000	-	123	372	3	498
100,000 - 200,000	-	85	217	11	313
200,000 - 500,000	-	105	201	—	306
$500,000 & Over	-	55	160	—	215
Total	2,355	6,210	5,977	176	14,718

(a) Data as initially supplied by taxpayers were insufficient to determine the proper tax base for these corporations.

Source: Records of the Ohio Department of Taxation.

TABLE 46

REPORTED TAX LIABILITY FOR MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS,
BY TAX BASE AND INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION
TAX YEAR 1982

Industry	Tax Liability Before Surtax and Credits By Tax Base					Surtax	Litter[b] Tax (Tier 1)	Litter[b] Tax (Tier 2)	Property Tax Credits	Energy & Litter Credits	Tax Liability After Credits
	Minimum	Net Worth	Net Income	Not Reported[a]	Total						
Food	$ 15,707	$ 2,573,164	$ 15,864,977	$169,055	$ 18,622,903	$ 1,859,798	$ 345,060	$ 79,851	$ 1,202,541	$ 1,000	$ 19,705,195
Tobacco Manufactures	200	28,217	2,093,368	—	2,121,785	129,494	22,677	21,509	1,635	—	2,293,832
Textile Mill Products	400	225,123	335,865	—	561,388	57,668	15,290	11	15,974	—	619,128
Apparel and Other Textiles	4,000	280,216	1,262,425	2,564	1,549,205	168,012	42,552	—	63,637	—	1,696,137
Lumber and Wood Products	7,708	896,464	999,957	79,152	1,983,281	121,121	48,968	349	198,779	4,151	1,952,794
Furniture and Fixtures	5,800	176,778	1,344,697	—	1,527,275	145,403	27,373	579	61,490	—	1,639,502
Paper	2,707	2,912,369	4,869,962	650	7,785,688	669,051	137,999	12,073	2,594,761	—	6,876,490
Printing and Publishing	25,817	1,064,301	12,931,345	135,473	14,156,936	822,892	247,331	1,992	1,106,478	1,880	14,190,691
Chemicals	15,526	4,508,131	14,970,029	183,042	19,676,728	1,414,828	349,926	13,424	2,342,227	41,142	19,391,257
Petroleum and Coal	3,208	9,950,199	13,441,396	207	23,395,010	1,442,056	101,893	6,872	1,005,044	—	23,974,773
Rubber and Plastics	13,957	1,031,996	8,752,730	20,920	9,819,603	869,258	170,264	306	1,693,173	5,220	9,262,254
Leather Products	900	97,341	1,724,407	150	1,822,798	241,091	16,788	1	28,930	100	2,051,651
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	9,400	1,967,929	7,582,209	116,410	9,675,948	609,528	137,209	22,837	1,943,535	750	8,526,873
Primary Metal	3,957	11,540,508	15,834,611	450	27,379,526	1,860,366	246,765	2,715	8,302,613	—	22,325,396
Fabricated Metal	48,968	4,622,710	33,953,473	20,908	38,646,059	3,481,096	724,555	31,261	3,096,412	4,057	39,913,089
Machinery (non-electrical)	21,282	3,338,764	40,035,283	82,494	43,477,823	3,050,986	451,406	6,674	3,346,965	2,516	43,914,966
Electrical Machinery	19,200	2,908,495	30,867,071	24,088	33,818,854	2,932,156	319,869	2,262	3,506,465	1,423	33,607,433
Transportation Equipment	6,972	4,305,068	20,900,953	126,040	25,339,033	2,503,105	171,696	10,198	22,253,416	—	18,355,366
Instruments and Related Products	4,220	821,917	3,292,342	2,038	4,120,517	327,677	77,293	24	123,986	—	4,404,186
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	15,665	588,678	6,438,290	8,042	7,050,675	504,893	143,094	11	386,412	—	7,325,535
Total	$225,594	$53,838,368	$237,495,390	$971,683	$291,531,035	$23,210,479	$3,798,008	$212,949	$53,274,473	$62,239	$282,026,548

(a) Data as initially supplied were insufficient to determine the proper tax base for these corporations.

(b) Tier 1 of litter tax is paid by all corporations. Tier 2 of litter tax is paid by only "litter stream" corporations.

TABLE 47

REPORTED TAX LIABILITY FOR MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS,
BY TAX BASE AND TAX LIABILITY CLASS, TAX YEAR 1982

Tax Liability Class	Tax Liability Before Surtax and Credits By Tax Base: Minimum	Net Worth	Net Income	Not Reported[a]	Total	Surtax	Litter[b] Tax (Tier 1)	Litter[b] Tax (Tier 2)	Property Tax Credits	Energy & Litter Credits	Tax Liability After Credits
Minimum	$225,594	-	-	-	$ 225,594	$ 19,019	$ 6,013	$ 5,766	$ 463,467	$ 3	$ 230,260
$ 50 - 1,000	-	8,023,599	1,287,493	$ 17,801	9,328,893	585,509	115,756	14,482	23,484,187	732	1,733,170
1,000 - 2,000	-	1,105,189	801,189	8,645	1,915,023	174,518	52,863	2,066	327,845	1,425	1,815,213
2,000 - 3,000	-	782,929	962,073	2,985	1,727,987	146,811	48,444	4,825	218,614	1,880	1,707,580
3,000 - 4,000	-	676,090	1,211,063	10,611	1,897,764	187,401	50,080	4,229	242,312	2,490	1,894,675
4,000 - 5,000	-	506,392	1,070,900	4,112	1,581,404	170,487	42,277	2,859	125,099	3,032	1,668,900
5,000 - 10,000	-	1,985,661	5,329,277	24,351	7,339,289	604,245	201,809	11,408	734,797	4,376	7,417,584
10,000 - 15,000	-	1,260,972	3,965,137	21,118	5,247,227	434,741	135,001	2,225	502,722	4,151	5,312,323
15,000 - 20,000	-	904,668	3,763,858	19,870	4,688,396	382,121	125,906	10,610	312,923	—	4,894,113
20,000 - 25,000	-	804,818	3,636,510	21,706	4,463,034	386,921	116,596	3,401	445,628	—	4,524,326
25,000 - 30,000	-	720,007	3,407,617	25,572	4,153,196	354,642	112,209	2,718	223,969	—	4,398,799
30,000 - 35,000	-	671,587	3,197,769	—	3,869,356	291,503	100,146	1,579	234,694	1,000	4,026,892
35,000 - 50,000	-	1,974,604	6,999,415	—	8,974,019	757,583	234,108	2,114	790,997	—	9,176,830
50,000 - 100,000	-	4,849,086	20,972,240	147,300	25,968,626	2,156,440	671,707	16,591	1,360,340	37,832	27,415,235
100,000 - 200,000	-	5,543,551	20,710,785	667,612	26,921,948	2,394,149	676,812	47,702	2,197,343	—	27,843,265
200,000 - 500,000	-	10,489,830	36,065,382	—	46,555,212	3,586,898	702,441	58,404	5,043,973	2,720	45,856,268
$500,000 & Over	-	13,539,385	124,134,682	—	137,674,067	10,577,491	405,840	21,970	16,565,563	2,598	132,111,115
Total	$225,594	$53,838,368	$237,495,390	$971,683	$292,531,035	$23,210,479	$3,798,008	$212,949	$53,274,473	$62,239	$282,026,548

(a) Data as initially supplied by taxpayers were insufficient to determine proper tax base for these corporations.

(b) Tier 1 of litter tax is paid by all corporations. Tier 2 of litter tax is paid by only "litter stream" corporatons.

TABLE 48

NUMBER OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND REPORTED TAX LIABILITY BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, TAX YEAR 1982

Tax Liability	Number of Corporations by Type				Tax Liability by Type			
	Banks	Savings & Loans	Other	Total	Banks	Savings & Loans	Other	Total
$ 0 - 1,000	4	23	3	30	$ 1,488	$ 8,512	$ 10	$ 10,010
1,000 - 2,000	2	7	1	10	2,841	11,235	1,544	15,620
2,000 - 3,000	5	13	3	21	13,451	33,321	8,283	55,055
3,000 - 4,000	9	14	0	23	32,102	49,305	----	81,407
4,000 - 5,000	14	10	3	27	64,204	44,653	13,787	122,644
5,000 - 10,000	59	55	2	116	440,510	399,427	13,758	853,695
10,000 - 15,000	67	40	3	110	825,368	475,899	35,581	1,336,848
15,000 - 20,000	44	35	1	80	770,666	599,665	17,963	1,388,294
20,000 - 25,000	35	13	3	51	758,257	294,548	70,797	1,123,602
25,000 - 30,000	22	12	2	36	609,740	326,122	52,796	988,658
30,000 - 35,000	19	11	2	32	635,669	349,199	62,900	1,047,768
35,000 - 50,000	30	26	1	57	1,322,914	1,064,528	38,688	2,426,130
50,000 -100,000	51	20	2	73	3,575,707	1,383,947	122,678	5,082,332
100,000 -200,000	18	8	1	27	2,435,966	1,070,511	104,624	3,611,101
200,000 -500,000	12	7	0	19	3,466,450	2,277,745	----	5,744,195
$500,000 & Over	13	(a)	0	13	13,436,455	(a)	----	13,436,455
Total	404	294	27	725	$28,391,788	$8,388,617	$543,409	$37,323,814

(a) Combined with $200,000 - $500,000 class to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

ENERGY CREDIT PROGRAM

The Ohio Energy Credit Program provides credits or direct cash payments for the winter heating bills of qualified elderly and disabled individuals. All applications for the program are filed with and processed by the Ohio Department of Taxation.

There were no changes in the eligibility requirements, level of benefits or administrative procedures for the 1982-83 Energy Credits Program heating season.

Table 49 shows the number of eligible applicants in each county by the type of heating fuel used to heat the residence for the 1982-83 heating season. The total number of applicants was 294,891. Of this number, 86,943 had incomes less than $5,000, and 144,602 had incomes between $5,000 and $9,000. These applicants heated their households with gas, electricity or pipeline propane while the remaining 63,346 receiving the $125 cash payment heated their households with fuel oil, coal, wood, kerosene, or non-pipeline propane.

According to data from the Auditor of State, 287,536 individuals received over $39.0 million in cash payments or utility bill credits for the 1982-83 heating season. Since Department of Taxation data show the number of applicants, and the data published by the State Auditor show the number of individuals receiving the credits or cash payments, the figures in Table 49 differ from those reported by the State Auditor. There are several reasons for these differences, including: (1) some applicants dropped out of the program after they had been approved; (2) the account with the utility was not in the name of the applicant; and (3) further processing and auditing revealed that some applicants were not qualified.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

The 1982-1983 heating season program provided 25% and 30% credits on heating bills or a direct cash payment of $125 to qualified individuals. To qualify for the program, an individual must: (1) have been head of household or spouse; (2) turn 65 years of age during calendar year 1982; (3) have had total 1981 income or an expected 1982 income (including income of spouse) of $5,000 or less to receive a 30% credit, or have had total 1981 income or an expected 1982 income of more than $5,000 but less than $9,000 to receive a 25% discount.

Qualified applicants who heated their households with gas, electricity or propane delivered by pipeline were granted the percentage discount on the bills received for those fuels during the months of December, 1982 through April, 1983. Qualified applicants who heated their homes with fuel oil, bottled propane, coal, wood, or kerosene, shared a meter for heating fuel, or paid for heat included with their rent payments received the $125 cash payment.

APPLICATION AND CREDIT PROCESS:

All applications for the energy credit program are filed with the Department of Taxation. The Tax Commissioner verifies the information on the application and certifies the eligibility for the applicants. The energy companies supplying electricity, gas, or propane delivered by pipeline are issued the names of those eligible for the 25% or 30% credit. The Tax Commissioner also certifies to the Auditor of State a list of those eligible for the $125 payment and the Auditor of State issues warrants to those individuals.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Sections 122.64 to 122.69, 4933.123, 5117.01 to 5117.12, 5117.21 to 5117.29, and 5117.99

TABLE 49
ENERGY CREDIT PROGRAM
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS, BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF AID, 1982-83 HEATING SEASON[a]

County	$125 Cash[b] Payment	30% Credit[c]	25% Credit[c]	Total
Adams	1,077	181	165	1,423
Allen	464	826	1,680	2,970
Ashland	325	343	640	1,308
Ashtabula	994	763	1,468	3,225
Athens	734	489	669	1,892
Auglaize	323	331	629	1,283
Belmont	837	885	1,430	3,152
Brown	915	200	230	1,345
Butler	1,507	1,672	2,622	5,801
Carroll	379	170	285	834
Champaign	377	320	444	1,141
Clark	539	1,435	2,264	4,238
Clermont	1,667	317	511	2,495
Clinton	469	330	395	1,194
Columbiana	1,266	1,200	1,825	4,291
Coshocton	415	349	551	1,315
Crawford	280	493	951	1,724
Cuyahoga	4,066	14,690	25,981	44,737
Darke	544	427	752	1,723
Defiance	414	219	369	1,002
Delaware	373	238	398	1,009
Erie	321	582	1,137	2,040
Fairfield	529	821	1,275	2,625
Fayette	228	398	506	1,132
Franklin	1,520	6,297	10,206	18,023
Fulton	329	187	392	908
Gallia	784	247	291	1,322
Geauga	828	79	180	1,087
Greene	463	614	873	1,950
Guernsey	468	573	809	1,850
Hamilton	5,573	5,554	9,564	20,691
Hancock	243	476	862	1,581
Hardin	235	419	562	1,216
Harrison	401	117	218	736
Henry	295	218	281	794
Highland	921	353	433	1,707
Hocking	334	231	332	897
Holmes	221	109	181	511
Huron	460	411	776	1,647
Jackson	785	547	579	1,911
Jefferson	1,033	857	1,237	3,127
Knox	322	505	840	1,667
Lake	873	842	2,049	3,764
Lawrence	961	834	1,112	2,907
Licking	591	1,021	1,705	3,317
Logan	492	509	727	1,728
Lorain	530	1,635	3,132	5,297
Lucas	1,926	4,439	7,558	13,923
Madison	232	277	385	894
Mahoning	1,365	3,311	5,210	9,886
Marion	301	665	1,006	1,972
Medina	410	389	840	1,639
Meigs	635	294	367	1,296
Mercer	325	249	465	1,039
Miami	427	831	1,424	2,682
Monroe	250	270	256	776
Montgomery	1,650	4,453	6,974	13,077
Morgan	263	154	233	650
Morrow	466	130	177	773
Muskingum	644	981	1,485	3,110
Noble	195	149	180	524
Ottawa	455	257	496	1,208
Paulding	260	119	192	571
Perry	385	376	555	1,316
Pickaway	356	419	451	1,226
Pike	853	167	150	1,170
Portage	972	468	893	2,333
Preble	445	212	404	1,061
Putnam	370	191	331	892
Richland	579	1,013	1,708	3,300
Ross	1,150	531	704	2,385
Sandusky	360	514	919	1,793
Scioto	1,529	1,040	1,348	3,917
Seneca	351	478	892	1,721
Shelby	370	236	482	1,088
Stark	1,534	3,136	5,745	10,415
Summit	1,193	4,599	7,944	13,736
Trumbull	1,072	1,788	3,030	5,890
Tuscarawas	702	951	1,680	3,333
Union	268	221	333	822
Van Wert	214	286	452	952
Vinton	443	105	108	656
Warren	802	361	591	1,754
Washington	328	770	931	2,029
Wayne	532	503	1,058	2,093
Williams	325	259	505	1,089
Wood	433	527	924	1,884
Wyandot	168	230	349	747
County Not Indicated	103	280	349	732
Total	63,346	86,943	144,602	294,891

(a) Applications approved as of March 11, 1983.

(b) Individuals heating with fuel oil, non-pipeline propane, coal, wood, or kerosene.

(c) Individuals heating with gas, electricity, or propane gas delivered by pipeline.

TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX

Taxes levied on tangible personal property totaled $880.0 million in calendar year 1982, an increase of $60.6 million (7.4%) over the previous year. The statewide average tax rate increased by about 1.25 mills (50.01 mills in 1981 and 51.26 mills in 1982), while tangible property values increased by 4.8%.

The assessment percentages applied to all types of tangible personal property (except electrical equipment and inventories) were reduced by two percentage points in 1982. This was the sixth reduction in assessment percentages under the provisions of Section 5711.22 of the Ohio Revised Code.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5701.03, 5701.08, 5709.01, 5711.03, 5711.15-5711.18, 5711.22) (SEE "Recent Legislation" for changes effective in fiscal year 1983):

Tangible personal property located and used in business in Ohio -- including machinery, equipment, and inventories.

Class of Property	Percentage Applied to True Value to Determine Taxable Value, 1982
Manufacturing Machinery & Equipment	38%
Manufacturers' Inventories	35%
Merchants' Inventories	35%
Electrical Equipment(1)	100%
Furniture, Fixtures, and All Other Property	38%

(1) Property used in generating or distributing electricity to others (except by utilities); the total value of this class is not significant.

Taxable value is determined by applying various assessment percentages to the true value of different classes of tangible personal property. The true value of depreciable assets (machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, etc.) is statutorily defined as depreciated book value unless the assessor determines otherwise. The true value of manufacturers' and merchants' inventories is determined by the average monthly value (basically, cost of acquisition) of the inventories. Inventories of other taxpayers are listed at their value as of the tax listing date (generally December 31). The table above shows the assessment percentages applied to true value in 1982.

RATES (R.C. 319.31, 5705.02, 5705.03, 5705.05, 5705.19):

Vary with taxing jurisdiction. Total tax rate includes all levies, enacted by legislative authority or approved by voters, for all taxing jurisdictions within which the property is located (e.g. county, township, municipal corporation, school district, etc.). The rates applied to tangible personal property are the same as those rates developed and applied to the previous year's listing of real estate and public utility property. However, gross taxes levied on real property are reduced when real property values increase, while taxes levied against tangible property are not reduced. The statewide average tax rate on tangible property in 1982 was 51.26 mills.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS (R.C. 5733.061, 5747.051) (SEE "Recent Legislation" for changes effective in fiscal year 1983):

An annual credit against the corporate franchise or personal income tax liability of a firm is allowed for a portion of the tangible property taxes timely paid on machinery and equipment used in manufacturing or refining and acquired in 1978 or thereafter. This credit is equal to the difference between the tangible property taxes actually paid on such property and the tax that would have been due if the listing percentage for the property had been 20%. For 1982, this credit was equal to about 47% of the taxes paid on qualified equipment.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS (Cont'd.):

Until 1988, certain municipalities may abate up to 100% of the tangible property taxes for a period of up to 10 years for qualified businesses establishing, expanding, renovating or occupying a facility in an "Urban Jobs and Enterprise Zone." Counties may abate up to 50% of the tangible property taxes for up to 10 years for businesses meeting the same qualifications.

EXEMPTIONS AND EXCEPTIONS (SEE "Recent Legislation" for changes effective in fiscal year 1983):

1. Property not used in business; i.e., property owned and not used for gain by any level of government, schools, churches, colleges, etc. (R.C. 5701.08, 5709.07, 5709.08, and 5709.12).
2. Registered motor vehicles and licensed aircraft (R.C. 5701.03 and 5709.01).
3. Personal property used in agriculture (R.C. 5701.08).
4. Patterns, jigs, dies, and drawings used in business which are held for use and not for sale (R.C. 5701.03).
5. Certified air, water, and noise pollution control equipment (R.C. 5709.25 and 6111.35).
6. Tangible personal property of domestic and foreign insurance companies, financial institutions, and dealers in intangibles (except property held by financial institutions or dealers in intangibles for the purpose of leasing to others) (R.C. 5725.25 and 5725.26).
7. Machinery and equipment while under construction and not capable of operation (R.C. 5701.08).
8. Certified energy conversion facilities -- property used to convert a commercial or industrial facility from the use of natural gas or fuel oil to any other fuel except propane, butane, or naptha (R.C. 5709.50).
9. Certified thermal efficiency improvement facilities -- property used for recovery and use of waste heat, or steam produced in generating electricity, heat generation, lighting, refrigeration, or space heating (R.C. 5709.50).
10. Certified solid waste energy conversion facilities -- property used to convert solid waste from industrial operations into energy for some useful purpose (R.C. 5709.50).
11. Inventories held for use in a foreign trade zone (R.C. 5709.44).
12. Property in a public recreational facility used for athletic events if certain criteria are met (5709.081).
13. Property shipped from outside Ohio and held in Ohio for storage only (R.C. 5701.08).

FILING AND PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 319.29, 323.10, 323.17, 5711.04, 5711.25, 5719.02) (SEE "Recent Legislation: for changes effective in fiscal year 1983):

February 15th to April 30th -- Returns are filed by all businesses during this period unless a time extension of up to 60 days is allowed by the county auditor or Tax Commissioner. Taxpayers first engaging in business after January 1 file a return within 90 days of the day they start business. Single-county corporations, unincorporated businesses, and individuals pay one-half of tax due when filing tax return.

Second Monday in August -- Tax Commissioner certifies preliminary tangible personal property valuations of inter-county corporations to county auditors.

Third Monday in August -- County auditor certifies and delivers tangible personal property list to county treasurer.

September 20th -- Inter-county corporations pay total tax liability by this date. Second half of tax due from all other taxpayers. County commissioners may allow 30-day extension and Commissioner of Tax Equalization may allow additional 15-day extension.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 319.50, 319.54, 5705.10, 5719.02, 5719.05):

After local administrative deductions, revenue is distributed to counties, municipalities, townships, school districts, and special districts according to the taxable values and total voted millage levied by each, or as apportioned by the county budget commission (millage inside the 10-mill limit). In

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (Cont'd.):

1982, school districts received about 70% of the total tax revenue, while municipalities received 10%, townships 3%, and counties and special districts 17%.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapters 319, 323, 5701, 5705, 5709, 5711 and 5719.

ADMINISTRATION (R.C. 5711.11, 5711.13) (SEE "Recent Legislation" for changes effective in fiscal year 1983):

Each county auditor is a deputy of the Tax Commissioner for purposes of this tax. Taxpayers are required to file annual returns with either the Tax Commissioner or the county auditor. The following table indicates where the returns are filed and who is responsible for assessing the property.

Taxpayers	File With And Tax Assessed By
Inter-county corporations (corporations with taxable property in more than one Ohio county)	Tax Commissioner
Single-county corporations (corporations with taxable property in only one Ohio county)	County Auditor
Unincorporated businesses	County Auditor

RECENT LEGISLATION:

H.B. 379, effective September 21, 1982.

R.C. 5719.041: Applies interest charges on taxes not paid by the due date. The monthly interest rate is 1/12 the annual rate established under R.C. 5703.47. Interest is also to be paid on refunds at the same rate charged on underpayments.

Note: This bill also makes numerous other amendments to the statutes that are basically administrative in nature.

H.B. 291, effective July 1, 1983.

R.C. 319.311: Requires county auditors to compute the taxes that would have been charged against property for which the $10,000 exemption is claimed and certify this amount to the county treasurers. County treasurers certify these amounts to the State Auditor.

R.C. 321.24: Requires the county treasurers to certify to the State Auditor that the October 31 personal property tax settlement has been completed. Requries State Auditor to reimburse counties for the tax reduction certified due to the $10,000 exemption.

R.C. 5701.08: Exempts leased property used by the lessee exclusively for agricultural purposes. Exempts new or used machinery, equipment, and accessories designed and built for agricultural use while in the inventory of a merchant.

R.C. 5709.01: Exempts: (1) all property if the total taxable vaue of the taxpayer is $10,000 or less, and (2) the first $10,000 of taxable value of all other taxpayers.

RECENT LEGISLATION (Cont'd.):

R.C. 5711.01: Businesses whose only taxable property is exempt under the $10,000 exemption must still file returns and report the value of that property.

R.C. 5711.04: Maximum extension for filing returns is limited to 45 days (60 days under current law).

R.C. 5711.11: Requires all businesses filing tax returns with the county auditor to file tax returns in duplicate with one copy forwarded to the Department of Taxation.

R.C. 5711.22: Sets listing percentage for tangible property at 35% (except for property used in generating or distributing electricity to others). Beginning in 1984, whenever total statewide tangible personal property tax collections in the second preceding year exceed the third preceding year by more than 2.5%, the percentages for all tangible property (except electrical equipment) will be reduced by one percentage point. These reductions are to continue until the assessment level reaches 25%.

R.C. 5725.25: Tangible personal property owned by domestic insurance companies is taxable if held for lease to others.

R.C. 5733.061: The base assessment percentage for computing the tangible personal property tax credit is increased by one percentage point per year over the period from 1989 to 1993 (increased from 20% to 25%).

Section 173: In 1984, the reimbursement for the revenue reduction casued by the $10,000 exemption is limited to 82% of the total reduction.

RECENT SIGNIFICANT COURT DECISIONS:

None.

Table 50

ASSESSED VALUE OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY AND TAXES LEVIED,
CALENDAR YEARS 1978 - 1982

Calendar Year	Value Of Tangible Property	Taxes Levied	Annual Change		Average Tax Rate (in mills)
			Value	Taxes	
1978	$14,273,825,343	$674,966,591			47.29
1979	15,019,475,224	727,688,836	+ 5.22	+ 7.81	48.45
1980	15,649,200,844	765,047,826	+ 4.19	+ 5.13	48.89
1981	16,382,452,426	819,340,054	+ 4.69	+ 7.10	50.01
1982	17,165,332,451	879,966,346	+ 4.78	+ 7.40	51.26

Table 51

TAXES LEVIED ON TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY, BY SUBDIVISION,
CALENDAR YEARS 1978 - 1982

Calendar Year	Taxes Levied Currently					Delinquent Taxes From Former Years	Total Taxes And Delinquencies
	City And Village	School District	Township	County*	Total		
1978	$74,227,797	$484,050,843	$15,158,077	$101,529,874	$674,966,591	$53,301,652	$728,268,243
1979	78,591,503	518,768,378	17,662,100	112,666,855	727,688,836	62,499,382	790,188,218
1980	78,004,731	541,260,758	20,063,708	125,718,629	765,047,826	69,446,632	834,494,458
1981	81,745,593	579,664,583	22,104,259	135,825,619	819,340,054	84,295,853	903,635,907
1982	84,585,528	621,776,430	24,340,333	149,264,055	879,966,346	97,902,296	977,868,642

*Include Special Districts.

Table 52

TAXES LEVIED ON TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY IN OHIO CITIES, BY SUBDIVISION,
CALENDAR YEARS 1978 - 1982

Calendar Year	Taxes Levied Currently					Delinquent Taxes From Former Years	Value of Taxable Property
	City	School District	Township	County	Total		
1978	$67,363,763	$342,146,112	$1,130,156	$ 74,002,725	$484,642,756	$41,522,448	$ 9,662,788,090
1979	71,843,920	359,149,695	1,174,179	84,335,779	516,503,573	48,033,492	10,294,237,799
1980	70,993,042	376,632,536	1,485,197	89,644,517	538,755,292	50,568,898	10,486,887,239
1981	73,019,485	396,426,367	1,510,295	98,653,434	569,609,581	58,624,000	10,814,971,514
1982	76,423,183	430,899,482	1,763,758	108,746,998	617,833,421	69,648,473	11,436,660,951

Table 53

ASSESSED VALUE OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF INTER-COUNTY CORPORATIONS
BY INDUSTRY CLASS AND CLASS OF PROPERTY, CALENDAR YEAR 1982[a]

	Manufacturing Machinery & Equipment[b]	Manufacturers' Inventories	Merchants' Inventories	Furniture, Fixtures & All Other Property	Total
Agriculture & Forestry	$ 3,688,660	$ 2,679,340	$ 3,413,790	$ 4,857,380	$ 14,639,170
Mining	212,528,520	25,792,750	31,271,760	38,857,410	308,450,440
Construction	19,959,090	10,829,840	13,288,750	30,090,370	74,168,050
Manufacturing	3,940,609,760	4,200,267,510	529,467,280	535,711,460	9,206,056,010
Transportation	40,984,740	6,813,980	11,402,960	53,686,090	112,887,770
Wholesale Trade	113,871,300	147,763,510	299,004,040	75,153,490	635,792,340
Retail Trade	22,753,170	31,902,270	686,942,910	281,439,130	1,023,037,480
Finance	78,765,400	20,566,650	14,902,190	67,802,720	182,036,960
Service	94,019,280	9,427,260	70,886,660	189,134,490	363,467,690
Unclassified[c]	12,714,620	5,168,800	13,298,640	39,474,590	70,656,650
Total	$4,539,894,540	$4,461,211,910	$1,673,878,980	$1,316,207,130	$11,991,192,560

(a) Inter-county corporations are corporations with taxable property in more than one Ohio county.
(b) Also includes property used in mining, laundries, dry cleaning, towel and linen supply, stone and gravel plants, and radio and television broadcasting.
(c) Primarily property leased from financial institutions.

Table 54

ASSESSED VALUE OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY,
BY CLASS OF PROPERTY, CALENDAR YEARS 1981 - 1982
(dollar amounts in millions)

Class of Property	Schedule	Assessment Levels (Percent of True Value)		Assessed Taxable Value: Inter-county Corporations		Assessed Taxable Value: All Businesses[a]	
		1981	1982	1981	1982	1981[b]	1982[b]
Manufacturing Machinery & Equipment[c]	2	40%	38%	$ 4,280.4	$ 4,539.9	$ 5,599.3	$ 5,890.4
Manufacturers' Inventories	3	35	35	4,207.5	4,461.2	5,119.6	5,395.1
Merchants' Inventories	3A	35	35	1,599.6	1,673.9	3,527.4	3,647.8
Furniture, Fixtures & All Other Property	4	40	38	1,241.7	1,316.2	2,136.2	2,232.0
Total				$11,329.2	$11,991.2	$16,382.5	$17,165.3

(a) Includes single-county corporations and unincorporated businesses as well as inter-county corporations.
(b) Partially estimated.
(c) Also includes property used in mining, laundries, dry cleaning, towel and linen supply, stone and gravel plants, and radio and television broadcasting.

Table 55

PERCENTAGES APPLIED TO TRUE VALUE OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY
TO DETERMINE TAXABLE VALUE, TAX YEARS 1975 - 1984

Tax Year	Manufacturing Machinery & Equipment[a]	Manufacturers' Inventories	Merchants' Inventories	Restaurant Property	Electrical Equipment[b]	All Other Property[c]
1975	50	45	45	50	100	54
1976	50	45	45	50	100	50
1977	48	43	43	48	100	48
1978	46	41	41	46	100	46
1979	44	39	39	44	100	44
1980	42	37	37	42	100	42
1981	40	35	35	40	100	40
1982	38	35	35	38	100	38
1983	36	35	35	36	100	36
1984	34	34	34	34	100	34

(a) Includes property used in mining, laundries, dry cleaning, towel and linen supply, stone and gravel plants, and radio and television broadcasting until 1977.
(b) Property used in generating or distributing electricity to others (except utilities).
(c) Includes furniture and fixtures.

Table 56

ASSESSED VALUE OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY, TAXES LEVIED
AND AVERAGE COUNTY RATES ON TANGIBLE PROPERTY, CALENDAR YEAR 1982, BY COUNTY

County	Value of Taxable Property	Taxes Levied(a)	Average County Rate (in mills)
Adams	$ 16,519,354	$ 495,502	29.99
Allen	298,887,061	10,744,617	35.94
Ashland	66,819,007	3,276,869	49.04
Ashtabula	182,147,232	9,297,659	51.04
Athens	17,942,558	985,814	54.92
Auglaize	71,444,414	2,813,272	39.37
Belmont	100,963,514	4,339,401	42.97
Brown	15,605,445	638,489	40.91
Butler	420,181,835	17,100,859	40.69
Carroll	20,010,366	952,118	47.58
Champaign	38,647,708	1,680,880	43.49
Clark	177,642,327	8,045,583	45.29
Clermont	160,816,808	7,411,584	46.08
Clinton	44,316,930	1,903,247	42.94
Columbiana	107,823,046	4,904,570	45.48
Coshocton	65,678,841	2,681,087	40.82
Crawford	99,359,824	4,569,982	45.99
Cuyahoga	2,712,501,798	174,649,964	64.38
Darke	54,696,893	2,218,881	40.56
Defiance	76,796,729	2,801,099	36.47
Delaware	81,157,309	3,466,901	42.71
Erie	168,981,104	8,920,850	52.79
Fairfield	90,222,331	4,898,736	54.29
Fayette	28,239,750	1,117,646	39.57
Franklin	1,230,546,414	61,214,895	49.74
Fulton	50,081,977	2,341,163	46.74
Gallia	26,703,400	866,238	32.43
Geauga	58,918,510	3,555,844	60.35
Greene	72,657,420	3,943,285	54.27
Guernsey	62,727,228	2,788,860	44.46
Hamilton	1,956,802,272	100,191,500	51.20
Hancock	129,352,601	5,109,846	39.50
Hardin	35,546,456	1,384,993	38.96
Harrison	35,505,703	1,446,209	40.73
Henry	54,497,131	2,345,301	43.03
Highland	25,369,140	966,211	38.08
Hocking	22,210,223	1,005,093	45.25
Holmes	32,832,773	1,442,537	43.93
Huron	76,325,911	3,781,961	49.55
Jackson	23,969,623	865,477	36.10
Jefferson	133,201,020	5,812,724	43.63
Knox	69,319,054	3,077,226	44.12
Lake	325,741,621	19,459,414	59.73
Lawrence	37,058,650	1,392,905	37.58
Licking	174,024,146	7,018,516	40.33
Logan	$ 43,770,707	$ 2,029,039	46.35
Lorain	446,710,294	23,832,757	53.35
Lucas	846,572,719	47,112,704	55.65
Madison	19,216,569	841,409	43.78
Mahoning	305,392,365	15,489,810	50.72
Marion	129,937,273	6,311,169	48.57
Medina	110,429,224	6,579,494	59.58
Meigs	27,898,811	1,028,153	36.85
Mercer	55,545,447	2,180,139	39.24
Miami	160,800,995	8,387,023	52.15
Monroe	100,311,313	3,864,377	38.52
Montgomery	999,903,611	55,608,265	55.61
Morgan	20,125,259	708,161	35.18
Morrow	7,173,848	315,183	43.93
Muskingum	111,913,461	5,284,145	47.21
Noble	28,944,824	1,100,500	38.02
Ottawa	58,121,066	2,935,822	50.51
Paulding	20,053,919	1,004,182	50.07
Perry	16,724,574	795,274	47.55
Pickaway	82,122,218	3,192,101	38.87
Pike	14,245,848	785,050	55.10
Portage	123,475,141	7,836,029	63.46
Preble	21,057,084	921,916	43.78
Putnam	33,156,475	1,349,281	40.69
Richland	229,241,716	10,610,346	46.28
Ross	136,652,738	6,348,510	46.46
Sandusky	110,342,129	4,474,293	40.54
Scioto	75,867,279	3,033,077	39.97
Seneca	147,780,401	6,310,725	42.70
Shelby	97,530,644	3,888,246	39.86
Stark	663,950,293	31,114,655	46.86
Summit	697,996,972	39,304,118	56.30
Trumbull	539,377,648	23,599,072	43.75
Tuscarawas	136,935,986	6,134,065	44.79
Union	66,012,806	2,622,250	39.72
Van Wert	45,511,764	2,104,373	46.23
Vinton	16,071,590	540,693	33.64
Warren	83,546,882	4,295,290	51.41
Washington	140,852,002	5,602,517	39.77
Wayne	170,228,455	8,250,791	48.46
Williams	75,119,991	3,517,146	46.82
Wood	166,891,621	7,500,307	44.94
Wyandot	31,025,032	1,298,081	41.83
Total	$17,165,332,451	$879,966,346	51.26

(a) All levies for current expense and debt for all local governments.

Table 57

TAXES LEVIED CURRENTLY BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
ON TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY, CALENDAR YEAR 1982, BY COUNTY

County	Taxes Levied Locally on Tangible Personal Property		
	By All Local Governments	By School Districts	
		Amount	Percent Of Total
Adams	$ 495,502	$ 345,254	69.67%
Allen	10,744,617	8,343,009	77.64
Ashland	3,276,869	2,558,914	78.09
Ashtabula	9,297,659	6,418,073	69.02
Athens	985,814	741,760	75.24
Auglaize	2,813,272	2,194,887	78.01
Belmont	4,339,401	3,239,154	74.64
Brown	638,489	467,357	73.19
Butler	17,100,859	12,931,886	75.62
Carroll	952,118	695,682	73.06
Champaign	1,680,880	1,379,952	82.09
Clark	8,045,583	6,189,247	76.92
Clermont	7,411,584	5,391,783	72.74
Clinton	1,903,247	1,311,051	68.88
Columbiana	4,904,570	3,696,038	75.35
Coshocton	2,681,087	2,129,433	79.42
Crawford	4,569,982	3,873,972	84.76
Cuyahoga	174,649,964	105,662,806	60.49
Darke	2,218,881	1,494,729	67.36
Defiance	2,801,099	2,252,315	80.40
Delaware	3,466,901	2,753,591	79.42
Erie	8,920,850	7,066,689	79.21
Fairfield	4,898,736	4,105,097	83.79
Fayette	1,117,646	828,951	74.16
Franklin	61,214,895	45,055,917	73.60
Fulton	2,341,163	1,776,158	75.86
Gallia	866,238	661,579	76.37
Geauga	3,555,844	2,607,498	73.24
Greene	3,943,285	2,718,992	68.95
Guernsey	2,788,860	1,816,866	65.14
Hamilton	100,191,500	65,230,461	65.10
Hancock	5,109,846	4,172,888	81.66
Hardin	1,384,993	1,101,592	79.53
Harrison	1,446,209	1,081,685	74.79
Henry	2,345,301	1,822,358	77.70
Highland	966,211	724,228	74.95
Hocking	1,005,093	731,250	72.75
Holmes	1,442,537	1,024,584	71.02
Huron	3,781,961	2,968,406	78.48
Jackson	865,477	575,047	66.44
Jefferson	5,812,724	4,323,301	74.37
Knox	3,077,226	2,433,562	79.08
Lake	19,459,414	14,965,836	76.90
Lawrence	1,392,905	1,074,049	77.10
Licking	7,018,516	5,662,370	80.67
Logan	$ 2,029,039	$ 1,594,402	78.57%
Lorain	23,832,757	18,015,354	75.59
Lucas	47,112,704	33,658,675	71.44
Madison	841,409	612,778	72.82
Mahoning	15,489,810	10,837,846	69.96
Marion	6,311,169	4,831,421	76.55
Medina	6,579,494	5,338,771	81.14
Meigs	1,028,153	715,399	69.58
Mercer	2,180,139	1,801,279	82.62
Miami	8,387,023	6,693,313	79.80
Monroe	3,864,377	3,054,991	79.05
Montgomery	55,608,265	37,887,848	68.13
Morgan	708,161	557,422	78.71
Morrow	315,183	225,983	71.69
Muskingum	5,284,145	3,909,263	73.98
Noble	1,100,500	885,391	80.45
Ottawa	2,935,822	2,313,540	78.80
Paulding	1,004,182	735,273	73.22
Perry	795,274	565,556	71.14
Pickaway	3,192,101	2,452,816	76.84
Pike	785,050	500,153	63.70
Portage	7,836,029	6,112,029	77.99
Preble	921,916	700,741	76.00
Putnam	1,349,281	1,025,132	75.97
Richland	10,610,346	8,517,716	80.27
Ross	6,348,510	4,859,794	76.55
Sandusky	4,474,293	3,462,363	77.38
Scioto	3,033,077	2,120,039	69.89
Seneca	6,310,725	5,185,583	82.17
Shelby	3,888,246	3,086,807	79.38
Stark	31,114,655	24,656,904	79.24
Summit	39,304,118	25,648,073	65.25
Trumbull	23,599,072	17,574,144	74.46
Tuscarawas	6,134,065	4,613,879	75.21
Union	2,622,250	2,016,901	76.91
Van Wert	2,104,373	1,540,780	73.21
Vinton	540,693	342,446	63.33
Warren	4,295,290	3,448,717	80.29
Washington	5,602,517	4,465,291	79.70
Wayne	8,250,791	6,666,801	80.80
Williams	3,517,146	2,933,143	83.39
Wood	7,500,307	5,999,404	79.98
Wyandot	1,298,081	1,012,012	77.96
Total	$879,966,346	$621,776,430	70.66%

INTANGIBLE PROPERTY TAXES

Ohio law provides for the taxation of five classes of intangible property -- investments, credits, money, other intangible property, and shares in and capital employed by dealers in intangibles. Although all of these types of property are included on the intangible property tax lists, we have separated the descriptive section on the intangible property tax into 3 divisions. This separation is based on the differing administrative procedures followed based on the identity of the taxpayer. The three divisions are: (1) intangible property taxes paid by individuals, unincorporated businesses, non-financial corporations, and public utilities; (2) intangible property taxes paid by financial institutions; and (3) intangible property taxes paid by dealers in intangibles. Data for tax collections from all three of these groups are shown in the combined tables following the tax descriptions.

Total taxes levied on intangible property in calendar year 1982 were $239,941,094 -- a decrease of about 10.9% from the previous year. Taxes levied and payable to the State Treasurer were $108,120,728 in calendar year 1982, with $98,015,477 allocated to the 88 county undivided local government funds and $10,105,251 allocated to the state general revenue fund. Taxes levied and payable to county treasurers and allocated to the 88 undivided county classified property tax funds amounted to $131,820,366 in calendar year 1982, with $121,766,143 of this amount distributed to libraries.

INTANGIBLE PROPERTY TAXES PAID BY INDIVIDUALS, UNINCORPORATED BUSINESSES, NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Intangible property taxes paid by these taxpayers are paid to either the State Treasurer (state-collected) or the county treasurers (locally-collected). Intangible property taxes paid by public utilities and inter-county corporations (corporations with taxable property in more than one county) are collected by the State Treasurer. Taxes on the intangible property of individuals, unincorporated businesses, and single-county corporations (corporations with taxable property in only one county) are collected by the treasurer of the county where the taxpayers reside or do business. Total intangible taxes levied on these taxpayers in calendar year 1982 amounted to $140,992,103 -- with $9,171,737 of this amount payable to the State Treasurer (deposited in state general revenue fund) and $131,820,366 payable to county treasurers (deposited in county undivided classified property tax funds).

TAX BASE (R.C. 5701.04-5701.10, 5711.22, 5725.05) AND RATES (R.C. 5707.03, 5707.04) (See: "Recent Legislation" for changes effective in fiscal year 1986):

Type of Property[a]	Base	Rate
Investments:		
productive	Income Yield	5.0%
unproductive	Value	0.2% (2 mills)
Deposits	Value	exempt effective 1984
Credits	Value	0.3% (3 mills)
Money and Other Intangible Property	Value	0.3% (3 mills)

(a) Definitions:

"Investments" include: (1) shares of stock in corporations, associations, or joint stock companies; (2) interest-bearing obligations such as notes, corporate and municipal bonds, and deposits in financial institutions located outside of Ohio (if income yield exceeds 4%); (3) land contracts, annuities, and royalties from patents; and (4) equitable interests (including trusts and life estates) in any of these investments.

"Deposits" include: deposits in financial institutions (unless the tax is paid by the financial institution), member shares of federal credit unions, and postal savings accounts. Financial institutions in Ohio are required to pay the tax for their depositors.

TAX BASE AND RATES (cont'd):

"Credits" are the excess of current accounts receivable over current accounts payable. Tax applies only to accounts used in business.

"Money" includes: (1) gold, silver, and other coins; (2) U.S. legal tender notes; and (3) other notes and certificates of the U.S. intended for circulation.

"Other intangible property" includes every valuable right, title, or interest not included in the other definitions of intangible property unless expressly excluded from those definitions. Examples include escrow accounts, deposits with utilities, and surety bonds.

EXEMPTIONS AND EXCEPTIONS:

Exemptions (R.C. 140.08, 5709.02, 5709.04, 5709.041, 5725.26):

1. Intangible property belonging to organizations operated exclusively for the following purposes: religious, educational, charitable, scientific, literary, health, hospital, other public purposes, prevention of cruelty to children or animals, homes for the aged.

2. Deposits representing withheld taxes, and deposits not used in business to the extent that they represent funds belonging to non-residents of Ohio.

3. Delayed price sales agreements for grain or soybeans if entered into by a person engaged in agriculture.

4. State bonds issued under Constitutional and Ohio Revised Code sections authorizing exempt status.

5. Bonds issued by public hospital agencies.

6. Shares owned by a corporation in any other corporation or its own treasury stock.

7. Shares owned by an unincorporated mutual fund.

8. All intangible property of financial institutions and dealers in intangibles.

Exceptions (R.C. 5701.06):

1. Shares of stocks as follows:

   Issued by instrumentalities of the federal government;
   In financial institutions, dealers in intangibles, and domestic insurance companies;
   Defined as deposits.

2. Interest-bearing obligations as follows:

   Issued by the U.S. or any of its territories, districts, or dependencies;
   Issued by any instrumentality of the federal government;
   Issued prior to 1913 by the state of Ohio or any subdivision;
   Defined as deposits and current accounts.

3. Contractual obligations for payment of money as follows:

   Interest in land;
   Contracts of insurance;
   Contracts of employment or partnership and retirement annuities resulting therefrom;
   Pension and profit-sharing plans.

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5711.01, 5727.01), DATES OF PAYMENT (R.C. 323.16, 5719.02, 5725.06, 5725.22), DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 5725.24,5707.05) AND RETURN DATES (R.C. 5711.02, 5711.13, 5727.08, 5727.17):

Except for public utilities, returns must be filed between February 15th and April 30th (public utilities file returns including all of their property by March 1st) unless time extension of 60 days is allowed by the county auditor or Tax Commissioner. The Tax Commissioner certifies the intangible property values of inter-county corporations and public utilities to the State Auditor by the second Monday in August and the first Monday in October, respectively.

Intangible Taxes Collected by State Treasurer

Taxpayer	Payment Dates	Disposition of Revenue
Inter-county Corporations	September 30	State General Revenue Fund
Public Utilities	November 30	State General Revenue Fund

Intangible Taxes Collected by County Treasurers

Individuals	April 30 and September 20	Undivided Classified Property Tax Fund (primarily distributed to libraries but including municipalities, counties, and township park districts).
Unincorporated Businesses	April 30 and September 20	
Single-county Corporations	April 30 and September 20	

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapters 319, 323, 5701, 5705, 5707, 5709, 5711, 5719, 5725, 5727.

ADMINISTRATION (R.C. 5711.11, 5711.13):

Each county auditor is a deputy of the Tax Commissioner for the purpose of administering the intangible property tax (except the tax on public utilities). Taxpayers are required to file returns with either the Tax Commissioner or the county auditor. The following table indicates where the returns are filed and who is responsible for assessing the property.

Taxpayer	Filed With And Tax Assessed By
Inter-county corporations (corporations with taxable property in more than one Ohio county)	Tax Commissioner
Public utilities	Tax Commissioner
Single-county corporations (corporations with taxable property in only one Ohio county)	County Auditor
Individuals and Unincorporated Businesses	County Auditor

RECENT LEGISLATION:

Am. Sub. H.B. 379, effective September 21, 1982.

R.C. 5719.041: Charges interest on delinquent intangible property taxes and penalties at a monthly rate equal to 1/12th of the rate determined by the Tax Commissioner under R.C. 5703.47. Similarly, interest is paid at the same rate on overpayments.

R.C. 5719.031: Permits the county auditor to extend the duplicate delivery date for 30 days in the event of an emergency or the event of a delay in delivery of the Tax Commissioner's preliminary assessment certificates. When the duplicate delivery date is extended, the payment date is extended for the same length of time.

This act makes several other changes concerning the collection and administration of the intangible property tax.

Am. Sub. H.B. 291, effective July 1, 1983.

R.C. 5707.03 and R.C. 5707.04: Provides that no tax shall be levied on productive and unproductive investments, money, credits, and other intangible property after the 1985 return year.

INTANGIBLE PROPERTY TAXES PAID BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Prior to 1982, all financial institutions were subject to intangible property taxes on the value of their deposits and the value of their shares or capital employed. Beginning in 1982, as a result of changes enacted in Am. Sub. H.B. 694 of the 114th General Assembly, the intangible property tax on financial institutions was phased out as financial institutions were made subject to the corporate franchise tax. The tax on shares was repealed in 1982 for all financial institutions except those which were not subject to the corporate franchise tax in that year. This portion of the tax yielded $883,116 in 1982. All shares are exempt beginning in 1983. The tax rate on deposits was reduced from 2 mills to 1.375 mills for 1982 and 1983 and repealed altogether beginning in 1984. The tax on deposits amounted to $94,241,023 in 1982.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5701.05, 5725.04, 5725.05) AND RATES (R.C. 5707.03):

Type of Property	Base	Rate
Deposits[a]	value	0.1375% (1.375 mills) for 1982 and 1983, exempt thereafter
Shares In and Capital Employed By[b]	value	.15% (1.5 mills) for 1982, exempt thereafter

[a] Includes running and paid-up stock of building and loan associations and members' withdrawable shares in credit unions.

[b] Includes capital stock, surplus, undivided profits, and reserves of financial institutions not subject to the corporate franchise tax in 1982.

EXEMPTIONS (R.C. 5709.03, 5709.04, 5709.041, 5725.03, 5725.04, and Tax Commissioner Rule 5703-3-19):

Exempt deposits include deposits of:

1. the federal government or any of its agencies;
2. the state or any of its subdivisions;
3. other financial institutions;
4. dealers in intangibles;
5. domestic insurance companies;

EXEMPTIONS (R.C. 5709.03, etc., cont'd):

6. charitable, religious, educational, etc. organizations;
7. non-residents when not used in business;
8. any depositor when the deposit represents taxes withheld on persons other than the depositor;
9. a business when the deposit has a legal situs outside of Ohio.

Exempt shares include shares owned by:

1. charitable organizations;
2. dealers in intangibles;
3. domestic insurance companies;
4. other financial institutions.

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5725.01):

Firms having an office in Ohio when the firm is:

1. engaged in business of receiving deposits, lending money, and buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidence of indebtedness (state and national banks, federal savings and loan associations, state building and loan associations, state-chartered credit unions);
2. licensed as a small business investment company;
3. chartered as a production credit association.

FILING AND PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 5725.02, 5725.06, 5725.10, 5725.22):

Second Monday in March -- Returns must be filed by this date unless a time extension (not to exceed 60 days) is allowed by the Tax Commissioner.

First Monday in June -- Tax Commissioner certifies tax base to the State Auditor.

July 31 -- Payment to State Treasurer is due.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 5725.24):

Deposits -- All receipts are distributed to the county where the deposit is held. The revenue is placed in each county's undivided local government fund and distributed among the local subdivisions by the county budget commissions.

Shares in and Capital Employed:
a) One third of receipts credited to the state General Revenue Fund.
b) Two thirds of receipts distributed to county where principal office of the financial institution is located. Revenue placed in each county's undivided local government fund and distributed among the local subdivisions by the county budget commission.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapters 5701, 5707, 5709, 5719, and 5725.

ADMINISTRATION (R.C. 5725.02, 5725.07):

Returns are filed with the Tax Commissioner -- who determines the taxable values. Taxes are collected by the State Treasurer.

INTANGIBLE PROPERTY TAXES PAID BY DEALERS IN INTANGIBLES

Dealers in intangibles pay intangible property taxes on the fair value of the shares of their stockholders allocated to Ohio on the basis of gross receipts. Taxes levied on shares of dealers in intangibles amounted to $3,814,852 in 1982.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5725.13, 5725.14, 5725.15):

The tax base for dealers in intangibles is either:

1. shares of stock of incorporated dealers in intangibles and unincorporated dealers in intangibles with capital stock divided into shares; or

2. capital employed in Ohio by an unincorporated dealer in intangibles with capital stock not divided into shares.

For dealers in intangibles with offices in more than one state, the tax base is allocated to Ohio based on gross receipts from offices in Ohio.

RATES (R.C. 5707.03):

Rate on fair value of shares or capital employed is 6 mills.

EXEMPTIONS (R.C. 5709.04, 5725.01, 5725.26):

Excluded from definition of dealer in intangibles:

1. institutions used exclusively for charitable purposes;
2. insurance companies;
3. financial institutions.

Shares owned by the following are excluded from base:

1. financial institutions;
2. domestic insurance companies;
3. institutions used exclusively for charitable purposes;
4. other dealers in intangibles.

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5725.01):

Firms having an office in Ohio and engaged in: (1) lending money; (2) discounting, buying, or selling bills of exchange, drafts, acceptances, notes, mortgages, or other evidences of indebtedness; or (3) buying or selling bonds, stocks, or other investment securities.

FILING AND PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 5725.06, 5725.10, 5725.14, 5725.16, 5725.22):

Second Monday in March -- Returns must be filed by this date unless a time extension (not to exceed 60 days) is allowed by the Tax Commissioner.

First Monday in June -- Tax Commissioner certifies tax base by county to State Auditor.

July 31 -- Payment to State Treasurer is due.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 5725.15, 5725.24):

1. One mill of receipts credited to state General Revenue Fund.

2. Five mills of receipts distributed to the county where the firm's capital was employed (determined on the basis of gross receipts). Revenue is placed in each county's undivided local government fund and distributed among the local subdivisions by the county budget commission.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapters 5707, 5709, and 5725.

ADMINISTRATION (R.C. 5725.14):

Returns are filed with the Tax Commissioner -- who determines the taxable values. Taxes are collected by the State Treasurer.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

Am. Sub. H.B. 379, effective September 21, 1982.

R.C. 5725.221: Charges interest on delinquent intangible property taxes and penalties at a monthly rate equal to 1/12th of the rate determined by the Tax Commissioner under R.C. 5703.47. Similarly, interest is paid at the same rate on overpayments.

Table 58

INTANGIBLE PROPERTY TAXES LEVIED, BY LEVEL OF COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS, CALENDAR YEAR 1982

Collected By	Allocation to County Undivided Local Government Funds	Undivided County Classified Property Tax Funds	State General Revenue Fund	Total
County Treasurer	-	$131,820,366*	-	$131,820,366
State Treasurer	$98,015,477	-	$10,105,251	$108,120,728
Total	**$98,015,477**	**$131,820,366**	**$10,105,251**	**$239,941,094**

* $121,766,143 was distributed to public libraries.

Table 59

INTANGIBLE PROPERTY TAXES LEVIED, BY LEVEL OF COLLECTION AND FORM OF PROPERTY,
CALENDAR YEARS 1978 - 1982

Level of Collection and Form of Property	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Locally-Collected[a]					
Productive Investments	$ 79,672,874	$ 86,002,745	$ 96,094,059	$106,877,698	$121,354,757
Unproductive Investments	2,165,844	2,353,574	2,670,636	3,205,952	3,282,308
Deposits	240,285	251,232	293,696	309,590	297,422
Credits	4,289,429	4,781,476	5,334,348	5,673,744	6,183,026
Money & Other Intangibles	511,075	509,270	556,314	655,958	702,853
Total -- Locally-Collected	$ 86,879,607	$ 93,898,297	$104,949,053	$116,722,942	$131,820,366
State-Collected					
Public Utility Companies:					
Productive Investments	$ 31,494	$ 203,505	$ 98,175	$ 48,634	$ 185,316
Unproductive Investments	33,861	17,349	15,943	15,308	16,552
Deposits	30,493	31,827	34,150	29,707	14,285
Credits	145,115	94,602	140,651	152,916	172,777
Money & Other Intangibles	36,917	68,565	77,479	100,712	113,476
Total	$ 277,880	$ 415,848	$ 366,398	$ 347,277	$ 502,406
Intercounty Corporations:					
Productive Investments	$ 2,069,501	$ 2,321,860	$ 2,327,322	$ 2,182,524	$ 3,884,692
Unproductive Investments	640,747	668,586	728,263	841,407	1,261,900
Deposits	415,597	305,861	332,134	382,557	195,911
Credits	2,476,185	2,857,028	2,889,594	2,818,423	2,911,518
Money & Other Intangibles	334,019	344,463	342,947	342,354	415,310
Total	$ 5,936,049	$ 6,497,798	$ 6,620,260	$ 6,567,265	$ 8,669,331
Financial Institutions and Dealers in Intangibles:					
Deposits In:					
Banks	$ 53,840,190	$ 58,795,784	$ 61,606,797	$ 65,912,985	$ 47,957,971
Savings & Loans	49,149,843	54,200,240	58,595,869	62,062,327	44,758,663
State Credit Unions	1,783,413	1,997,137	2,077,155	2,173,922	1,524,389
Federal Credit Unions	863,045	517,789	0	0	0
Total	$ 105,636,491	$115,510,950	$122,279,821	$130,149,234	$ 94,241,023
Shares In:					
Banks	$ 10,525,158	$ 8,246,022	$ 5,136,388	$ 5,135,926	0
Savings & Loans	5,461,105	6,166,788	6,539,294	6,709,788	$ 677,452
State Credit Unions	254,184	297,061	333,073	355,078	201,112
Small Business Investment Co.	307,247	347,214	399,344	459,599	14,552
Dealers in Intangibles	2,920,458	3,099,083	3,786,641	2,893,856	3,814,852
Total	$ 19,468,152	$ 18,156,168	$ 16,194,740	$ 15,554,247	$ 4,707,968
Total -- State-Collected	$131,318,572	$140,580,764	$145,461,219	$152,618,023	$108,120,728
Grand Total	$218,198,179	$234,479,061	$250,410,272	$269,340,965	$239,941,094

(a) Includes property of individuals, partnerships, and single-county corporations.

Table 60

INTANGIBLE TAXES LEVIED, BY FORM OF PROPERTY,
CALENDAR YEARS 1981 AND 1982

Form of Property Subject to Tax	Tax Rate	1981 Amount	1981 Percent of Total	1982 Amount	1982 Percent of Total
Productive Investments:	0.05				
Individuals, Partnerships, and Single-county Corporations		$ 106,877,698		$121,354,757	
Public Utilities		48,634		185,316	
Inter-county Corporations		2,182,524		3,884,692	
Total		$ 109,108,856	40.51%	$125,424,765	52.27%
Unproductive Investments:	0.002				
Individuals, Partnerships, and Single-county Corporations		$ 3,205,952		$ 3,282,308	
Public Utilities		15,308		16,552	
Inter-county Corporations		841,407		1,261,900	
Total		$ 4,062,667	1.51%	$ 4,560,760	1.90%
Deposits:	1981: 0.002 1982: 0.001375				
Outside the State:					
Individuals, Partnerships, and Single-county Corporations		$ 309,590		$ 297,422	
Public Utilities		29,707		14,285	
Inter-county Corporations		382,557		195,911	
In Ohio Financial Institutions		130,149,234		94,241,023	
Total		$130,871,088	48.59%	$94,748,641	39.49%
Credits:	0.003				
Individuals, Partnerships, and Single-county Corporations		$ 5,673,744		$ 6,183,026	
Public Utilities		152,916		172,777	
Inter-county Corporations		2,818,423		2,911,518	
Total		$ 8,645,083	3.21%	$ 9,267,321	3.86%
Money and Other Intangibles:	0.003				
Individuals, Partnerships, and Single-county Corporations		$ 655,958		$ 702,853	
Public Utilities		100,712		113,476	
Inter-county Corporations		342,354		415,310	
Total		$ 1,099,024	0.41%	$ 1,231,639	.52%
Shares and Capital Employed In:					
Financial Institutions	1981: 0.003 1982: 0.0015	$ 12,660,391		$ 893,116*	
Dealers in Intangibles	0.006	2,893,856		3,814,852	
Total		$ 15,554,247	5.77%	$ 4,707,968	1.96%
Grand Total		$269,340,965	100.00%	$239,941,094	100.00%

* Financial institutions subject to the corporate franchise tax did not pay the shares tax.

Table 61

INTANGIBLE PROPERTY TAXES LEVIED FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT PURPOSES,
CALENDAR YEAR 1982, BY COUNTY

County	Locally-Collected(1)	State-Collected(2)	Total	County	Locally-Collected(1)	State-Collected(2)	Total
Adams	$ 44,010	$ 118,443	$ 162,453	Logan	$ 255,362	$ 329,753	$ 585,115
Allen	1,051,838	1,195,894	2,247,732	Lorain	1,721,365	1,969,979	3,691,344
Ashland	442,279	364,549	806,828	Lucas	5,873,494	4,466,275	10,339,769
Ashtabula	650,519	774,417	1,424,936	Madison	157,415	197,016	354,431
Athens	195,341	307,270	502,611	Mahoning	2,312,080	2,623,156	4,935,236
Auglaize	464,953	414,714	879,667	Marion	456,485	578,318	1,034,803
Belmont	514,242	770,364	1,284,606	Medina	828,046	713,114	1,541,160
Brown	168,073	204,821	372,894	Meigs	49,685	120,126	169,811
Butler	2,274,788	1,753,417	4,028,205	Mercer	309,199	422,772	731,971
Carroll	130,928	82,589	213,517	Miami	1,170,489	781,133	1,951,622
Champaign	174,123	258,637	432,760	Monroe	36,957	62,422	99,379
Clark	1,117,415	1,061,647	2,179,062	Montgomery	7,786,390	5,133,069	12,919,459
Clermont	640,318	550,081	1,190,399	Morgan	62,791	85,507	148,298
Clinton	399,344	253,592	652,936	Morrow	77,308	39,776	117,084
Columbiana	698,179	821,052	1,519,231	Muskingum	586,751	641,135	1,227,886
Coshocton	318,563	285,353	603,916	Noble	22,334	78,009	100,343
Crawford	394,573	478,538	873,111	Ottawa	365,767	326,863	692,630
Cuyahoga	28,577,508	20,386,102	48,963,610	Paulding	83,404	119,118	202,522
Darke	376,615	459,917	836,532	Perry	56,571	136,410	192,981
Defiance	241,219	393,278	634,497	Pickaway	190,103	262,272	452,375
Delaware	602,650	295,329	897,979	Pike	72,716	116,518	189,234
Erie	1,122,696	628,965	1,751,661	Portage	936,689	612,769	1,549,458
Fairfield	808,267	613,269	1,421,536	Preble	172,102	221,318	393,420
Fayette	216,273	200,173	416,446	Putnam	176,554	308,441	484,995
Franklin	11,711,871	8,447,398	20,159,269	Richland	1,340,013	1,129,589	2,469,602
Fulton	312,588	408,399	720,987	Ross	354,453	445,674	800,127
Gallia	109,164	196,593	305,757	Sandusky	499,708	566,407	1,066,115
Geauga	1,605,280	425,859	2,031,139	Scioto	391,689	564,060	955,749
Greene	913,295	753,841	1,667,136	Seneca	544,031	651,246	1,195,277
Guernsey	154,270	361,480	515,750	Shelby	394,787	381,752	776,539
Hamilton	23,698,751	9,429,716	33,128,467	Stark	4,124,508	3,740,050	7,864,558
Hancock	919,420	551,851	1,471,271	Summit	5,988,700	4,601,377	10,590,077
Hardin	145,604	258,585	404,189	Trumbull	1,858,642	1,899,366	3,758,008
Harrison	203,013	118,686	321,699	Tuscarawas	594,154	786,130	1,380,284
Henry	239,920	252,157	492,077	Union	246,987	222,774	469,761
Highland	218,005	283,816	501,821	Van Wert	250,342	247,025	497,367
Hocking	76,222	159,865	236,087	Vinton	23,745	50,996	74,741
Holmes	170,001	175,576	345,577	Warren	638,017	411,792	1,049,809
Huron	409,576	453,544	863,120	Washington	450,342	522,374	972,716
Jackson	163,124	199,142	362,266	Wayne	1,086,937	858,381	1,945,318
Jefferson	542,874	767,513	1,310,387	Williams	390,993	358,157	749,150
Knox	345,926	363,707	709,633	Wood	1,700,613	747,037	2,447,650
Lake	2,403,102	1,757,600	4,160,702	Wyandot	179,280	233,455	412,735
Lawrence	109,782	346,467	456,249				
Licking	925,866	861,709	1,787,575	Total	$130,890,201	$98,938,991	$229,829,192

(1) Taxes paid by individuals, unincorporated businesses, and corporations with property in only one Ohio county.
(2) Two-thirds of receipts from share tax on financial institutions, 1 3/8-mill tax on deposits paid by financial institutions, 5 mills of receipts from tax on shares in and capital employed by dealers in intangibles.

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Taxation.

PUBLIC UTILITY EXCISE TAX

The public utility excise tax, a tax for the privilege of doing business in Ohio, is payable by virtually all companies classified by statute as public utilities. Companies liable for this tax do not pay the corporation franchise tax. Only utilities owned by municipal corporations are exempt from the public utility excise tax.

Both tax base and rates vary with the class of utility. Gross receipts or gross earnings comprise the tax base for most utility classes, with rates ranging from 4.06% to 6.86% for 1982 (including surtax). The rate is 3.75% for companies which are taxed on a capital stock base. (See "Recent Legislation" for rate changes effective for 1983 and 1984.) Companies with a preceding year's tax liability of $1,000 or more are liable during each calendar year for three advance payments -- each in an amount equal to one-third or one-fourth of the previous year's certified tax liability, depending on the type of utility. Where the current year's total tax liability as certified to the Auditor of State exceeds the sum of the three advance payments, a final payment is due in December for the difference.

Total public utility excise taxes of $508.0 million were certified in November, 1982. Electric light companies accounted for about 54% of total taxes levied, while the natural gas industry accounted for 24% and the telephone industry accounted for 20% of the total. Therefore, these three main industries were responsible for 98% of the total excise taxes on public utilities.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5727.01, 5727.26, 5727.38, 5727.39, 5727.40, 5727.41):

Gross receipts, gross earnings, or value of capital stock, depending upon class of utility.

EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS (R.C. 5727.05, 5727.33, 5727.34, 5727.38, 5727.44) (See "Recent Legislation" for changes effective in fiscal year 1983.):

Exempt Utilities:

1. Municipally-owned utilities.

Deductions from Gross Receipts:

1. $25,000 for electric, gas, water, and telephone companies.
2. Amounts attributable to sales of merchandise and electrical appliances.
3. Receipts derived wholly from interstate business.
4. Sales to other public utilities for resale.
5. Receipts from business done for the federal government.

TAX BASE AND RATES (See "Recent Legislation" for changes effective in fiscal year 1983):

Utility Class	Base	Tax Rate 1978-1980	1981	1982
Electric Light, Rural Electric, Intrastate Toll Bridge, Artificial Gas, Natural Gas, Waterworks, Telephone, Union Depot, Heating, Cooling, and Water Transportation (R.C. 5727.38, and 5727.81)	Gross Receipts	4.00%	5.00%	4.71%(a)
Telegraph (R.C. 5727.39)	Gross Receipts	4.00%	5.00%	4.75%
Railroads (R.C. 5727.40)	Gross Earnings	4.50%	5.50%	5.28%
Express (R.C. 5727.39, 5727.81)	Gross Receipts	4.65%	5.65%	5.40%
Messenger (R.C. 5727.38)	Gross Receipts	3.35%	4.35%	4.06%
Pipe Line (R.C. 5727.41)	Gross Receipts	6.00%	7.00%	6.86%
Freight line and Equipment (R.C. 5727.27, 5727.81)	Capital Stock	3.50%	3.50%	3.75%

(a) Rates include surtax.

TAX REPORTING AND CERTIFICATION DEADLINES:

Utility Class	Deadline	For
Freight Line, and Equipment Companies (R.C. 5727.24-5727.27)	May 31*	Company's annual statement to Tax Commissioner for preceding calendar year.
	First Monday in September	Commissioner's determination of amount of capital stock.
	First Monday in November	Commissioner's certification of tax base to Auditor of State.
Railroads (R.C. 5727.31, 5727.32, 5727.34, 5727.37)	September 1*	Company's annual statement to Tax Commissioner for year ending on June 30.
	First Monday in October	Commissioner's determination of gross earnings.
	First Monday in November	Commissioner's certification of tax base to Auditor of State.
All Other Public Utilities (R.C. 5727.31, 5727.32 5727.33, 5727.36)	August 1*	Company's annual statement to Tax Commissioner for year ending on April 30 (June 30 for express, telephone, and telegraph companies).
	First Monday In September	Commissioner's determination of gross receipts.
	First Monday in November	Commissioner's certification of tax base to Auditor of State.

*Subject to time extension of 60 days (R.C. 5727.48).

TAX PAYMENT DEADLINES (See "Recent Legislation" for changes effective in fiscal year 1983.):

Utility Class	Deadlines	For
All Utility Companies except Freight Line & Equipment Companies (R.C. 5727.31)	October 15, March 1, and June 1	Reports to Tax Commissioner and advance payments to State Treasurer for tax liability to be certified for collection in December. Each payment equal to one-third of previous year's liability. These reports and payments are due from each utility with an excise tax liability for the previous year in excess of $1,000.
Freight Line and Equipment Companies (R.C. 5727.24)	March 1, June 1, and September 1	Reports to Tax Commissioner and advance payments to State Treasurer for tax liability to be certified for collection in December. Each payment equal to one-fourth of previous year's liability. These reports and payments are due from each company with an excise tax liability for the previous year in excess of $1,000.
All Utility Companies (R.C. 5727.38-5727.39, 5727.40, 5727.41, 5727.42)	Third Monday in November	State Auditor's certification to Treasurer of State of amounts of tax charged for collection from each utility.
All Utility Companies (R.C. 5727.45)	Fourth Monday in December	(Or by 20th day following Treasurer's mailing of notification, whichever date is later.) Final payment equal to total tax certified for collection for the current year, less advance payments made.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 5727.45, 5727.82):

All to state General Revenue Fund.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapter 5727.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

Am. Sub. S.B. 530, effective June 25, 1982.

R.C. 5727.57: Provides that the interest charged on judgments for taxes, fees, or penalties is determined using the interest rates prescribed by Section 5703.47 (the discount rate on ninety-day commercial paper at the Cleveland federal reserve bank as of October 15th of the previous year).

SECTION 4: Extends the 1982 temporary rates to 1983.

SECTION 7: Extends the 5.55% surtax to 1983 and makes it applicable to the total tax instead of the regular tax portion only.

H.B. 100, effective February 24, 1983.

Section 6: Establishes temporary rates (0.5% greater than previous temporary rates) for all utilities except freightline and equipment companies for 1983 only. Requires that advance payment due June 1, 1983 include additional taxes equal to 0.5% of the previous year's gross receipts.

H.B. 291, effective July 1, 1983

R.C. 5727.24: Repeals advance-payment requirement for freightline and equipment companies.

R.C. 5727.27: Combines regular and poor relief rates for freightline and equipment companies.

R.C. 5727.31: Moves advance payment previously due January 15 to October 15 of the preceding year. Payment is to equal 1/3 of the estimated liability for the current year. This change had been made in temporary law in 1982 and 1983.

R.C. 5727.33 and 5727.34: Allows $25,000 deduction from gross receipts or gross earnings of all utilities (previously limited to electric, gas, water, and telephone companies).

R.C. 5727.38: Combines poor relief and regular rates and increases the total permanent rate for most utilities as follows:

UTILITY	TOTAL PERMANENT RATE	
	PRIOR LAW	H.B. 291
Pipelines	6.25%	6.75%
Express	4.90	4.75
Messenger	3.60	4.75
All Other (except freightlines and railroads)	4.25	4.75

R.C. 5727.40: Increases permanent rate for railroads from 4.75% to 5.25%.

NOTE: This bill also makes numerous other changes in the law that basically reorganize and consolidate various provisions of former law and make other technical and clarifying changes.

Table 62

PUBLIC UTILITY EXCISE TAXES LEVIED, BY CLASS OF UTILITY,
CALENDAR YEARS 1978 - 1982[a]

Class of Utility	Tax Rate[b]	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Electric Light	4.00%	$138,561,360	$156,885,163	$171,879,305	$240,310,174	$264,699,142
Telephone	4.00	60,521,875	65,216,141	68,740,014	94,216,113	99,829,278
Natural Gas	4.00	61,889,593	69,322,507	82,510,453	115,195,054	123,499,041
Railroad	4.50	11,064,413	7,217,212	7,430,346	4,939,312	4,734,481
Rural Electric Light	4.00	4,860,322	5,847,357	6,303,531	9,223,585	10,178,928
Freight Line & Equipment	3.50	1,658,570	1,914,282	2,180,208	2,530,759	2,703,982
Water Works	4.00	793,316	787,315	832,032	1,147,064	1,250,861
Pipe Line	6.00	313,264	352,675	426,396	690,362	735,239
Telegraph	4.00	81,058	84,014	90,057	126,334	89,902
Water Transportation	4.00	33,874	43,855	47,694	74,855	104,207
Union Depot	4.00	36,061	48,075	51,277	11,275	- -
Toll Bridge	4.00	23,650	23,818	24,235	27,805	26,025
Heating	4.00	- -	- -	- -	56,274	110,648
Total		$279,837,356	$307,742,414	$340,515,548	$468,548,966	$507,961,734

(a) Amount of tax certified for collection.

(b) 1981 rates were 1% higher for all utilities except freight line and equipment companies. 1982 rates were 0.5% higher for all utilities except the rate for freight line and equipment companies which was 0.25% higher. All utilities, except freight line and equipment companies, also subject to a 5.55% surtax in 1982.

Table 63

AMOUNTS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC UTILITY EXCISE TAXES, BY PRINCIPAL UTILITY CLASSES, CALENDAR YEARS 1978 - 1982

Utility Class	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total
Electric	$143,421,682	51.25%	$162,732,520	52.88%	$178,182,836	52.33%	$249,533,759	53.26%	$274,878,070	54.11%
Gas	61,889,593	22.12	69,322,507	22.53	82,510,453	24.23	115,195,054	24.58	123,499,041	24.31
Telephone	60,521,875	21.63	65,216,141	21.19	68,740,014	20.19	94,216,113	20.11	99,829,278	19.65
Total	$265,833,150	95.00%	$297,271,168	96.60%	$329,433,303	96.75%	$458,944,926	97.95%	$498,206,389	98.07%
All Other	14,004,206	5.00	10,471,246	3.40	11,082,245	3.25	9,604,040	2.05	9,755,345	1.93
Grand Total	$279,837,356	100.00%	$307,742,414	100.00%	$340,515,548	100.00%	$468,548,966	100.00%	$507,961,734	100.00%

PUBLIC UTILITY PROPERTY TAX

Additional data for public utility property taxes may be found in the REAL PROPERTY TAX section.

The assessed valuation of public utility real and personal property was about $9.8 billion in calendar year 1982, which was an increase of about 6.3% over the previous year. This figure represents the value of all taxable public utility property except intangible property which is subject to the same statewide tax rates as all other intangible property. The tax rates applied to the real and tangible personal property of public utilities are determined locally.

About 54% of the total public utility valuation in 1982 was derived from the property of electric utilities, while the electric and telephone industries combined accounted for 84% of the total. The total valuation of railroads has fallen each of the last nine years. The percentage of the total public utility value accounted for by railroads has fallen from over 9% in 1973 to 3.6% in 1982.

The taxable value of public utilities is primarily made up of personal property. For all utilities combined, the value of personal property accounted for about 92% of the total property valuation. However, this percentage varied greatly depending on the class of utility. About 98% of the total valuation for the natural gas industry was derived from personal property, while 12% of the toll bridge valuation was personal property.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5715.01, 5727.01, 5727.06, 5727.10, 5727.12):

Property tax base for railroads consists of real and tangible personal property owned or operated in Ohio on December 31 of the preceding year. Property tax base for all other public utilities consists of real and tangible personal property owned and located in Ohio on December 31 of the previous year. The tax commissioner is responsible for valuing and assessing the tangible personal property of all utilities and the real property of railroads. County auditors are responsible for valuing and assessing the real property of all utilities except railroads. Real property includes land and improvements and is assessed at 35% of true value. Personal property base includes all plant and equipment not classified as real property or intangible property. The tangible personal property of public utilities is generally assessed at 100% of true value. The two exceptions to this 100% assessment level are (1) the tangible personal property of rural electric companies which is assessed at 50% of true value; and (2) the tangible personal property of railroads which is assessed at the same percentage as applied to all tangible property (except inventories) used in business by a non-utility (for 1983, this assessment level is 36%).

The Tax Commissioner also values and assesses the intangible personal property of public utilities. However, since public utilities are subject to the intangible property tax in the same manner as all other taxpayers, this section does not consider the intangible property taxes of public utilities. For additional information, see the **INTANGIBLE PROPERTY TAX** section.

APPORTIONMENT OF TAX BASE (R.C. 5727.13, 5727.14, 5727.15, and Tax Commissioner Bulletin 130):

Real property values of all utilities except railroads are apportioned to the various taxing districts according to the physical location of the property. Personal property values of all utilities except railroads are apportioned (using a specific base) among the taxing districts in which the utilities operate. The bases for distributing personal property values among taxing districts for the various classes of utilities are shown in the table on the following page.

Railroads are valued on a system wide basis with allocation to Ohio on the basis of the length of road in this state to length of road everywhere. Values for railroad real property used in operation are apportioned on the basis of their relative value. Values for railroad personal property used in operation are apportioned on the basis of miles of track in each taxing district weighted according to traffic density. Values for railroad real and personal property not used in operation are apportioned on the basis of their physical location.

APPORTIONMENT OF TAX BASE (cont'd):

Class of Utility	Distribution Base
Electric Light and Rural Electric Companies	Value of overhead and underground lines.
Artificial Gas, Natural Gas, Pipeline, Heating, Cooling, and Water Works	Value of pipeline.
Telephone and Telegraph Companies	Miles of wire.
Railroads	Miles of track and trackage rights weighted by use.
Express Companies	Gross receipts.

Actual location of property is used to distribute values for water transportation and toll bridge utility classes.

RATES (R.C. 319.301, 5705.02-5705.05, 5705.19):

Vary with taxing jurisdiction. Total tax rate includes all levies, enacted by legislative authority or approved by voters, for all taxing jurisdictions within which the property is located or to which it is apportioned (e.g., county, township, municipal corporation, and school district). Although the nominal tax rates applied to public utility real and personal property are the same, the effective rates on the two types of property may differ substantially because of the effects of the tax reduction factor applied to real property taxes. Public utility real property taxes (in addition to other real property taxes) are reduced by a computed reduction factor whenever real property values increase. However, this reduction factor does not apply to taxes levied on public utility personal property. State law also requires that all non-residential real property tax bills (but not personal property tax bills) be reduced by 10% -- with the cost of the reduction reimbursed from state funds.

EXEMPTIONS AND CREDITS (R.C. 319.301, 5701.03, 5709.25, 5727.01, 5727.05, 6111.31):

1. Property of municipally-owned utilities.
2. Certified air, water, and noise pollution control facilities.
3. Licensed motor vehicles.
4. Personal property under construction.
5. Real property tax bills are reduced by 10% as provided by state law.

REPORTING, CERTIFICATION, AND PAYMENT DATES:

Utility Class	Deadline	For
All Public Utilities (R.C. 5727.08, and and 5727.48)	March 1[a]	Company's annual report to Tax Commissioner.
All Utilities (R.C. 5727.10)	First Monday in September	Tax Commissioner assesses property.

REPORTING, CERTIFICATION, AND PAYMENT DATES (cont'd):

Utility Class	Deadline	For
All Public Utilities (R.C. 5727.23)	First Monday in October	Tax Commissioner certifies apportionment of property values to county auditors.
All Public Utilities (R.C. 323.12 & 323.17)	December 31[b]	At least half of total tax liability due.
All Public Utilities (R.C. 323.12 & 323.17)	June 20[b]	Balance of tax liability due.

[a] Tax Commissioner may grant extension of up to 60 days.

[b] These deadlines may be extended by 45 days (longer in certain circumstances)

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 319.54, 5705.10, 5719.05):

After local administrative deductions, revenue is distributed to counties, municipalities, townships, school districts, and special districts according to the taxable values and total millage levied by each.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapters 319, 323, 5705, 5709, 5715, 5719, 5727, 6111.

ADMINISTRATION (R.C. 5713.01, 5727.06):

The Tax Commissioner assesses the real estate of railroads and the tangible personal property of all public utilities. County auditors assess all other public utility real estate.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

None

RECENT SIGNIFICANT COURT DECISIONS:

Hatchadorian v. Lindley, Ohio Supreme Court, 3 Ohio St. 3d 19, March 2, 1983.

A county auditor can appeal a public utility property tax assessment of value within thirty days after it is certified to him.

Table 64

ASSESSED VALUE OF PUBLIC UTILITY REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
BY CLASS OF UTILITY, CALENDAR YEARS 1978 - 1982

Class of Utility	Calendar Year 1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Electric Light	$3,961,683,730	$4,266,987,370	$4,443,884,470	$4,768,788,270	$5,068,323,510
Telephone	2,257,369,260	2,428,244,270	2,605,280,450	2,786,312,770	3,019,514,270
Natural Gas	510,385,360	528,958,780	547,361,070	584,709,600	621,445,470
Railroad	452,724,940	436,343,610	419,621,170	375,993,060	348,043,940
Pipeline	427,945,550	432,812,930	451,740,400	466,713,950	499,892,480
Rural Electric Light	135,733,800	143,642,620	150,145,900	164,703,820	169,584,570
Waterworks	40,299,970	42,784,180	46,262,610	49,431,760	53,061,060
Union Depot	9,206,540	3,430,000	5,777,500	1,105,290	- -
Telegraph	1,198,760	1,200,000	1,835,500	2,173,470	3,074,270
Other[a]	913,400	1,017,700	926,900	945,300	1,781,330
Total	$7,797,461,310	$8,285,421,460	$8,672,835,970	$9,200,877,290	$9,784,720,900

(a) Includes Water Transportation, Toll Bridge, and Heating.

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Taxation; values may differ slightly from those reported on abstracts filed by County Auditors with the Ohio Department of Taxation.

Table 65

ASSESSED VALUE OF PUBLIC UTILITY REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, BY TYPE OF PROPERTY AND
CLASS OF UTILITY, CALENDAR YEAR 1982

Class of Utility	Assessed Value of Real Property	Assessed Value of Personal Property	Total Assessed Value
Electric Light	$459,397,410	$4,608,926,100	$5,068,323,510
Telephone	175,158,850	2,844,355,420	3,019,514,270
Natural Gas	15,391,980	606,053,490	621,445,470
Pipeline	13,511,820	486,380,660	499,892,480
Railroad	72,371,140	275,672,800	348,043,940
Rural Electric Light	19,391,480	150,193,090	169,584,570
Waterworks	5,422,750	47,638,310	53,061,060
Telegraph	188,270	2,886,000	3,074,270
Water Transportation	318,240	551,660	869,900
Toll Bridge	320,180	43,820	364,000
Heating	84,840	462,590	547,430
Total	$761,556,960	$9,023,163,940	$9,784,720,900

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Taxation; values may differ slightly from those reported on abstracts filed by County Auditors with the Ohio Department of Taxation.

Table 66

ASSESSED VALUE OF PUBLIC UTILITY REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
BY COUNTY, CALENDAR YEAR 1982

County	Assessed Value Of Public Utility Real Property	Assessed Value Of Public Utility Personal Property	Total Assessed Value Of Public Utility Property
Adams	$ 45,710,780	$ 185,440,490	$ 231,151,270
Allen	4,420,990	97,398,440	101,819,430
Ashland	1,015,900	43,070,770	44,086,670
Ashtabula	14,513,690	108,104,860	122,618,550
Athens	5,233,820	66,506,190	71,740,010
Auglaize	846,860	25,511,950	26,358,810
Belmont	14,459,870	102,199,230	116,659,100
Brown	831,340	29,979,440	30,810,780
Butler	6,950,160	160,704,640	167,654,800
Carroll	1,377,370	43,189,190	44,566,560
Champaign	723,690	20,944,040	21,667,730
Clark	3,234,130	89,127,690	92,361,820
Clermont	29,946,800	158,895,370	188,842,170
Clinton	1,519,230	25,240,600	26,759,830
Columbiana	1,644,680	88,366,540	90,011,220
Coshocton	12,276,120	175,057,220	187,333,340
Crawford	1,547,080	33,572,330	35,119,410
Cuyahoga	71,206,430	931,339,630	1,002,546,060
Darke	1,028,660	29,206,510	30,235,170
Defiance	1,427,800	42,449,950	43,877,750
Delaware	1,992,350	58,061,550	60,053,900
Erie	9,687,560	66,725,620	76,413,180
Fairfield	1,879,120	67,796,820	69,675,940
Fayette	886,220	24,912,870	25,799,090
Franklin	48,927,400	550,499,180	599,426,580
Fulton	1,055,400	40,867,380	41,922,780
Gallia	32,628,140	201,513,530	234,141,670
Geauga	1,360,040	57,679,760	59,039,800
Greene	2,728,360	86,898,250	89,626,610
Guernsey	2,906,730	44,220,210	47,126,940
Hamilton	57,391,250	637,542,880	694,934,130
Hancock	4,655,730	56,186,560	60,842,290
Hardin	749,720	24,927,780	25,677,500
Harrison	1,284,720	30,290,530	31,575,250
Henry	962,020	24,279,930	25,241,950
Highland	652,600	21,780,180	22,432,780
Hocking	486,150	31,812,820	32,298,970
Holmes	430,910	24,309,420	24,740,330
Huron	4,410,230	39,333,330	43,743,560
Jackson	1,295,100	36,132,030	37,427,130
Jefferson	49,870,220	343,062,230	392,932,450
Knox	970,520	42,275,680	43,246,200
Lake	31,855,400	203,142,110	234,997,510
Lawrence	1,093,880	59,899,680	60,993,560
Licking	6,344,500	103,988,180	110,332,680
Logan	$ 864,650	$ 32,746,940	$ 33,611,590
Lorain	32,166,060	276,502,140	308,668,200
Lucas	40,420,950	333,649,970	374,070,920
Madison	911,640	32,759,060	33,670,700
Mahoning	9,035,100	169,310,010	178,345,110
Marion	5,424,380	48,878,370	54,302,750
Medina	3,909,090	80,124,750	84,033,840
Meigs	839,810	27,670,910	28,510,720
Mercer	821,660	18,564,450	19,386,110
Miami	1,232,980	53,352,080	54,585,060
Monroe	392,950	31,323,400	31,716,350
Montgomery	30,616,010	387,059,800	417,675,810
Morgan	15,005,410	85,230,500	100,235,910
Morrow	532,770	21,050,560	21,583,330
Muskingum	9,370,680	78,839,390	88,210,070
Noble	5,623,650	19,744,770	25,368,420
Ottawa	21,964,910	165,198,310	187,163,220
Paulding	985,280	19,516,600	20,501,880
Perry	1,426,930	25,936,390	27,363,320
Pickaway	3,214,330	50,145,020	53,359,350
Pike	1,777,350	31,564,770	33,342,120
Portage	2,684,730	92,543,170	95,227,900
Preble	490,010	23,917,010	24,407,020
Putnam	1,484,550	24,120,720	25,605,270
Richland	6,091,900	91,789,660	97,881,560
Ross	2,910,790	43,829,060	46,739,850
Sandusky	1,865,360	55,404,670	57,270,030
Scioto	3,318,710	72,849,290	76,168,000
Seneca	2,507,230	45,801,650	48,308,880
Shelby	968,320	33,378,090	34,346,410
Stark	14,968,410	250,964,130	265,932,540
Summit	15,470,750	294,531,740	310,002,490
Trumbull	9,930,180	160,618,160	170,548,340
Tuscarawas	2,570,390	67,497,620	70,068,010
Union	768,340	39,016,820	39,785,160
Van Wert	1,078,070	24,821,560	25,899,630
Vinton	452,210	20,577,460	21,029,670
Warren	2,530,930	73,157,720	75,688,650
Washington	9,233,630	76,740,750	85,974,380
Wayne	1,763,960	64,399,740	66,163,700
Williams	2,621,130	33153,330	35,774,460
Wood	4,364,750	93,115,560	97,480,310
Wyandot	526,350	17,324,250	17,850,600
Total	$761,556,960	$9,023,163,940	$9,784,720,900

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Taxation; values may differ slightly from those reported on abstracts filed by county auditors with the Ohio Department of Taxation.

ESTATE TAX

The basic Ohio estate tax is levied against the value of a resident decedent's gross estate less deductions and exemptions. Graduated rates range through six taxable estate brackets from 2% on taxable values of under $40,000 to $23,600 plus 7% on that portion of taxable value which exceeds $500,000. Gross estates of more than $100,000 are also subject to an "additional" tax which is levied solely to ensure full benefit to Ohio of credits the federal government allows taxpayers against federal estate tax liability for their payment of state death taxes. Ohio's "additional" tax rates derive directly from the federal tax credit schedule and range through 20 brackets from 0.8% to 16%. Ohio also taxes nonresident estates on property values attributable to Ohio.

Basic resident estate taxes accounted for $100,667,131 in taxes paid on estates on which audits were completed during fiscal year 1983. This amount includes interest payments received and also reflects subtraction of refunds and of interest paid to taxpayers on taxes overpaid and refunded. Additional revenues amounting to $2.4 million, also after refunds and interest payments, were attributable to nonresident returns, "additional" tax, and the former inheritance tax.

Data on gross and net estate valuations and on taxes assessed and paid are shown, for the resident estate tax only, in Tables 67 through 71. These statistics are presented for the 88 counties of Ohio, by counties of probate, in Table 72. They are arranged according to selected gross values and according to net taxable (tax rate) brackets in Tables 67 through 70, and, in Table 71, according to amounts of tax generated. Taxable estates subject to the basic resident tax numbered 25,416 in 1983 as compared with 30,215 in 1982, and resident estate taxes paid amounted to $100.7 million in 1983 as compared with $106.8 million in 1982, reductions reflecting in part the impact of increased exemptions allowed on estates of decedents with dates of death on or after Jan. 1, 1982.

Thirteen of the 88 counties each handled estates during 1983 yielding more than a million dollars in aggregate basic resident estate taxes assessed and paid. Amounts paid ranged from $1.4 million in Lake county to $19.9 million in Cuyahoga, while total aggregate taxes for these 13 counties comprised $68.1 million, approximately 68% of the statewide total. Statewide, the average tax paid on each of the 25,416 estates finalized was $3,961. Countywide average taxes ranged from $929 for 40 estates in Monroe county to $7,551 for 94 estates in Pickaway county.

"Additional" taxes derived from the federal credit allowed on estates which were finalized during fiscal 1983 amounted to $1,814,192, including net interest payments of $15,732. These taxes were due and payable in only 28 of Ohio's 88 counties and represented additional tax liability on 69 estates. Three counties accounted for almost half (33) of the 69 estates. Total federal credits allowed for state death taxes paid on these 69 estates amounted to $7.6 million, "additional" tax due and payable to Ohio being derived as follows:

Federal Credits Allowed for State Taxes Paid	$7,648,358
Less Basic Ohio Estate Taxes Paid	- 5,779,174
Less Basic "Death" Taxes Paid to Other States	- 70,724
Additional Tax Due and Paid to Ohio	$1,798,460

Nonresident estates finalized during fiscal 1983 numbered 350. These estates, subject to tax on values located in Ohio, accounted for more than half a million dollars in estate tax revenues. Approximately 69% of that total represented estates with gross Ohio values in excess of $100,000 (78 estates), and approximately 41% represented values subject to tax in the two highest tax rate brackets (58 estates). Aggregate Ohio values subject to tax amounted to $30.2 million and taxes paid totalled $596,034 after interest and after refunds.

A total of 106 estates subject to the former inheritance tax (effective for estates of decedents dying before July 1, 1968) were finalized during fiscal 1983, accounting for $39,033 in net tax revenue after refunds amounting to $32,466.

Estate Tax

Records kept by the estate tax division show that 150 estates qualified during fiscal 1983 for valuation of "qualified farm property"--i.e., property passing to qualifying family heirs and devoted exclusively to agricultural use -- at "current agricultural use value." Aggregate amounts of tax not paid during this fiscal year by virtue of this statutory authority totalled $710,582, amounts subject to recapture, as provided by statute, if eligibility for valuation at less than fair market value should be lost within four years of the decedent's date of death. Permission for valuation at CAUV became effective in the case of decedents dying on or after Jan. 1, 1982.

Data compiled from 25,231 original returns filed for estates finalized during fiscal 1983 show that debts and expenses and the exemption claimed for a surviving spouse together accounted for approximately 59 percent of all deduction and exemption claims ($734.9 million out of $1,256.8 million), the remaining claims being attributed to the general exemption (16%), charitable bequests (14%), and surviving children (11%). Sixty-four percent of these returns (16,178) and 57 percent of the amounts claimed ($721.1 million) represented estates of decedents dying after the previously allowable general and family exemptions were doubled in amount, effective Jan. 1, 1982. Numbers of taxable estates claiming exemptions and deductions and aggregate and average amounts claimed are shown separately below for decedents dying before and after that date.

(Estates of Decedents With Dates of Death Prior to January 1, 1982)

Exemption or Deduction	Estates Making Claims		Aggregate Claims		Average Claim
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Spouse	3,380	37.34%	$96,988,470	18.11%	$28,695
Adult Child	4,452	49.18	31,411,458	5.86	7,056
Minor Child	325	3.59	3,071,494	.57	9,451
Charitable	791	8.74	135,625,192	25.32	171,460
Debts and Expenses	9,025	99.69	223,245,422	41.68	24,736
Sub-Total			**$490,342,036**	**91.54%**	
General Exemption			45,315,001*	8.46	5,006
TOTAL	**9,053**		**$535,657,037**	**100.00%**	

(Estates of Decedents With Dates of Death After December 31, 1981

Exemption or Deduction	Estates Making Claims		Aggregate Claims		Average Claim
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Spouse	3,837	23.72%	$211,133,681	29.28%	$55,026
Adult Child	8,442	52.18	105,282,949	14.60	12,471
Minor Child	190	1.17	3,034,657	.42	15,972
Charitable	1,462	9.04	36,486,767	5.06	24,957
Debts and Expenses	16,142	99.78	203,508,003	28.22	12,607
Sub-Total			**$559,446,057**	**77.58**	
General Exemption			**161,690,000***	**22.42**	**9,994**
TOTAL	**16,178**		**$721,136,057**	**100.00%**	

*** Amounts derived.**

Major changes were made by the 115th General Assembly in the Ohio estate tax statutes, to be effective July 1, 1983 with respect to estates of decedents dying on or after that date. This legislation, Am. Sub. H.B. 291, exempts resident estates with gross values under$25,000 from filing returns, repeals a requirement for filing a preliminary estimate of the property in a gross estate, repeals the $10,000 general exemption allowed for all estates in determining the taxable estate, eliminates the previous exemptions allowed for surviving spouses and children and instead enacts a marital deduction for a surviving spouse of up to $500,000 or one-half the adjusted gross estate, whichever is greater, and a $500 tax credit for all estates.

H.B. 291 also revises the provision for distribution of estate tax revenues between state and local governments, increasing the local government share from 50 percent to 64 percent, thus assigning anticipated revenue losses from the marital deduction and tax credit and other changes in the law to the state general revenue fund instead of to local government beneficiaries of this tax. These and other changes made by H.B. 291 will be reviewed below under "Recent Legislation," listed in order as they appear in their respective sections of the Revised Code.

Resident Estate Tax (R.C. 5731)

TAX BASE:

The "taxable estate," i.e., value of a decedent's gross estate, less deductions and exemptions (R.C. 5731.14-.17, inclusive). In general, the gross estate equals the aggregate market value, at time of death, of all property held by the decedent, except real and tangible personal property sitused outside of Ohio and, effective for estates of persons dying on or after January 1, 1982, except for "qualified farm property" which may be valued according to its "actual qualified use" (R.C. 5731.01, 5731.011, 5731.03-.13, inclusive).

RATES:

Rates are generated through these six "taxable estate" brackets (R.C. 5731.02):

Taxable Estates of	Tax Rate Imposed
Not over $40,000	2% of taxable estate
Over $ 40,000 but not over $100,000	$ 800 + 3% of excess over $ 40,000
Over $100,000 but not over $200,000	$ 2,600 + 4% of excess over $100,000
Over $200,000 but not over $300,000	$ 6,600 + 5% of excess over $200,000
Over $300,000 but not over $500,000	$11,600 + 6% of excess over $300,000
Over $500,000	$23,600 + 7% of excess over $500,000

EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS:

Exemptions and deductions allowed against gross estate in determining amount of taxable estate:

General: $5,000 for decedents dying prior to January 1, 1982: $10,000 for decedents dying on or after that date and prior to July 1, 1983.

Family: Based upon property actually passing to spouse or children and including a "family" allowance of $5,000 allowed for support to a surviving spouse or, if there is no spouse, to minor children:

	In case of decedents dying	
For a Surviving:	**Before Jan. 1, 1982**	**On or after Jan. 1, 1982 and prior to July 1, 1983**
1) Spouse	Up to $30,000 or the amount so passing, whichever is lower	Up to $60,000 or the amount so passing, whichever is lower
2) Child under 18 years of age	Up to a maximum of of $7,000	Up to a maximum of $14,000
3) Child 18 years of age or older	Up to a maximum of $3,000	Up to a maximum of of $6,000

DEDUCTIONS (Examples):

- Funeral expenses and costs of administering the estate;
- Outstanding and unpaid claims against the estate at time of decedent's death;
- Unpaid mortgage or other indebtedness against property where total value is included within the gross estate valuation;
- Subject to statutory conditions regarding purpose, usage, private benefit, etc., bequests and transfers to or for use of:
  1. The U. S. Government or other governmental unit(s) in the United States;
  2. Corporations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes;
  3. Fraternal and veterans' organizations; and
- In case of decedents dying prior to July 1, 1983, property previously taxed transferred to decedent by another who dies within three years before or one year after decedent.

TAXPAYER:

Administrator, executor, other estate representative, or person in possession of the property subject to tax.

ESTATE VALUATION, TAX RETURN, AND TAX PAYMENT DEADLINES:

In general, as follows:

Gross Valuation -- Preliminary notice of such value to be filed within 60 days of administrator's appointment or within 120 days of decedent's death. (R.C. 5731.20)

Tax Return -- To be filed within 9 months of decedent's death, in general with probate court of county in which estate is administered (R.C. 5731.21)

Tax payment -- Due within 9 months of decedent's death, to treasurer of county in which decedent resided. (R.C. 5731.23)

Additional estate Tax (R.C. 5731.18)

TAXABLE ESTATE:

The decedent's "adjusted taxable estate," as determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue -- i.e., the federal taxable estate (as determined pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended) less $60,000. In effect, this is a federal taxable estate of over $100,000 since no state death tax credit is allowed on the first $40,000 of the adjusted taxable estate.

Major changes were made by the 115th General Assembly in the Ohio estate tax statutes, to be effective July 1, 1983 with respect to estates of decedents dying on or after that date. This legislation, Am. Sub. H.B. 291, exempts resident estates with gross values under$25,000 from filing returns, repeals a requirement for filing a preliminary estimate of the property in a gross estate, repeals the $10,000 general exemption allowed for all estates in determining the taxable estate, eliminates the previous exemptions allowed for surviving spouses and children and instead enacts a marital deduction for a surviving spouse of up to $500,000 or one-half the adjusted gross estate, whichever is greater, and a $500 tax credit for all estates.

H.B. 291 also revises the provision for distribution of estate tax revenues between state and local governments, increasing the local government share from 50 percent to 64 percent, thus assigning anticipated revenue losses from the marital deduction and tax credit and other changes in the law to the state general revenue fund instead of to local government beneficiaries of this tax. These and other changes made by H.B. 291 will be reviewed below under "Recent Legislation," listed in order as they appear in their respective sections of the Revised Code.

Resident Estate Tax (R.C. 5731)

TAX BASE:

The "taxable estate," i.e., value of a decedent's gross estate, less deductions and exemptions (R.C. 5731.14-.17, inclusive). In general, the gross estate equals the aggregate market value, at time of death, of all property held by the decedent, except real and tangible personal property sitused outside of Ohio and, effective for estates of persons dying on or after January 1, 1982, except for "qualified farm property" which may be valued according to its "actual qualified use" (R.C. 5731.01, 5731.01, 5731.03-.13, inclusive).

RATES:

Rates are generated through these six "taxable estate" brackets (R.C. 5731.02):

Taxable Estates of	Tax Rate Imposed
Not over $40,000	2% of taxable estate
Over $ 40,000 but not over $100,000	$ 800 + 3% of excess over $ 40,000
Over $100,000 but not over $200,000	$ 2,600 + 4% of excess over $100,000
Over $200,000 but not over $300,000	$ 6,600 + 5% of excess over $200,000
Over $300,000 but not over $500,000	$11,600 + 6% of excess over $300,000
Over $500,000	$23,600 + 7% of excess over $500,000

EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS:

Exemptions and deductions allowed against gross estate in determining amount of taxable estate:

General: $5,000 for decedents dying prior to January 1, 1982: $10,000 for decedents dying on or after that date and prior to July 1, 1983.

Family: Based upon property actually passing to spouse or children and including a "family" allowance of $5,000 allowed for support to a surviving spouse or, if there is no spouse, to minor children:

	In case of decedents dying	
For a Surviving:	**Before Jan. 1, 1982**	**On or after Jan. 1, 1982 and prior to July 1, 1983**
1) Spouse	Up to $30,000 or the amount so passing, whichever is lower	Up to $60,000
2) Child under 18 years of age	Up to a maximum of of $7,000	Up to a maximum of $14,000
3) Child 18 years of age or older	Up to a maximum of $3,000	Up to a maximum of of $6,000

DEDUCTIONS (Examples):

- Funeral expenses and costs of administering the estate;
- Outstanding and unpaid claims against the estate at time of decedent's death;
- Unpaid mortgage or other indebtedness against property where total value is included within the gross estate valuation;
- Subject to statutory conditions regarding purpose, usage, private benefit, etc., bequests and transfers to or for use of:
  1. The U. S. Government or other governmental unit(s) in the United States;
  2. Corporations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes;
  3. Fraternal and veterans' organizations; and
- In case of decedents dying prior to July 1, 1983, property previously taxed transferred to decedent by another who dies within three years before or one year after decedent.

TAXPAYER:

Administrator, executor, other estate representative, or person in possession of the property subject to tax.

ESTATE VALUATION, TAX RETURN, AND TAX PAYMENT DEADLINES:

In general, as follows:

Gross Valuation -- Preliminary notice of such value to be filed within 60 days of administrator's appointment or within 120 days of decedent's death. (R.C. 5731.20)

Tax Return -- To be filed within 9 months of decedent's death, in general with probate court of county in which estate is administered (R.C. 5731.21)

Tay payment -- Due within 9 months of decedent's death, to treasurer of county in which decedent resided. (R.C. 5731.23)

Additional estate Tax (R.C. 5731.18)

TAXABLE ESTATE:

The decedent's "adjusted taxable estate," as determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue -- i.e., the federal taxable estate (as determined pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended) less $60,000. In effect, this is a federal taxable estate of over $100,000 since no state death tax credit is allowed on the first $40,000 of the adjusted taxable estate.

TAX BASE AND RATES:

Rates are graduated through 20 brackets from .8% on amounts of adjusted taxable estate in excess of $40,000 but less than $90,000, to 16% on amounts in excess of $10,040,000.

CREDITS ALLOWED AGAINST TAX DUE:

Amount of tax levied pursuant to the basic Ohio estate tax (R.C. 5731.02) and any estate, legacy, or succession taxes actually paid to any U. S. state or territory or the District of Columbia on any property included within the gross estate.

Nonresident Estate Tax and Additional Tax (R.C. 5731.19)

ESTATE SUBJECT TO TAX:

That portion of a nonresident decedent's estate which is attributable to Ohio (i.e., in general, real property and tangible personalty located or having a situs in Ohio, and intangible personal property used in business within Ohio unless exempt pursuant to R.C. 5731.34). (R.C. 5731.19)

TAX RATES AND TAX CALCULATION FORMULA:

Tax is determined (for both nonresident estate and nonresident additional taxes) by (1) calculating tax which would be due from the estate, at rates applicable to resident estates, if decedent had died a resident of Ohio with all of his property situated or located in Ohio, and (2) multiplying the resultant amount by a fraction representing the ratio of gross estate value attributable in Ohio to gross estate value wherever situated.

Resident and Nonresident Estate Taxes and Additional Taxes

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 5731.48-5731.51):(From taxes collected on estates of decedents with dates of death prior to July 1, 1983)

Fifty percent of gross taxes levied and paid, to municipal corporation or township in which tax originates. (In general, for revenue distribution purposes, tax on the transfer of real and tangible personal property located within Ohio originates in the municipal corporation(s) or township(s) in which such property is physically located. In the case of a resident decedent's intangibles or tangible personalty located outside of Ohio, domicile of the decedent is determinative; in the case of intangibles of a nonresident decedent, origin is derived from Ohio domicile, location or place of business or custody of the person, bank, institution, or other entity having such property in possession or custody.)

Fifty percent, less costs of administration, to state General Revenue Fund.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapter 5731: also R.C. 2117.20 (provision for family allowance).

RECENT LEGISLATION:

Sub. H.B. 620, effective September 9, 1982.

R.C. Section 2113.532 amended to permit a surviving spouse to receive from the estate of a deceased spouse who did not own a car, a truck that was used as a method of conveyance by the deceased spouse or his family. This measure should have no estate tax consequences.

Am. Sub. H.B. 291, effective July 1, 1983 with respect to estates of decedents dying on or after that date:

R.C. section 5731.02, amended to provide for every taxable estate a tax credit equal to the lesser of $500 or the amount of the tax.

R.C. Section 5731.05, amended to exclude transfers not required to be reported for federal gift tax purposes ($10,000, per donee per year).

R.C. Section 5731.09, amended to include in the tax base employer's contributions to qualified plans as well as employee's contributions and eliminate the $2,000, exclusion per estate.

R.C. Section 5731.15, amended to repeal the general estate tax exemption of $10,000 and the specific exemptions of up to $60,000, $14,000 and $6,000, allowed respectively to a surviving spouse, a minor child, and a child 18 years of age or older; and to enact a marital deduction for a surviving spouse which is the lesser of the following alternatives:

1. the amount allowed or allowable as the federal marital deduction, or
2. up to $500,000 or one-half the adjusted gross estate (gross estate less other allowable deductions), whichever is greater.

R.C. Section 5731.16 amended to repeal a deduction allowed for property transferred to the decedent from one who dies within three years before or one year after the decedent's death and which was previously taxed in the transferor's estate.

R.C. 5731.18 amended to eliminate the bracketed tax rate schedule for the "additional" tax and to provide simply that the "additional" tax shall be levied against each estate in an amount equal to the maximum federal credit allowed for taxes paid to any state.

R.C. 5731.181 enacted to levy a tax upon generation-skipping transfers of property having a situs in Ohio so as to allow Ohio to take advantage of a federal law allowing credits against federal tax liability on such transfers. The Ohio tax is levied in an amount equal to the federal credit.

R.C. 5731.20 repealed to eliminate a requirement for filing a preliminary estimate of property in the gross estate.

R.C. 5731.21 amended to exempt resident decedent estates with gross values under $25,000 from filing returns.

R.C. 5731.22 amended to eliminate a penalty for failure to file a preliminary estimate of the value of property in the gross estate and to replace a penalty to be determined by the tax commissioner up to a maximum of $1,000 for failure to file an estate tax return in the time prescribed with a penalty ranging from 5 percent of the amount of tax finally determined if the failure is not for more than one month to an amount not exceeding 25 percent in the aggregate; imposed at a rate of an additional five percent for each month after the first that the delinquency continues.

R.C. 5731.231 enacted to allow installment payments on estate tax liability, according to rules and forms required by the tax commissioner (consistent with conditions and procedures prescribed by the Internal Revenue Code), where the value of an interest in a closely held business is included in determining the value of the gross estate.

R.C. 5731.26 amended to substitute an "administrative conference" requested by the person filing a return for a "hearing" set by the tax commissioner where the commissioner proposes adjustments to the return as filed; also amended to allow the county auditor's office to accept filings of returns.

Estate Tax Recent Legislation, con't:

R.C. 5731.42 amended to authorize the tax commissioner to notify the attorney general at once of any nonpayment of estate tax liability, eliminating a former stipulation requiring such notice "after the expiration of six months" of such nonpayment following the determination of the tax.

R.C.5731.48 amended to allocate 64 percent in place of the former 50 percent of the gross amount of taxes collected under chapter 5731 of the Revised Code to the municipal corporation or township in which the tax originates, with the remainder, after deduction of administrative costs, going as before to the state general revenue fund.

R.C. 5731.99 enacted to provide a penalty fine of from $100 to $5,000 for violations of statutory provisions or implementing rules of the tax commissioner for which no other statutory penalty is provided in chapter 5731.

TABLE 67

DISTRIBUTION OF TAXABLE ESTATES, GROSS AND NET VALUES, AND ESTATE TAXES ASSESSED AND PAID, BY SELECTED GROSS VALUATION BRACKETS, FISCAL YEAR 1983(a)

(Resident Estate Tax Only)

Gross Value	Number Of Estates		Aggregate Gross Value		Aggregate Net Value		Aggregate Taxes Assessed(b)		Aggregate Taxes Paid(b)	
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Under $100,000	15,330	60.31%	$ 835,245,076	22.46%	$ 389,145,284	15.60%	$ 8,351,134	8.38%	$ 8,445,328	8.39%
$100,000 to $250,000	7,176	28.23	1,091,794,412	29.36	717,905,149	28.79	20,176,095	20.26	20,275,004	20.14
$250,000 to $500,000	1,967	7.74	670,203,358	18.02	512,351,146	20.55	19,517,946	19.60	19,638,435	19.51
$500,000 to $1 Million	637	2.51	436,175,244	11.73	348,160,800	13.96	17,480,536	17.55	17,624,840	17.50
$1 Million to $3 Million	246	0.97	383,275,813	10.31	304,136,231	12.20	19,006,964	19.09	19,306,844	19.18
$3 Million to $5 Million	38	0.15	143,660,250	3.86	107,280,637	4.30	7,795,047	7.83	7,997,975	7.95
Over $5 Million	22	0.09	158,394,319	4.26	114,678,997	4.60	7,260,270	7.29	7,378,706	7.33
Total	25,416	100.00%	$3,718,748,472	$100.00%	$2,493,658,244	100.00%	$99,587,991	100.00%	$100,667,131	100.00%

(a) Statistics are derived from returns on which audits were completed and final certificates of determination were issued during fiscal year 1983.
(b) All amounts of tax shown are after refunds. Amounts paid are also after addition of interest or after subtraction of interest paid by the state on tax refunds.

TABLE 68

DISTRIBUTION OF TAXABLE ESTATES, GROSS AND NET VALUES, AND ESTATE TAXES ASSESSED AND PAID, BY NET TAXABLE VALUE (TAX RATE) BRACKETS, FISCAL YEAR 1983(a)

(Resident Estate Tax Only)

Net Taxable Value	Number of Estates Generating Tax		Aggregate Gross Value		Aggregate Net Value		Aggregate Taxes Assessed(b)		Aggregate Taxes Paid(b)	
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Up to $40,000	12,628	49.69%	$ 676,136,790	18.18%	$ 216,086,496	8.67%	$ 4,575,970	4.59%	$ 4,627,791	4.60%
$40,000 to $100,000	6,691	26.33	704,651,759	18.95	431,015,844	17.28	10,282,240	10.32	10,359,607	10.29
$100,000 to $200,000	3,448	13.56	661,484,618	17.79	484,040,706	19.41	14,538,791	14.60	14,608,805	14.51
$200,000 to $300,000	1,176	4.63	369,282,831	9.93	286,175,938	11.48	10,303,199	10.35	10,360,455	10.29
$300,000 to $500,000	814	3.20	385,802,242	10.37	307,762,494	12.34	13,254,138	13.31	13,362,677	13.27
Over $500,000	659	2.59	921,390,232	24.78	768,576,766	30.82	46,633,653	46.83	47,347,596	47.04
Total	25,416	100.00%	$3,718,748,472	100.00%	$2,493,658,244	100.00%	$99,587,991	100.00%	$100,667,131	100.00%

(a) Statistics are derived from returns on which audits were completed and final certificates of determination were issued during fiscal year 1983.
(b) All amounts of tax shown are after refunds. Amounts paid are also after addition of interest or after subtracton of interest paid by the state on tax refunds.

Table 69

NUMBER OF RESIDENT ESTATES, AGGREGATE GROSS AND NET TAXABLE ESTATE VALUATIONS, AND AGGREGATE TAXES ASSESSED, BY SELECTED GROSS VALUE BRACKETS AND BY NET TAXABLE VALUE (TAX RATE) BRACKETS, FISCAL YEAR 1983[a]
(RESIDENT ESTATE TAX ONLY)

Gross Valuation	Net Taxable Value Brackets: Up to $40,000	$40,000 to $100,000	$100,000 to $200,000	$200,000 to $300,000	$300,000 to $500,000	Over $500,000	All Estates
Part I (Number of Estates)							
Under $100,000	11,761	3,569	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,330
$100,000 to $250,000	827	3,055	3,115	179	- -	- -	7,176
$250,000 to $500,000	29	54	317	967	600	- -	1,967
$500,000 to $1 Million	7	12	14	24	201	379	637
$1 Million to $3 Million	3	1	2	5	12	223	246
$3 Million to $5 Million	1	- -	- -	1	1	35	38
Over $5 Million	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	22	22
TOTAL	12,628	6,691	3,448	1,176	814	659	25,416
Part II (Gross Values)							
Under $100,000	$555,351,445	$279,893,631	- -	- -	- -	- -	$ 835,245,076
$100,000 to $250,000	98,437,303	396,515,040	$554,272,407	$ 42,569,662	- -	- -	1,091,794,412
$250,000 to $500,000	9,461,419	17,290,511	93,074,505	302,416,888	$247,960,035	- -	670,203,358
$500,000 to $1 Million	4,752,953	8,700,172	9,909,171	14,706,642	114,293,446	$283,812,860	436,175,244
$1 Million to $3 Million	4,941,521	2,252,405	4,228,535	6,090,362	20,041,285	345,721,705	383,275,813
$3 Million to $5 Million	3,192,149	- -	- -	3,499,277	3,507,476	133,461,348	143,660,250
Over $5 Million	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	158,394,319	158,394,319
TOTAL	$676,136,790	$704,651,759	$661,484,618	$369,282,831	$385,802,242	$921,390,232	$3,718,748,472
Part III (Net Values)							
Under $100,000	$193,061,990	$196,083,294	- -	- -	- -	- -	$ 389,145,284
$100,000 to $250,000	22,171,748	229,951,729	$427,956,027	$ 37,825,645	- -	- -	717,905,149
$250,000 to $500,000	641,371	3,978,506	53,433,533	240,830,070	$213,467,666	- -	512,351,146
$500,000 to $1 Million	169,281	904,367	2,349,581	6,130,575	89,213,698	$249,393,298	348,160,800
$1 Million to $3 Million	11,897	97,948	301,565	1,146,197	4,747,330	297,831,294	304,136,231
$3 Million to $5 Million	30,209	- -	- -	243,451	333,800	106,673,177	107,280,637
Over $5 Million	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	114,678,997	114,678,997
TOTAL	$216,086,496	$431,015,844	$484,040,706	$286,175,938	$307,762,494	$768,576,766	$2,493,658,244
Part IV (Taxes Assessed)							
Under $100,000	$ 3,889,874	$ 4,461,261	- -	- -	- -	- -	$ 8,351,134
$100,000 to $250,000	453,971	5,679,452	$ 12,759,877	$ 1,282,795	- -	- -	20,176,095
$250,000 to $500,000	12,832	109,659	1,695,268	8,745,342	$ 8,954,844	- -	19,517,946
$500,000 to $1 Million	18,992	29,329	74,384	225,980	4,077,326	$ 13,054,525	17,480,536
$1 Million to $3 Million	238	2,538	9,263	40,310	208,340	18,746,276	19,006,964
$3 Million to $5 Million	200,064	- -	- -	8,773	13,628	7,572,583	7,795,047
Over $5 Million	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,260,270	7,260,270
TOTAL	$ 4,575,970	$ 10,282,240	$ 14,538,791	$ 10,303,199	$ 13,254,138	$ 46,633,653	$ 99,587,991

(a) Statistics are derived from returns on which audits were completed and final certificates of determination were issued during fiscal 1983. All amounts of tax shown are after refunds.

Table 70

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTATES GENERATING ESTATE TAX AND OF TAX PAID AMONG ESTATES OVER AND UNDER $100,000 GROSS VALUE,(a)
FISCAL YEARS 1980-1983

	1980				1981				1982				1983			
	Number of Estates		Tax Paid (in millions)		Number Of Estates		Tax Paid (in millions)		Number Of Estates		Tax Paid (in millions)		Number of Estates		Tax Paid (in millions)	
Gross Value	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent
Over $100,000	7,881	27.18%	$70.4	80.83%	9,066	29.75%	$80.4	86.87%	9,416	31.16%	$95.0	88.99%	10,086	39.68%	$92.3	91.61%
Under $100,000	21,118	72.82%	$16.7	19.17%	21,413	70.25%	$12.2	13.13%	20,799	68.84%	$11.8	11.01%	15,330	60.32%	$8.4	8.39%
Total	28,999	100.00%	$87.1	100.00%	30,479	100.00%	$92.6	100.00%	30,215	100.00%	$106.8	100.00%	25,416	100.00%	$100.7	100.00%

(a) Amount of tax represents amount of tax paid, after interest and discount, and represents tax on resident estates only. "Additional" tax is not included.

Table 71

ESTATES GENERATING TAX AND ESTATE TAXES ASSESSED, ACCORDING TO AMOUNTS OF TAX GENERATED,
FISCAL YEARS 1982 AND 1983
(Resident Estate Tax Only)

	Estates Generating Tax				Amount of Tax Assessed(a)			
	Fiscal Year 1982		Fiscal Year 1983		Fiscal Year 1982		Fiscal Year 1983	
Amounts of Tax Generated	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Less than $ 10,000	28,350	93.83%	23,660(b)	93.09%	$39,605,952(c)	37.36%	$36,382,697(c)	36.53%
$10,000 to $ 25,000	1,190	3.94	1,140	4.48	18,250,750	17.22	17,305,368	17.38
$25,000 to $ 50,000	399	1.32	347	1.37	13,851,497	13.07	12,309,979	12.36
$50,000 to $ 75,000	130	0.43	114	0.45	7,992,228	7.54	7,052,810	7.08
$75,000 to $100,000	52	0.17	49	0.19	4,511,283	4.26	4,232,418	4.25
Over $100,000	94	0.31	106	0.42	21,787,127	20.55	22,304,719	22.40
Total	30,215	100.00%	25,416	100.00%	$105,998,843	100.00%	$99,587,991	100.00%

(a) Amounts of tax assessed, before addition of interest or payment of interest on tax refunds.
(b) Approximately 35.21% of these estates (8,330) had gross values in excess of $100,000 and represent taxable values of up to $268,000 while 64.79% (15,330) represent gross value s under $100,000.
(c) More than 77 percent of this amount ($28,031,562) is attributable to gross estates of more than $100,000.

Table 72

NUMBER OF ESTATES, AGGREGATE GROSS AND NET TAXABLE VALUES,
AMOUNTS OF TAX ASSESSED AND PAID, AND AVERAGE AMOUNTS OF TAX PAID PER ESTATE,
BY COUNTY OF PROBATE, FISCAL YEAR 1983[a]
(RESIDENT ESTATE TAX ONLY)

County	Number of Estates	Gross Estate Value	Net Taxable Value	Tax Assessed	Tax Paid[b]	Average Tax Paid
Total	25,416	$3,718,748,472	$2,493,658,244	$99,587,991	$100,667,130	$3,961
Adams	55	5,241,248	3,104,615	89,212	89,237	1,622
Allen	277	56,283,307	39,656,028	1,867,639	1,876,109	6,773
Ashland	151	19,228,550	13,280,092	468,261	474,590	3,143
Ashtabula	234	24,180,620	15,023,749	467,261	469,950	2,008
Athens	107	11,211,072	7,306,812	252,787	255,394	2,387
Auglaize	171	25,646,713	18,150,141	724,805	729,031	4,263
Belmont	203	21,438,189	13,403,539	447,774	449,475	2,214
Brown	91	11,622,467	7,335,581	249,640	250,098	2,748
Butler	513	76,391,048	50,296,308	2,014,491	2,031,069	3,959
Carroll	52	4,944,394	3,229,772	94,184	94,530	1,818
Champaign	79	10,645,861	6,682,708	217,438	218,900	2,771
Clark	298	35,261,595	22,774,136	766,078	771,737	2,590
Clermont	186	25,621,101	16,772,568	617,979	627,478	3,374
Clinton	84	19,964,110	13,828,518	611,424	621,172	7,395
Columbiana	247	28,590,967	18,923,750	727,006	740,954	3,000
Coshocton	123	19,209,004	12,883,203	515,142	519,378	4,223
Crawford	197	26,891,845	18,308,110	646,484	660,732	3,354
Cuyahoga	3,987	637,639,264	433,186,583	19,504,988	19,851,754	4,979
Darke	165	21,136,810	13,377,326	430,914	431,902	2,618
Defiance	109	15,031,750	9,927,282	315,537	315,660	2,896
Delaware	129	19,567,825	13,036,897	473,905	476,461	3,693
Erie	211	24,186,530	15,948,440	593,932	598,457	2,836
Fairfield	228	28,442,963	18,274,450	586,897	591,476	2,594
Fayette	89	13,557,137	9,313,767	336,900	344,120	3,867
Franklin	1,735	265,750,806	181,584,565	7,262,933	7,376,169	4,251
Fulton	130	17,212,124	10,952,179	344,457	345,538	2,658
Gallia	63	7,155,356	4,317,718	143,694	144,367	2,292
Geauga	150	20,703,767	13,943,573	505,086	508,170	3,388
Greene	204	34,060,715	21,867,778	854,639	857,007	4,201
Guernsey	102	9,749,693	6,198,020	199,243	200,554	1,966
Hamilton	2,071	372,924,134	264,328,022	11,982,470	12,055,489	5,821
Hancock	173	30,818,086	21,758,014	899,259	902,137	5,215
Hardin	97	12,365,122	7,909,707	229,047	231,228	2,384
Harrison	46	4,264,784	2,494,186	69,170	69,438	1,510
Henry	117	19,740,055	13,697,829	477,748	477,890	4,085
Highland	105	15,040,995	9,854,529	365,470	366,186	3,487
Hocking	55	5,913,440	4,000,017	124,420	124,468	2,263
Holmes	45	4,895,193	3,044,136	90,234	90,711	2,016
Huron	167	19,617,823	12,513,813	402,832	404,196	2,420
Jackson	65	7,133,587	4,580,517	158,147	158,893	2,445
Jefferson	203	22,848,418	15,333,101	545,795	550,931	2,714
Knox	126	15,316,327	9,653,320	313,531	313,960	2,492
Lake	390	56,040,230	35,553,216	1,380,747	1,404,555	3,601
Lawrence	96	8,062,457	4,749,270	136,148	137,459	1,432
Licking	265	29,737,191	18,804,745	624,490	626,333	2,364
Logan	110	15,857,395	9,707,585	390,585	402,205	3,656
Lorain	545	66,998,186	44,447,061	1,640,263	1,659,988	3,046
Lucas	1,354	166,824,250	104,308,468	3,771,070	3,805,973	2,811
Madison	79	15,494,252	10,613,952	404,680	408,703	5,173
Mahoning	617	77,745,503	51,219,994	1,917,430	1,942,028	3,148
Marion	169	22,815,567	15,466,858	566,316	567,446	3,358
Medina	208	29,461,820	19,744,213	725,492	732,878	3,523
Meigs	41	3,239,367	2,043,608	58,945	60,295	1,471
Mercer	128	23,345,238	16,965,877	536,542	538,845	4,210
Miami	221	33,315,217	22,809,693	874,980	881,627	3,989
Monroe	40	2,825,570	1,507,397	36,898	37,155	929

Table 72 (cont'd)

County	Number of Estates	Gross Estate Value	Net Taxable Value	Tax Assessed	Tax Paid(b)	Average Tax Paid
Montgomery	1,135	$ 187,177,156	$ 129,028,064	$ 5,118,970	$ 5,210,986	$4,591
Morgan	38	3,922,523	2,339,364	69,254	69,832	1,838
Morrow	76	10,951,092	6,071,735	208,120	209,590	2,758
Muskingum	159	15,335,312	9,193,896	287,073	288,288	1,813
Noble	27	2,992,473	2,006,659	57,003	57,075	2,114
Ottawa	167	29,276,562	18,307,700	732,970	746,264	4,469
Paulding	62	8,481,414	6,019,013	205,399	205,810	3,320
Perry	59	5,472,925	3,432,567	68,607	68,984	1,169
Pickaway	94	21,438,131	15,394,581	706,401	709,759	7,551
Pike	43	5,011,176	3,250,976	113,414	117,728	2,738
Portage	226	31,845,724	21,620,064	891,692	896,417	3,966
Preble	90	13,572,802	7,034,966	220,970	222,254	2,469
Putnam	108	14,617,943	9,005,215	277,103	279,280	2,586
Richland	302	35,922,680	22,775,573	738,096	749,409	2,481
Ross	154	25,424,664	17,994,602	736,031	740,439	4,808
Sandusky	206	28,829,835	19,425,357	703,231	704,543	3,420
Scioto	170	19,873,359	12,061,081	427,407	428,994	2,523
Seneca	197	30,759,069	21,575,730	811,399	816,037	4,142
Shelby	118	17,169,997	11,512,175	430,155	433,360	3,673
Stark	820	121,705,564	84,745,924	3,577,589	3,591,383	4,380
Summit	1,274	192,131,939	124,853,911	5,056,715	5,081,064	3,988
Trumbull	514	69,677,839	48,909,171	2,140,923	2,176,306	4,234
Tuscarawas	278	30,543,999	18,736,490	649,839	653,444	2,351
Union	98	20,148,462	14,037,607	593,901	607,107	6,195
Van Wert	106	17,750,272	11,940,022	438,892	439,990	4,151
Vinton	24	2,996,051	2,203,646	87,102	88,598	3,692
Warren	172	22,971,897	14,389,035	452,682	455,620	2,649
Washington	145	17,182,510	11,393,736	396,118	397,191	2,739
Wayne	219	34,603,031	22,658,026	840,270	844,795	3,858
Williams	97	14,817,889	10,532,784	419,930	420,969	4,340
Wood	266	36,994,791	24,571,850	841,713	846,820	3,184
Wyandot	69	9,942,353	6,639,388	235,581	236,308	3,425

(a) Statistics are derived from returns on which audits were completed and final certificates of determination issued during fiscal year 1983. All amounts of tax shown are after refunds.
(b) Amounts shown as tax paid reflect interest payments received and also reflect subtraction of interest paid by the state on refunds of tax overpayments.

NOTE: Data shown here represents the basic resident Ohio estate tax only. Tax paid in amount of $100,667,131 does not include $1,814,192 in "additional" tax paid or $596,034 in taxes paid on nonresident estates. Also not included are net payments representing 106 taxable estates finalized under the former inheritance tax law. Payments were made in the amount of $71,499 and refunds were issued in the amount of $32,466, resulting in net receipts of $39,033.

STATE AND COUNTY LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS

The tables in this section deal with certain state-imposed taxes which are collected by the state treasurer but are distributed to local governments for expenditure. Revenues from these taxes are commonly referred to as local government fund moneys. Ohio has in fact 89 "local government" funds, one state fund and 88 county funds. These funds are closely interrelated in law and administrative practice, but by statute they are also sharply differentiated, both as to the revenues of which they are composed and the formulas under which they are distributed. In the language of the statutes, there is one state "local government fund." There are 88 county "undivided local government funds."

Changes in composition and apportionment of the state local government fund, becoming effective during or after the end of fiscal year 1983, were made by the 115th General Assembly. These will be summarized below under the heading of "Recent Legislation." The accompanying tables, however, embrace state and county undivided local government fund statistics for calendar year 1982 and the descriptions which follow reflect statutes in force during that period.

STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUND (LGF)

Significant changes were made by the 114th General Assembly in the composition of the state local government fund for the years following calendar year 1981 and in some provisions of the statutory formula for distributions to the counties. The state local government fund as of 1982 consisted of 11.25% of corporation franchise tax revenues, and of percentages of state sales and personal income taxes which were equivalent to a 3.5% allocation based upon tax rates prevailing prior to rate increases enacted by H.B. 694, effective Nov. 15, 1981 (sales tax), and Am. Sub. S.B. 530, effective June 25, 1982 (income tax). (The reduced sales tax percentage allocation to the state LGF was to prevail until July 1983; the reduced percentage income tax allocation until expiration in 1984 of the temporary rate increase of S.B. 530.)

Of the 11.25% franchise tax component of the state LGF, 68.8% was allocated to the counties for their undivided local government funds in proportion to each county's percentage share of revenues received for those funds during 1981 from taxes on deposits and shares pursuant to R.C. 5707.03 and 5725.24--intangible taxes being reduced over a transitional period and scheduled to be ultimately eliminated by other provisions of H.B. 694. The remaining 31.1% of the franchise tax allocation was distributed, along with the sales and income tax components of the state local government fund, one-twelfth to municipal corporations which levy income taxes, the other eleven-twelfths to counties according to a 2-part formula based upon population and municipal property tax duplicates. (H.B. 694 established a transitional schedule under which the franchise tax portion to be allocated to the state LGF would be 10.85% for 1983 and 27 percent for 1984 and thereafter.)

More specifically, each income tax-levying city or village receives a percentage from the one-twelfth portion of the fund based upon its proportionate share of all municipal income taxes collected in the state during the second calendar year preceding the year of the fund's distribution. Each county in effect receives two shares from the eleven-twelfths portion of the fund, 25% of which is distributed according to the county's population as a percentage of the entire state's population in the last federal census, and 75% of which is distributed according to the county's municipal property tax duplicate (real, public utility, and tangible personal property) as a percentage of total values on all municipal property tax duplicates in the state for the second year preceding the year of the distribution.

Allocations to both municipal corporations and counties are made on or before the tenth of each month, at the same time that the statutes require the crediting to the state local government fund of revenues from the three component taxes (in amounts for each tax equal to the required percentages of the previous month's collection). Only the portion distributed to the counties according to the 2-factor formula is subject to possible further adjustments -- to meet statutory stipulations that each county shall receive a new minimum allocation per month of $18,750 and a new minimum allocation per year of $225,000 (up from $10,000 and $150,000, respectively). The statutes authorize allocations to be withheld at the beginning of a year up to the amount of any excess distributed to a county in the previous year -- i.e., an amount in excess of the county's proportionate share or of its minimum allocation, whichever is greater.

All amounts received by a municipal corporation from the one-twelfth portion of the state local government fund are paid into the municipality's general fund to be used for any lawful purpose. However, the amount which a county receives from the state local govenment fund is expressly designated for deposit in the county's "undivided local government fund," where it is combined with revenue from one other source.

COUNTY UNDIVIDED LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS (ULGFs)

Pursuant to statutes in force during calendar year 1982 each of Ohio's 88 county undivided local government funds receives revenue from two sources: (1) the state LGF allocations explained above, and (2) portions of the state-collected intangible property taxes paid by financial institutions and dealers in intangibles.

The intangible tax revenue earmarked for this return prior to 1982 included all revenue from the two-mill tax on deposits paid directly by financial institutions, two-thirds of the revenue from the three-mill tax levied on shares and capital of financial institutions, and five-sixths of the revenue from the six-mill tax on shares and capital employed by dealers in intangibiles. The deposits tax was returned to the county in which the deposits were located (whether a principal or branch office), the financial institutions tax on shares and capital to the county in which the institution's principal office was located, and the tax on dealers to the counties in which their capital was employed. The remainder of the revenue from these state-collected intangible taxes went into the state general revenue fund.

During 1982, by enactment of H.B. 694, the deposits tax was reduced to 1 3/8 mills (to be repealed entirely for 1984 and thereafter), financial institutions made subject to the corporation franchise tax were exempted from the shares tax and the shares tax on those not subjected to the franchise tax in 1982 was reduced to 1.5 mills (to be repealed entirely beginning in 1983). The reduced deposits and shares taxes were distributable during 1982 as before, all of the former and 2/3 of the latter to the county undivided local government funds. Rates and distribution of the tax paid by dealers in intangibles remained as before.

Within each county, moneys from these two state revenue sources, the designated state situs intangible taxes and the allocations from the state local government fund, are by statute required to be deposited in a single county undivided local government fund. From this fund they are then disbursed to local governments to be used for current operating expenses -- to the county government itself, to municipalities, townships, and special districts. These fund distributions are made according to percentage determinations previously arrived at by each county budget commission on the basis of revenue estimates -- supplied for 1982 by the Department of Tax Equalization. According to reports currently on file with the Department of Taxation, estimated fund allocations in approximately one-third of the counties were made for 1982 in light of the budget commission's review of each subdivision's proposed expenditure requests and of its other available resources, and according to specific statutory guidelines which are intended to yield a distribution which reflects the "needs" of the various recipient governmental units. The remaining counties reported distribution according to an alternative apportioment method or formula devised by the county budget commission. Such alternative apportionments are authorized if approved by subdivisions within the county as required by statute.

REVENUES DISTRIBUTED TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN 1982

The Auditor of State distributed approximately $260.9 million to local governments during 1982 from the state local government fund and from portions of the intangibles taxes. Of this total, $161.4 million was from the state local govenment fund and $99.5 million was from the intangible taxes. Although distributions from both sources combined were 2.58% higher than in 1981 as shown in Table 73(down from a 5.05% increase from 1980 to 1981), a 47.98% increase in the state LGF and a 31.50% decline in the earmarked intangible taxes reflect in part the phasing out of the intangible taxes described above and the corresponding increase in the franchise tax component in the state LGF.

Table 74 illustrates the county-by-county distribution of the $161.4 million state local government fund, with $47.8 million distributed from the franchise tax component of the fund (according to its intangible tax distribution formula) for the county undivided local government funds, and $113.5 million from the remainder of the fund, one-twelfth ($9.5 million) distributed directly to cities and villages levying municipal income taxes, and eleven-twelfths ($104.1 million) distributed to counties for their undivided local government funds according to the 2-part population and property valuation formula. The same table also shows the 88-county distribution of the $99.5 million in intangible taxes still earmarked for the county local government funds. Table 73 shows all of these state-collected revenues distributed for general local government purposes, 1978-1982. The last table, Table 75, indicates how each county budget commission distributed the undivided local government fund in its county among the several classes of governmental units. These figures may differ somewhat from the amount actually received into the fund during the calendar year due to the timing of distributions from the fund.

RECENT LEGISLATION: Am. Sub. H.B. 100 and Am. Sub. H.B. 291

Am. Sub. H.B. 100, enacted by the 115th General Assembly, effective Feb. 24, 1983, made temporary income tax rate increases and surcharges enacted in 1982 permanent and eliminated the requirement of the earlier legislation (Section 9 of S.B. 530) that allocations to the state local government fund be confined to amounts attributable to tax levied at the former rates and prior to imposition of the surcharge. Effective Jan. 1, 1984, H.B. 100 provided for restoration of the flat requirement that amounts equal to 3.5% of all state income taxes collected be credited each month to the state local government fund.

H. B. 100 also abolished the Department of Tax Equalization and provided that its functions and responsibilities should be assumed by the Department of Taxation, including those relating to certification of local government fund estimates.

Am. Sub. H.B. 291, effective July 1, 1983, repealed the special schedule for corporation franchise tax allocations to the state LGF as amended in November 1981 by H.B. 694 and set the percentage of this tax due to the LGF at 14.50 percent, for August 1, 1983 and thereafter. It also restored the original 3.5 percentage allocation to the LGF for all personal income taxes collected, effective August 1, 1983. In addition, it repealed the special provision of H.B. 694 for allocating part of the franchise tax component of the state LGF according to 1981 intangible taxes returned to the counties and restored the previous formula for distribution of all moneys in the state LGF, one-twelfth to income tax levying municipalities, eleven-twelfths to the counties for their undivided local government funds, according to the 2-part formula, 75% according to municipal property values, 25% according to population.

Table 73

TOTAL STATE-COLLECTED REVENUES DISTRIBUTED FOR GENERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL PURPOSES, CALENDAR YEARS 1978-1982

	Total State Local Government Fund		Earmarked Intangible Taxes		State LGF and Intangible Taxes Combined	
	Amount	Percent Increase	Amount	Percent Increase	Amount	Percent Increase
1978	$ 91,738,564	+ 14.55%	$119,041,028	+ 9.68%	$210,779,592	+ 11.75%
1979	101,054,318	+ 10.15	125,128,300	+ 5.11	226,182,618	+ 7.31
1980	103,277,756	+ 2.20	138,796,618	+ 10.92	242,074,374	+ 7.03
1981	109,032,313	+ 5.57	145,261,965	+ 4.66	254,294,278	+ 5.05
1982	161,350,590	+ 47.98	99,507,005	- 31.50	260,857,595	+ 2.58

Source: Ohio Auditor of State.

Table 74

STATE AND COUNTY LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS:
AMOUNTS DISTRIBUTED TO COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES, BY COUNTY AND BY SOURCE,
CALENDAR YEAR 1982

	STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUND[a]					COUNTY UNDIVIDED LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUND	
	To Municipalities	To County Undivided Local Government Funds				Intangible Taxes	
Counties	(R.C. 5747.50(C))[b]	(R.C. 5747.50 (B))[c]	(R.C. 5747.50(A))[d]	Total	TOTAL	(R.C. 5725.24)[e]	TOTAL[f]
Adams	$ 132	$ 225,000	$ 59,340	$ 284,340	$ 284,472	$ 118,820	$ 403,160
Allen	53,950	768,467	648,977	1,417,444	1,471,394	1,199,404	2,616,848
Ashland	22,296	369,955	188,992	558,947	581,243	364,704	923,651
Ashtabula	45,268	730,121	384,548	1,114,669	1,159,937	779,922	1,894,591
Athens	15,745	288,760	146,136	434,896	450,641	309,751	744,647
Auglaize	20,455	354,135	205,438	559,573	580,028	416,352	975,925
Belmont	9,237	513,643	373,733	887,376	896,613	772,123	1,659,499
Brown	494	225,000	103,185	328,185	328,679	205,538	533,723
Butler	224,759	2,544,613	871,410	3,416,323	3,640,782	1,748,751	5,164,774
Carroll	- -	225,000	57,160	282,160	282,160	84,579	366,739
Champaign	13,811	239,414	136,885	376,299	390,110	259,047	635,346
Clark	122,526	1,003,007	528,365	1,531,372	1,653,898	1,063,035	2,594,407
Clermont	8,786	510,291	238,708	748,999	757,785	550,929	1,299,928
Clinton	5,823	237,788	130,450	368,238	374,061	254,867	623,105
Columbiana	43,768	735,317	418,195	1,153,512	1,197,280	827,278	1,980,790
Coshocton	15,474	266,725	133,916	400,641	416,115	286,193	686,834
Crawford	26,594	441,358	243,144	684,502	711,096	484,321	1,168,823
Cuyahoga	2,256,404	21,535,188	9,687,992	31,223,180	33,479,584	20,484,664	51,707,844
Darke	16,346	358,889	239,807	598,696	615,042	465,226	1,063,922
Defiance	19,961	292,237	223,103	515,340	535,301	393,797	909,137
Delaware	19,138	405,895	142,240	548,135	567,273	295,897	844,032
Erie	43,715	701,506	307,256	1,008,762	1,052,477	643,731	1,652,493
Fairfield	36,759	721,676	292,273	1,013,949	1,050,708	614,659	1,628,608
Fayette	4,927	225,000	101,010	326,010	330,937	200,189	526,192
Franklin	1,089,876	9,865,173	3,991,403	13,856,576	14,946,452	9,083,908	22,940,484
Fulton	22,319	296,469	202,053	498,522	520,841	411,131	909,633
Gallia	7,273	225,000	96,019	321,019	328,292	197,617	518,636
Geauga	13,220	319,597	200,724	520,321	533,541	427,289	947,610
Greene	45,433	1,043,517	372,299	1,415,816	1,461,249	755,370	2,171,186
Guernsey	15,723	265,836	183,479	449,315	465,038	363,507	812,822
Hamilton	1,381,007	9,021,134	4,601,741	13,622,875	15,003,882	9,524,847	23,147,722
Hancock	38,084	704,529	292,129	996,658	1,034,702	556,406	1,553,064
Hardin	13,600	225,000	129,102	354,102	367,702	258,829	612,931
Harrison	3,387	225,000	52,848	277,848	281,235	118,898	396,746
Henry	7,720	225,000	128,452	353,452	361,172	252,749	606,201
Highland	7,770	225,000	143,172	368,172	375,942	284,794	652,966
Hocking	7,232	225,000	78,564	303,564	310,796	159,864	463,428
Holmes	1,244	225,000	86,758	311,758	313,002	175,844	487,602
Huron	27,935	463,382	254,093	717,475	745,410	486,953	1,204,428
Jackson	3,453	225,000	99,074	324,074	327,527	199,954	524,028
Jefferson	41,909	949,746	393,497	1,343,243	1,385,152	784,167	2,127,410
Knox	16,215	302,043	182,848	484,891	501,106	364,376	849,267
Lake	167,434	2,800,876	785,914	3,586,790	3,754,224	1,762,826	5,349,616
Lawrence	12,357	356,750	142,073	498,823	511,180	347,553	846,376
Licking	66,254	901,422	421,733	1,323,155	1,389,409	866,290	2,189,445
Logan	11,761	287,527	169,902	457,429	469,190	331,162	788,591
Lorain	196,305	3,289,682	958,929	4,248,611	4,444,916	1,975,784	6,224,395
Lucas	593,183	5,631,975	2,233,327	7,865,302	8,458,485	4,474,742	12,340,044
Madison	7,545	225,000	99,738	324,738	332,283	197,277	522,015
Mahoning	210,745	1,845,712	1,288,310	3,134,022	3,344,767	2,625,920	5,759,942
Marion	36,466	548,397	285,030	833,427	869,893	580,527	1,413,954
Medina	32,773	1,033,753	342,419	1,376,172	1,408,945	714,493	2,090,665
Meigs	- -	225,000	55,616	280,616	280,616	120,515	401,131
Mercer	12,475	289,222	208,569	497,791	510,266	425,266	923,057
Miami	47,619	809,837	388,721	1,198,558	1,246,177	783,369	1,981,927
Monroe	2,220	225,000	27,743	252,743	254,963	62,848	315,591
Montgomery	690,615	5,130,448	2,500,863	7,631,311	8,321,926	5,196,352	12,827,663
Morgan	886	225,000	38,653	263,653	264,539	85,642	349,295

Table 74 (cont'd)

Counties	STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUND[a]				COUNTY UNDIVIDED LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUND	
	To Municipalities	To County Undivided Local Government Funds			Intangible Taxes	
	(R.C. 5747.50(C))[b]	(R.C. 5747.50 (B))[c]	(R.C. 5747.50(A))[d]	Total	TOTAL	(R.C. 5725.24)[e]	TOTAL[f]
Morrow	$ 3,756	$ 225,000	$ 49,883	$ 274,883	$ 278,639	$ 102,222	$ 377,105
Muskingum	35,485	471,053	331,060	802,113	837,598	642,553	1,444,666
Noble	- -	225,000	38,457	263,457	263,457	78,229	341,686
Ottawa	11,278	230,228	164,839	395,067	406,345	327,979	723,046	
Paulding	- -	225,000	59,966	284,966	284,966	119,423	404,389
Perry	4,481	225,000	65,627	290,627	295,108	136,411	427,038
Pickaway	10,800	244,723	128,935	373,658	384,458	262,664	636,322
Pike	- -	225,000	55,826	280,826	280,826	117,229	398,055
Portage	57,118	998,502	349,805	1,348,387	1,405,505	737,446	2,085,833
Preble	7,100	225,000	115,070	340,070	347,170	221,889	561,959
Putnam	11,434	225,000	158,944	383,944	395,378	307,843	691,787
Richland	88,053	1,191,295	531,033	1,722,328	1,810,381	1,131,951	2,854,279
Ross	25,956	506,855	215,344	722,239	748,195	456,198	1,178,437
Sandusky	27,613	473,714	275,889	749,673	777,486	567,019	1,316,692
Scioto	25,788	457,723	269,893	727,616	753,404	565,312	1,292,928
Seneca	47,894	522,180	340,760	862,940	910,834	666,379	1,529,319
Shelby	27,261	400,345	184,302	584,647	611,908	383,192	967,839
Stark	274,024	2,802,863	1,830,047	4,632,910	4,906,934	3,810,525	8,443,435
Summit	555,911	5,049,646	2,193,923	7,243,569	7,799,480	4,614,839	11,858,408
Trumbull	117,130	1,750,222	942,291	2,692,513	2,809,643	2,013,127	4,705,640
Tuscarawas	48,194	752,213	376,530	1,128,743	1,176,937	792,471	1,921,214
Union	7,733	225,000	111,738	336,738	344,471	222,774	559,512
Van Wert	14,247	248,540	125,177	373,717	387,964	247,567	621,284
Vinton	- -	225,000	26,328	251,328	251,328	52,338	303,666
Warren	25,516	655,709	206,729	862,438	887,954	419,606	1,282,044
Washington	21,736	406,010	243,317	649,327	671,063	524,350	1,173,677
Wayne	53,785	754,963	437,037	1,192,000	1,245,785	859,144	2,051,144
Williams	22,413	317,210	183,360	500,570	522,983	359,680	860,250
Wood	69,768	820,048	377,802	1,197,850	1,267,618	751,420	1,949,270
Wyandot	8,802	225,000	120,535	345,535	354,337	234,382	579,917
Total	$9,461,840	$104,080,244	$47,808,505	$151,888,749	$161,350,590	$99,507,005	$251,395,754

(a) The state local government fund (LGF) consists of monthly allocations from the general revenue fund equal to specified percentages of the previous month's allocations of the personal income tax, state sales tax, and corporation franchise tax. Sales and income tax percentages for 1982 were the equivalent of 3.5% of tax based upon rates effective prior to calendar year 1982; the franchise tax allocation for 1982 was 11.25%.
(b) State total equals 1/12 of all state LGF moneys not distributed according to R.C. 5747.50(A). (Distribution based upon municipal income taxes collected.)
(c) State total equals 11/12 of all state LGF moneys not distributed according to R.C. 5747.50(A). (Two-part formula based upon population and property values.)
(d) State total equals 68.9% of all corporation franchise tax revenues received into the state LGF. (Distribution based upon [illegible] percentage distribution of intangible taxes to counties pursuant to R.C. 5725.24.)
(e) State-collected intangible taxes paid by financial institutions and dealers in intangibles and returned to counties of origin, subject to effective provisions of R.C. 5707.03 and of Sections 196 and 197 of H.B. 694, effective Nov. 15, 1981.
(f) All state LGF moneys allocated by formula to the county undivided local government funds and intangible taxes pursuant to R.C. 5725.24. (See footnotes (c), (d), (e).

SOURCE: Records of the Auditor of State.

Table 75

DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTY UNDIVIDED LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS,
BY COUNTY, CALENDAR YEAR 1982

County	Amount Distributed By Subdivision Class			
	County	Townships	Municipalities	Total
Adams	$ 201,580	$ 124,173	$ 77,407	$ 403,160
Allen	1,054,722	174,557	1,254,920	2,616,848(a)
Ashland	461,222	153,999	308,430	923,650
Ashtabula	708,539	231,822	954,230	1,894,591
Athens	372,324	74,465	297,859	744,647
Auglaize	308,790	113,206	553,929	975,925
Belmont	837,682	169,530	671,573	1,678,785
Brown	320,339	84,470	129,090	533,899
Butler	2,582,387	219,844	2,201,451	5,164,774(a)
Carroll	218,943	55,009	92,786	366,738
Champaign	317,406	63,617	254,323	635,347
Clark	930,236	110,343	1,434,945	2,482,274(a)
Clermont	649,964	129,993	519,971	1,299,928
Clinton	283,513	62,311	277,282	623,106
Columbiana	990,395	198,079	792,316	1,980,791
Coshocton	362,089	128,737	233,352	724,177
Crawford	584,412	116,881	467,530	1,168,824
Cuyahoga	15,054,279	106,649	36,546,916	51,707,844
Darke	255,412	162,825	645,978	1,064,215
Defiance	386,384	250,013	272,741	909,138
Delaware	369,356	112,052	348,606	830,013
Erie	703,458	208,287	448,471	1,360,216
Fairfield	588,007	162,861	877,739	1,628,607
Fayette	193,431	52,620	280,148	526,199
Franklin	8,381,123(b)	1,208,598	13,350,763	22,940,483
Fulton	326,674	202,892	380,857	910,423
Gallia	186,709	72,609	259,318	518,636
Geauga	360,012	469,623	117,765	947,400
Greene	944,867	186,574	994,058	2,171,186(a)
Guernsey	406,411	69,784	262,361	812,822(c)
Hamilton	12,035,141	958,128	9,813,117	23,147,722(a)
Hancock	671,421	182,980	507,175	1,381,576(a)
Hardin	306,466	122,591	183,875	612,931
Harrison	198,373	99,186	99,186	396,745
Henry	277,076	96,961	255,539	629,577
Highland	326,483	111,004	215,479	652,966
Hocking	254,885	121,259	87,283	463,428
Holmes	292,561	136,528	58,512	487,602
Huron	408,821	136,867	656,740	1,204,427
Jackson	237,280	74,726	212,022	524,028
Jefferson	505,754	212,602	1,408,448	2,126,804
Knox	424,634	110,405	314,229	849,268
Lake	577,467	338,473	4,343,816	5,349,616(a)
Lawrence	507,825	84,638	253,913	846,376
Licking	1,094,723	236,898	857,825	2,189,445

County	Amount Distributed By Subdivision Class			
	County	Townships	Municipalities	Total
Logan	$ 394,296	$ 122,616	$ 271,680	$ 788,591
Lorain	2,297,948	264,879	3,169,635	6,244,871(a)(d)
Lucas	4,805,360	314,647	7,220,037	12,340,043
Madison	261,008	78,302	182,705	522,015
Mahoning	2,879,971	838,360	2,041,611	5,759,942
Marion	600,931	141,395	671,278	1,413,954(a)
Medina	682,917	267,453	975,379	1,925,750
Meigs	160,452	120,339	120,339	401,131
Mercer	396,915	166,150	359,992	923,057
Miami	694,317	198,376	1,091,069	1,983,762
Monroe	225,351	50,760	39,480	315,591
Montgomery	5,707,951	485,283	6,430,700	12,827,663(a)
Morgan	174,648	82,014	92,633	349,295
Morrow	226,263	86,357	64,485	377,106
Muskingum	599,537	173,360	671,770	1,444,666
Noble	216,487	75,770	68,554	360,812
Ottawa	231,885	160,810	330,350	723,045
Paulding	202,194	72,790	129,404	404,389
Perry	213,519	96,121	117,398	427,038
Pickaway	316,019	75,845	240,174	632,038
Pike	218,930	80,800	98,325	398,055
Portage	909,632	429,890	746,311	2,085,833
Preble	280,980	56,196	224,784	561,960
Putnam	207,663	159,208	325,339	692,210
Richland	1,284,425	242,614	1,327,240	2,854,279
Ross	478,849	232,926	466,627	1,178,402
Sandusky	658,346	130,795	516,654	1,316,695(a)
Scioto	572,324	129,293	591,312	1,292,928
Seneca	642,314	229,398	657,607	1,529,318
Shelby	483,920	96,784	387,135	967,839
Stark	4,221,718	470,541	3,734,076	8,443,435(a)
Summit	3,557,522	1,012,471	6,920,206	11,858,408(d)
Trumbull	2,331,004	549,181	1,824,808	4,704,993
Tuscarawas	960,361	230,546	730,307	1,921,214
Union	335,707	134,193	89,611	559,512
Van Wert	310,406	108,029	197,618	621,283(a)
Vinton	165,970	64,457	101,513	331,940
Warren	593,236	128,186	500,438	1,281,859(a)
Washington	527,565	285,069	360,515	1,173,149
Wayne	938,634	246,896	865,614	2,051,144
Williams	362,812	103,658	395,164	861,634
Wood	632,060	194,927	1,122,283	1,949,270
Wyandot	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	$99,421,919	$17,689,353	$131,046,431	$250,207,269(e)

(a) Includes amount(s) for park district(s) not accounted for in preceding columns.
(b) Includes $1,261,726 for metropolitan parks.
(c) Includes amounts withheld from municipalities and townships for certain obligations to the state.
(d) Includes an amount for public assistance not shown in preceding columns.
(e) Includes amounts not contained in preceding subdivision class columns totalling $1,107,092 for park districts in 13 counties, $868,208 for public assistance in two counties, and $74,265 withheld from distribution for obligations to the state (one county). Data from Wyandot County were not available.
N.A. Not Available

NOTE: Differences between county totals in this table and totals in previous tables result from normal time lag in distribution of funds.

REAL PROPERTY TAX

Accompanying tables include data for public utility property taxes.
See the separate section PUBLIC UTILITY PROPERTY TAX for explanatory material on that tax.

In tax year 1982, the assessed valuation of taxable real estate and public utility property exceeded $76 billion, an increase of 4.6% over the 1981 valuation. Taxes on these values are distributed to the local taxing authorities during calendar year 1983. Net taxes charged after the application of the percentage reductions required by Section 319.301 of the Ohio Revised Code equalled approximately $3.2 billion for tax year 1982, an increase of 5.8% over 1981. This figure is before deductions of the tax rollback of 10% on all real property, the homestead exemption, and the 2.5% rollback for homeowners only. All three of these property tax reductions are fully reimbursed to local governments from the state general revenue fund. The amount of relief for 1982 was $263.7 million for the 10% reduction, $53.1 million for the homestead exemption, and $40.1 million for the 2.5% reduction.

Under state law and Department of Taxation rules, real property in all counties is now reappraised every six years at 35% of market value, and updated in the third year following each sexennial reappraisal. Sales ratio studies are made by the Department of Taxation twice a year in each county to compare the assessed taxable value to the sales price of properties sold. These ratios are used extensively in checking the reappraisal process.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5713.03, 5715.01):

Taxable value of land and improvements. Taxable value is a percentage of market value except for certain land devoted exclusively to agricultural use. Under the rules adopted under current law, all counties are now reappraised and equalized at 35% of true or market value as of the year of reappraisal or the third calendar year after reappraisal.

RATES (R.C. 319.301, 5705.02, 5705.03, 5705.04, 5705.05, 5705.19):

Vary with taxing jurisdiction. Total tax rate includes all levies, enacted by legislative authority or approved by voters, for all taxing jurisdictions within which the property is located (e.g., county, township, municipality, and school district). The statewide average "gross" millage rate on all real property for 1982 was 54.96 mills, as compared to last year's rate of 53.66 mills. The statewide average "effective" millage rate was 40.59 mills for 1982 as compared to last year's effective rate of 40.17 mills. The difference between the gross millage rate of 54.96 mills and the effective rate of 40.59 mills is explained by Section 319.301 of the Revised Code which prevents increases in voted taxes when the valuation of existing real property is increased due to reappraisal or the triennial update. (See "**Credits**" section.)

The Ohio Constitution prohibits governmental units from levying property taxes which in the aggregate exceed 1% of true value unless they are approved by the voters. This is known in state law as the 10-mill limitation, and the millage within this limitation is commonly referred to as "inside" millage. Since the "inside" 10 mills are levied on "taxable value" which is 35% of true or market value, the effect is a statutory limit of 0.35%, a limit nearly three times as strict as the 1% constitutional limitation.

EXEMPTIONS (R.C. 5709.08, 5709.10, 5709.25, 5713.23, 5713.30, 5713.31, 5713.34, 6111.34):

The Constitution requires real property (land and improvements) to be taxed by uniform rule according to value. Authorized exemptions implemented by statute include:

1. General: Exemption of the real property of governmental or private institutional owners on the grounds of ownership and/or usage (e.g., schools, hospitals, churches, municipal corporations, etc.).

EXEMPTIONS (cont'd.)

2. Pollution Control: Certified air, water, and noise pollution control equipment.

3. Farm Land: Land devoted exclusively to commercial agricultural use may be valued according to current use instead of "highest and best" use. Such land must meet one of the following requirements for three years prior to the year in which application for current use treatment is made:

   a) 30 acres or more -- all must be devoted to agricultural use; or
   b) under 30 acres -- all must be devoted to agricultural use and produce an average yearly gross income of at least $2,500.

   In addition, when the land is converted from agricultural use, a charge is levied on such land in an amount equal to the amount of tax savings on the converted land during the four tax years immediately preceding the year in which the conversion occurs.

4. Forest Land: Forest land, devoted exclusively to forestry or timber growing under the rules of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, may be taxed at 50% of the local rate.

5. County Fairgrounds: Real property owned by a county or by a county agricultural society and used as a county fairgrounds is exempt from real property taxation.

CREDITS (R.C. 319.301, 323.151-323.157):

1. Percentage Rollback: State law grants tax relief in the form of a 10% reduction in each taxpayer's real property tax bill. In addition, a 2.5% rollback of real property taxes is granted on a homestead for each homeowner. The state reimburses local governments for the cost of these tax credits.

2. Tax Reduction Factor: Separate percentage reductions are applied to taxes levied against the two classes of real property (residential/agricultural and non-residential/non-agricultural) being reappraised or updated. These reduction factors remain in effect until there is a new increase in value (excluding new construction). New reduction factors are calculated annually and applied. The computation of these percentage reduction factors is a rather complex process, but it involves two main steps:

   Step One — The Department of Taxation certifies to each county auditor tax reduction factors to be applied to each tax levy for each of the two classes of property. The tax reduction factor is calculated to eliminate the effect of an increase in the valuation of existing real property in a taxing unit (school district, county, municipality, etc.) on voted taxes. If the tax reduction factor results in an "effective" tax rate for current expenses of a school district (including pre-1982 taxes for current expenses of a joint vocational school) of less than 20 mills on all real property in the district, the reduction factor must be adjusted to yield a minimum of 20 effective mills.

   Step Two — The county auditor then calculates a <u>composite</u> tax reduction factor to be applied to individual tax bills in a taxing district for each taxing district in the county. (A taxing district may be generally defined as a geographical area in which the total tax rate is uniform throughout.) To compute the composite tax reduction factor, the county auditor uses the tax reduction factors supplied by the Department of Taxation for each taxing unit (school district, municipality, etc.) in which a taxing district is located and multiplies them by the relative weights of each tax levy effective in the taxing district.

   These factors are applied to real estate and public utility real property, but not to public utility personal property. The result of these calculations yields net taxes as shown in the tables in this section.

CREDITS (cont'd.)

3. Homestead Exemption: Homestead exemption property tax reductions are granted to qualified low-income homeowners who are either 65 years of age or older or are permanently and totally disabled. The reduction is equal to the gross millage rate multiplied by the reduction in taxable value shown in the following schedule:

Total Income of Owner and Spouse:	Reduce Taxable Value by the Lesser of:
$ 5,000 or less	$5,000 or 75% of taxable value
$ 5,000-$10,000	$3,000 or 60% of taxable value
$10,000-$15,000	$1,000 or 25% of taxable value
Over $15,000	- 0 -

All types of income are included except workers' compensation, disability benefits paid by the Veterans Administration or a branch of the armed forces, welfare payments, and life insurance proceeds paid by reason of death. For those persons receiving the homestead exemption for the first time for tax years 1976 and earlier, any increases in social security benefits effective after December 31, 1975, are excluded from the definition of total income. For those persons receiving the homestead exemption for tax years 1977 and thereafter, only the increases in social security benefits which occur on or after January 1 of the year for which the homestead exemption is first received are excluded from the definition of total income.

Table 84 shows the number of homestead exemptions granted, the average reduction in real taxable value, and the total reduction in real property taxes for each county for tax year 1982. Totals for the state show that 353,842 exemptions were approved for tax year 1982, the average reduction in taxable value was $3,114, and the total reduction in property taxes was $53,546,637.

Local governments are reimbursed in full for these tax reductions from the state general revenue fund.

Example of Homestead Exemption Computation

The example below illustrates the computation of homestead exemption property tax relief. For this example, we will assume a senior citizen homeowner with the following characteristics:

a) Total income of $6,500 (consisting of $2,000 in wages, $2,500 in social security income, and $2,000 in dividends).
b) A home with a market value of $25,000 and a taxable value of $8,750. Taxable value is 35% of market value -- $25,000 x 35% = $8,750.
c) A local property tax rate of 50 mills (gross rate).

Since this homeowner receives $6,500 of total income, he is in the $5,000-$10,000 income bracket and is entitled to a reduction in taxable value of $3,000 or 60%, whichever is less. Sixty percent of $8,750 is $5,250, so his reduction in taxable value is the flat $3,000. His tax savings are equal to the $3,000 reduction in taxable value multiplied by the 50-mill tax rate. This amounts to a tax savings of $150.

Like all other real property taxpayers, the senior citizen homeowner in our example is entitled to a tax reduction factor (see no. 2 above) which is applied against the property tax (assume a 15% reduction for this example). Also, the homeowner is granted a 12.5% tax reduction (12.5% property tax rollback) which is reimbursed to local governments from the state general revenue

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION COMPUTATION (cont'd):

fund. When these are considered, the computation of net property tax due is shown below.

Property tax before any reductions:		
$8,750 taxable value x 50 mills =		$437.50
Subtract tax reduction factor ($437.50 x 15%)	-	65.63
Net taxes levied after tax reduction factor		$371.87
Subtract 12.5% rollback (.125 x of $371.87)	-	46.48
Net taxes before homestead		$325.39
Subtract homestead exemption tax relief	-	150.00
Net property tax due		**$175.39**

TAXPAYER:

All real property owners not specifically exempt.

PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 323.12, 323.17):

December 31: Full amount of tax (or one-half of it) is due.

June 20: Balance due.

Extensions are normally granted for 30 days by the county commissioners; further extensions not to exceed 15 days, may be granted by application of the county auditor or treasurer to the Tax Commissioner. Additional extension may be granted for unavoidable delay to avoid penalties to taxpayers.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 319.54, 5719.05):

After local administrative deductions, revenue is distributed to the counties, municipalities, townships, and school districts according to the taxable values and total millage levied by each.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapters 319, 323, 5701, 5705, 5709, 5713, 5715, 5719, 6111.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

Am. Sub. H.B. 379, effective September 21, 1982.

R.C. 323.121: Imposes a 10% penalty on the cumulative amount of taxes and penalties due on the second installment date. Also imposes a monthly interest charge on delinquent taxes at 1/12th of the rate determined by the Tax Commissioner under R.C. 5703.47.

R.C. 323.17: Eliminates the authority of the board of county commissioners to extend the semiannual payment dates for up to 30 days and also eliminates the additional 15 day extension by the Tax Commissioner. Provides for an automatic extension of the duplicate delivery date to the first Monday in December when a property tax question is on the ballot after the first Monday in August or there is a delay in receipt of the tax reduction factors. When the duplicate delivery date is extended, the payment dates may also be extended. Allows the Tax Commissioner to extend the duplicate delivery date by 15 days in the event of an emergency.

This act makes numerous other changes concerning real property tax collection and administration.

Am. Sub. H.B. 100, effective February 24, 1983.

Section 25: Eliminates the Department of Tax Equalization and transfers all of its functions to the Department of Taxation.

Am. Sub. H.B. 291, effective July 1, 1983.

R.C. 319.301: Requires annual recomputation of tax reduction factors and permits the use of a smaller reduction factor if valuation decreases.

Am. Sub. H.B. 260, effective September 27, 1983.

Provides the implementing language to absorb the Department of Tax Equalization into the Department of Taxation.

RECENT SIGNIFICANT COURT DECISIONS:

Beckett Ridge Assn. v. Bd. of Revision (1982), 1 Ohio St. 3d 40

Association is the titled owner of green space or common open space in a planned unit development. Court held that such space has some taxable value, which may be reduced by zoning easements and other restrictions; taxation of green space or common space in a planned unit development does not constitute double taxation in violation of Section 2, Article XII of the Ohio Constitution, even though the existence of such space increases the taxable value of other property in the planned unit development.

Summit United Methodist Church v. Kinney (1982), 2 Ohio St. 3d 72

Religious organization rented a house it owned to two separate nonprofit organizations which is used by citizens who patrol residential areas and to provide a shelter to victims of domestic violence. The court affirmed the Board of Tax Appeals' denial of real property tax exemption based upon a finding that the owner is primarily a religious institution and not a charitable institution within the purview of R.C. 5709.121.

Bishop v. Kinney (1982), 2 Ohio St. 3d 52

Commissioner granted tax exemption for part of a multipurpose building, but denied tax exemption for a parish hall not "used exclusively for public worship," under R.C. 5709.07, applying R.C. 5713.04, known as the "split-listing statute." Court reversed, holding that split-listing statute did not diminish the viability of the primary-use test enunciated in In re Bond Hill-Roselawn Hebrew School (1949, 151 Ohio St. 70.)

Canton Towers, Ltd. v. Bd. of Revision (1983), 3 Ohio St. 3d 4

Taxpayer built housing for the law income elderly, as part of the Section 8 Rental Supplement Program administered by the Federal Housing Administration. Under that program, the federal agency establishes a "controlled contract rate" structure for the building. The court affirmed the Board of Tax Appeals' consideration of economic rental value of commercial real property as an indicium of valuation for ad valorem real property tax purposes in a situation in which contract rent is not truly reflective of true value in money.

Board of Trustees v. Kinney (1983), 5 Ohio St. 3d 173

University owned property, located adjacent to its owned airport facilities used and operated by its Department of Aviation and Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering and the College of Agriculture, was leased to individuals who are not connected with the university for use as a private residence. Court held that property is exempt from real property tax under R.C. 3345.17, because the university holds the property for the use and benefit of the university and in support of its academic mission.

Table 76

ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE REAL ESTATE AND PUBLIC UTILITY PROPERTY, TAXES CHARGED, AVERAGE TAX RATES, AND TAX RELIEF, CALENDAR YEARS 1978 - 1982

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Value of Taxable Property	$55,130,779,296	$61,654,625,010	$65,127,895,220	$72,681,155,212	$76,001,395,494
Taxes Charged[a]	$ 2,370,214,066	$ 2,557,650,628	$ 2,754,705,723	$ 2,998,544,599	$ 3,172,502,814
Average Effective Tax Rate[b]	42.99 mills	41.48 mills	42.30 mills	41.26 mills	41.74 mills
10% Reduction In Real Property Taxes Only[c]	$ 201,732,086	$ 219,258,656	$ 235,445,713	$ 256,572,074	$ 263,740,195
2.5% Reduction In Homeowner's Real Property Taxes[d]	- -	$ 33,900,785	$ 35,097,335	$ 37,339,343	$ 40,107,111
Homestead Exemption Reduction	$ 49,039,378	$ 57,726,732	$ 58,552,163	$ 57,811,442	$ 53,082,337
Net Taxes Collectible (After 12.5% Reduction & Homestead Exemption)	$ 2,119,442,682	$ 2,246,764,455	$ 2,425,610,512	$ 2,646,821,740	$ 2,815,573,171

(a) Net taxes charged after application of percentage reductions required by R.C. 319.301.
(b) Taxes charged divided by value of taxable property.
(c) Not applicable to tangible personal property of public utilities.
(d) Starting in tax year 1979, a 2.5% rollback of real property taxes is granted on a homestead for each homeowner.

Table 77

ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE REAL ESTATE AND PUBLIC UTILITY PROPERTY INSIDE AND OUTSIDE MUNICIPALITIES,
CALENDAR YEARS 1978 - 1982

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Real Estate					
Inside Municipalites	$30,042,608,174	$34,419,033,475	$36,053,475,281	$40,180,425,145	$42,627,957,350
Outside Municipalities	17,289,797,762	18,926,637,999	20,404,367,326	22,993,657,417	23,603,528,548
Total Real Estate	$47,332,405,936	$53,345,671,474	$56,457,842,607	$63,174,082,562	$66,231,485,898
Public Utility					
Inside Municipalities	$ 3,832,626,490	$ 4,121,344,400	$4,265,223,693	$ 4,835,082,510	$ 4,837,511,940
Outside Municipalities	3,965,746,870	4,187,603,850	4,404,828,920	4,671,990,140	4,932,397,656
Total Public Utility	$ 7,798,373,360	$ 8,308,948,250	$ 8,670,052,613	$ 9,507,072,650	$ 9,769,909,596
Total Real and Public Utility					
Inside Municipalities	$33,875,234,664	$38,540,377,875	$40,318,698,974	$45,015,507,655	$47,465,469,290
Outside Municipalities	21,255,544,632	23,114,241,849	24,809,196,246	27,665,647,557	28,535,926,204
Grand Total	$55,130,779,296	$61,654,619,724	$65,127,895,220	$72,681,155,212	$76,001,395,494

Table 78

TOTAL REAL PROPERTY TAXES, VALUES, AND EFFECTIVE TAX RATES, BY COUNTY,
CALENDAR YEAR 1982 (Including Public Utility Real Property)

Counties	Gross Taxes Levied	Taxes Charged[a]	Taxable Value	Special Assess-ments	Delin-quent Taxes	Effec-tive Tax Rate[b]	Counties	Gross Taxes Levied	Taxes Charged[a]	Taxable Value	Special Assess-ments	Delin-quent Taxes	Effec-tive Tax Rate[b]
Adams	$ 3,972,407	$ 3,761,020	$ 138,330,950	$ 11,418	$ 303,914	27.19	Logan	$ 11,198,399	$ 7,617,962	$ 240,952,830	$ 169,078	$ 571,189	31.62
Allen	22,892,124	18,735,796	616,012,100	858,797	1,772,370	30.41	Lorain	108,226,408	70,416,693	1,833,460,040	1,897,707	5,383,217	38.41
Ashland	12,744,886	9,676,546	271,617,970	41,843	788,155	35.63	Lucas	170,695,532	118,019,102	2,851,324,972	21,520,539	11,992,901	41.39
Ashtabula	31,304,833	23,135,000	598,200,960	293,897	2,052,056	38.67	Madison	9,366,961	7,931,064	225,563,970	188,154	507,832	35.16
Athens	11,359,257	8,771,983	199,269,990	511,506	570,517	44.02	Mahoning	81,293,869	62,146,072	1,550,337,860	512,606	11,273,800	40.09
Auglaize	10,866,171	8,464,483	283,244,800	321,712	431,639	29.88	Marion	19,009,754	13,467,593	402,671,050	363,177	1,313,216	33.45
Belmont	17,927,320	13,072,121	411,545,820	38,797	879,802	31.76	Medina	50,947,226	33,533,971	839,883,640	1,691,210	2,479,157	39.93
Brown	6,535,875	5,549,557	155,637,270	4,919	625,065	35.66	Meigs	3,605,189	3,388,719	92,184,770	-0-	447,398	36.76
Butler	72,765,960	56,021,446	1,664,943,250	1,818,892	3,814,047	33.65	Mercer	10,686,440	8,978,031	279,207,650	148,479	228,438	32.16
Carroll	6,697,628	4,470,021	149,094,390	46,751	436,973	29.98	Miami	27,343,049	19,251,808	534,475,070	300,496	1,007,027	36.02
Champaign	9,197,860	6,523,949	209,197,950	37,999	588,362	31.19	Monroe	3,115,887	2,444,211	79,337,550	12,015	264,564	30.81
Clark	33,100,437	24,270,524	704,357,190	281,982	2,048,667	34.46	Montgomery	191,403,313	147,570,887	3,257,070,280	5,758,973	12,100,778	45.31
Clermont	41,771,641	30,012,476	767,693,160	164,409	2,750,155	39.09	Morgan	2,864,114	2,244,629	77,232,000	-0-	114,483	29.06
Clinton	10,436,533	8,325,770	243,594,200	78,594	585,094	34.18	Morrow	7,241,362	5,764,974	160,299,300	8,703	724,259	35.96
Columbiana	23,370,945	17,328,272	522,506,600	248,825	1,670,625	33.16	Muskingum	18,669,407	12,826,530	396,409,910	387,610	1,269,030	32.36
Coshocton	9,160,299	7,091,543	224,216,130	20,951	485,759	31.63	Noble	2,204,545	1,929,205	60,101,300	11,701	157,410	32.10
Crawford	15,125,239	9,793,061	315,190,270	86,148	790,395	31.07	Ottawa	16,436,268	10,650,572	322,958,450	280,439	717,272	32.98
Cuyahoga	745,688,210	522,693,696	10,022,754,380	16,177,326	38,663,913	52.15	Paulding	6,817,756	5,679,754	139,603,960	89,297	280,854	40.68
Darke	13,765,328	11,021,435	359,441,510	442,808	659,278	30.66	Perry	5,971,831	4,593,071	132,142,620	20,932	594,765	34.76
Defiance	11,058,041	8,903,639	266,574,470	289,870	387,029	33.40	Pickaway	10,780,586	8,650,285	267,337,560	47,886	634,925	32.36
Delaware	19,109,016	15,394,729	468,478,300	131,045	824,007	32.86	Pike	5,067,517	3,496,681	97,292,490	1,300	483,614	35.94
Erie	31,513,464	19,889,955	570,173,940	1,281,873	1,262,475	34.88	Portage	49,412,445	32,891,277	775,424,980	1,143,900	3,812,727	42.42
Fairfield	30,786,073	19,856,237	563,078,720	222,405	979,050	35.26	Preble	10,903,360	8,792,310	257,568,290	413,853	980,269	34.14
Fayette	7,268,596	5,654,021	191,301,940	187,722	210,069	29.56	Putnam	9,169,642	7,728,561	219,576,680	104,194	278,769	35.20
Franklin	314,393,925	253,429,580	5,925,851,350	1,608,005	15,948,047	42.77	Richland	39,005,327	28,422,200	806,831,470	632,194	3,265,243	35.23
Fulton	12,850,081	9,697,594	266,921,610	317,519	399,513	36.33	Ross	15,266,977	11,220,350	322,455,910	23,392	836,903	34.80
Gallia	5,078,503	4,442,470	164,489,030	1,612	240,491	27.01	Sandusky	15,472,671	12,268,964	367,793,640	629,821	736,443	33.36
Geauga	41,546,225	28,253,806	662,988,130	304,949	2,084,226	42.62	Scioto	14,176,727	10,960,393	311,817,350	13,322	928,227	35.15
Greene	42,985,923	31,159,615	779,221,310	1,510,179	2,077,265	39.99	Seneca	15,258,078	11,673,643	361,336,870	248,241	467,526	32.31
Guernsey	8,761,482	7,238,416	197,314,770	40,674	722,754	36.68	Shelby	11,365,078	9,029,018	281,078,310	229,560	311,419	32.12
Hamilton	292,931,557	240,515,711	5,271,195,900	2,105,389	11,528,714	45.63	Stark	122,812,101	81,410,279	2,424,942,540	319,866	5,761,649	33.57
Hancock	22,110,552	16,882,673	536,584,420	320,905	685,160	31.46	Summit	186,471,925	151,518,582	3,234,241,540	9,564,699	13,736,951	46.85
Hardin	8,641,394	6,478,234	199,880,480	211,140	543,129	32.41	Trumbull	71,279,153	53,028,570	1,521,311,430	476,314	6,613,360	34.86
Harrison	4,219,325	3,021,236	98,649,850	8,720	232,857	30.63	Tuscarawas	20,917,737	15,702,382	459,421,360	34,768	873,194	34.18
Henry	9,154,918	8,162,749	196,536,030	373,308	230,587	41.53	Union	9,161,274	7,103,913	202,163,640	57,451	526,129	35.14
Highland	8,416,278	6,519,423	202,224,700	42,165	436,001	32.24	Van Wert	9,232,824	7,621,598	205,059,310	105,991	364,521	37.17
Hocking	5,582,785	4,409,130	121,686,820	38,279	321,167	36.23	Vinton	1,639.781	1,583,704	45,953,380	-0-	140,474	34.46
Holmes	7,287,714	5,506,915	166,022,720	19,550	391,953	33.17	Warren	32,129,367	21,604,781	629,804,350	866,148	2,067,710	34.30
Huron	16,823,427	11,192,067	338,975,250	225,014	541,478	33.02	Washington	14,478,460	11,729,982	354,500,250	28 ,531	972,323	33.09
Jackson	4,906,825	4,228,378	135,184,040	14,856	427,827	31.28	Wayne	29,999,527	22,206,047	628,694,330	298,273	1,106,381	35.32
Jefferson	17,347,048	13,767,477	412,399,400	164,932	1,635,170	33.38	Williams	11,666,605	7,659,581	229,325,246	470,189	300,475	33.40
Knox	13,674,667	10,799,523	283,317,590	964,901	1,025,604	38.12	Wood	36,855,446	27,553,444	745,577,630	2,226,198	1,644,044	36.96
Lake	107,381,123	64,846,602	1,713,616,450	5,224,921	3,769,641	37.85	Wyandot	6,877,192	4,854,948	159,750,840	59,097	192,879	30.39
Lawrence	8,719,064	7,415,277	235,890,070	332,476	1,167,089	31.44							
Licking	33,163,555	24,807,227	767,536,420	186,701	1,480,617	32.32	Total	$3,680,891,624	$2,718,357,724	$66,977,419,218	$88,972,988	$207,932,451	40.59

(a) Represents taxes charged after "tax reduction factors" are applied. The 10% rollback for all real property, 2.5% rollback for residential real property, and homestead exemption reduction have not been subtracted from this figure because they are fully reimbursed to the local governments and school districts from the State General Revenue Fund.

(b) Rate shown in mills equals taxes charged divided by taxable value.

Source: Abstracts filed by county auditors with Department of Taxation.

Table 79

TAXES LEVIED ON REAL AND PUBLIC UTILITY PROPERTY AND PROPERTY TAX RELIEF, CALENDAR YEAR 1981[a], BY COUNTY (INCLUDING PUBLIC UTILITY REAL AND TANGIBLE PROPERTY)

County	Taxes Charged[b]	10% Reduction in Real Property Taxes Only[c]	2.5% Reduction in Real Property Taxes of Homeowners[d]	Homestead Exemption Reduction	Net Taxes Collectible
Adams	$ 7,992,690	$ 345,457	$ 19,263	$ 109,566	$ 7,518,404
Allen	21,572,477	1,797,768	223,930	384,473	19,166,306
Ashland	11,775,136	975,243	106,973	270,632	10,422,288
Ashtabula	27,386,357	2,199,165	308,340	783,424	24,095,428
Athens	11,298,450	804,228	91,588	326,497	10,076,137
Auglaize	9,292,097	831,298	93,403	198,569	8,168,827
Belmont	15,698,958	1,199,326	165,759	583,418	13,750,455
Brown	6,648,019	553,501	44,932	199,719	5,849,867
Butler	59,623,492	5,297,642	879,049	989,034	52,457,767
Carroll	5,829,992	443,490	53,476	164,353	5,168,673
Champaign	7,139,027	627,865	29,033	151,369	6,330,760
Clark	27,701,001	2,382,792	339,520	699,061	24,279,628
Clermont	36,734,614	2,871,420	384,368	508,264	32,970,562
Clinton	9,120,975	793,384	90,396	197,909	8,039,286
Columbiana	20,865,716	1,714,569	248,478	745,104	18,157,565
Coshocton	12,035,207	636,931	78,201	172,614	11,147,461
Crawford	11,363,513	986,818	50,609	336,107	9,989,979
Cuyahoga	546,182,148	48,027,264	7,861,128	11,129,168	479,164,588
Darke	12,268,889	1,105,127	131,213	280,683	10,751,866
Defiance	10,441,316	870,452	111,392	184,004	9,275,468
Delaware	17,597,278	1,507,916	181,298	157,858	15,750,206
Erie	21,408,829	1,815,579	276,255	477,304	18,839,691
Fairfield	22,078,879	1,879,679	268,218	590,398	19,340,584
Fayette	6,147,441	527,913	45,842	130,462	5,443,224
Franklin	259,910,477	23,481,074	3,526,456	3,033,673	229,869,274
Fulton	11,239,636	940,998	116,834	196,139	9,985,665
Gallia	9,689,173	422,675	41,837	124,856	9,099,805
Geauga	30,670,137	2,688,510	443,939	256,951	27,280,737
Greene	34,243,481	2,974,150	453,000	423,921	30,392,410
Guernsey	8,819,441	696,205	82,669	311,521	7,729,046
Hamilton	266,983,798	23,350,963	3,678,408	4,568,918	235,385,509
Hancock	18,518,348	1,638,848	160,125	248,833	16,470,542
Hardin	6,962,331	596,194	61,449	149,529	6,155,159
Harrison	4,000,466	284,030	30,410	111,506	3,574,520
Henry	8,415,693	743,411	76,243	144,304	7,451,735
Highland	6,320,242	547,304	40,438	209,738	5,522,762
Hocking	5,636,887	425,363	116,684	165,262	4,929,578
Holmes	6,385,399	539,434	34,125	78,584	5,733,256
Huron	11,789,395	1,000,700	110,268	266,834	10,411,593
Jackson	5,284,976	405,691	61,876	213,264	4,604,145
Jefferson	25,034,459	1,300,587	163,833	443,885	23,126,154
Knox	12,025,938	999,886	115,202	280,468	10,630,382
Lake	71,411,527	5,978,506	1,081,515	977,288	63,374,218
Lawrence	9,482,864	779,239	122,941	401,648	8,179,036
Licking	28,933,965	2,373,986	336,904	576,086	25,646,989
Logan	9,041,174	753,578	76,147	239,163	7,972,286
Lorain	73,034,955	5,916,107	965,407	1,555,559	64,597,882
Lucas	129,393,984	11,125,678	1,669,834	2,987,768	113,610,704
Madison	8,699,203	756,572	60,751	128,068	7,753,812
Mahoning	68,626,755	5,966,524	941,735	1,811,051	59,907,445
Marion	16,440,440	1,410,432	197,387	360,070	14,472,551
Medina	36,148,816	3,180,914	508,477	398,722	32,060,703
Meigs	3,925,261	304,092	30,690	147,566	3,442,913
Mercer	9,788,426	903,461	94,224	169,424	8,621,317
Miami	21,736,588	1,909,753	295,916	519,111	19,011,808
Monroe	3,468,506	234,758	27,679	87,617	3,118,452

Table 79 (cont'd)

County	Taxes Levied(b)	10% Reduction in Real Property Taxes Only(c)	2.5% Reduction in Real Property Taxes of Homeowners(d)	Homestead Exemption Reduction	Net Taxes Collectible
Montgomery	$ 164,763,251	$ 14,305,797	$ 2,062,792	$ 2,244,247	$ 146,150,415
Morgan	4,732,657	189,710	15,853	59,964	4,467,130
Morrow	6,506,751	538,333	64,741	148,241	5,755,436
Muskingum	15,168,352	1,172,719	154,709	475,791	13,365,133
Noble	2,783,766	202,095	16,466	72,415	2,492,790
Ottawa	16,175,271	978,529	93,182	260,933	14,842,627
Paulding	6,566,927	564,674	57,182	103,521	5,841,550
Perry	5,967,998	475,787	66,413	272,499	5,153,299
Pickaway	10,392,749	838,723	89,457	149,051	9,315,518
Pike	4,820,614	370,941	46,347	237,509	4,165,817
Portage	35,319,290	3,015,393	216,540	588,678	31,498,679
Preble	9,991,368	893,536	102,478	195,669	8,799,685
Putnam	8,580,737	761,550	97,607	137,424	7,584,156
Richland	32,376,405	2,719,980	362,363	669,241	28,624,821
Ross	12,936,878	1,088,300	100,146	356,977	11,391,455
Sandusky	13,901,909	1,171,428	157,047	297,794	12,275,640
Scioto	13,895,478	1,080,185	145,016	677,230	11,993,047
Seneca	13,504,191	1,154,694	157,352	262,525	11,929,620
Shelby	10,078,527	865,468	87,251	154,889	8,970,919
Stark	83,152,854	7,194,915	1,096,552	1,919,334	72,942,053
Summit	162,508,174	14,720,444	2,120,404	3,204,865	142,462,461
Trumbull	58,380,090	5,086,419	702,639	1,218,184	51,372,848
Tuscarawas	17,844,027	1,500,076	213,359	605,178	15,525,414
Union	8,094,413	652,742	62,923	133,066	7,245,682
Van Wert	8,765,914	768,164	85,485	187,947	7,724,318
Vinton	2,125,692	143,617	13,662	76,089	1,892,324
Warren	23,696,943	2,018,916	301,557	353,833	21,022,637
Washington	14,205,070	1,142,918	140,351	329,402	12,592,399
Wayne	24,324,569	2,139,284	278,987	366,204	21,540,094
Williams	8,482,814	687,156	85,470	213,228	7,496,960
Wood	32,401,504	2,790,572	296,300	387,140	28,927,492
Wyandot	5,834,167	514,561	42,647	95,058	5,181,901
Total	$2,998,544,592	$256,572,076	$37,339,345	$57,811,443	$2,646,821,728

(a) Taxes levied in calendar year 1981 and collected in calendar year 1982.
(b) Represents taxes charged after "tax reduction factors" are applied.
(c) Not applicable to tangible personal property of public utilities.
(d) Reduction is applied to residential and farm real property not exceeding one acre.

SOURCE: Auditor of State.

TABLE 80

ASSESSED VALUATION OF EXEMPT REAL PROPERTY IN OHIO, BY SELECTED OWNERSHIP CLASSIFICATIONS, CALENDAR YEARS 1978 - 1982

(amounts given in millions of dollars)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Property under Public Ownership:					
Boards of Education	$1,904.4	$2,006.3	$2,052.4	$2,279.7	$2,413.4
Municipalities	1,167.2	1,319.7	1,356.9	1,523.4	1,641.3
United States	704.6	760.8	794.1	869.2	900.7
State	949.5	1,023.4	1,078.0	1,233.9	1,291.1
Counties	468.0	497.9	574.2	675.0	749.8
Park Districts	161.1	190.9	185.6	193.2	206.9
Townships	103.1	103.9	101.8	113.4	122.7
Total	$5,457.9	$5,902.9	$6,143.0	$6,887.8	$7,325.9
Property under Private Ownership:					
Churches	$1,130.0	$1,189.8	$1,216.9	$1,353.4	$1,445.6
Charities	785.0	843.6	864.5	934.3	1,045.5
Schools and Colleges	591.7	555.8	571.3	613.2	646.2
Cemeteries	85.5	92.7	96.4	111.0	119.9
Tax Abatements[a]	-	-	94.2	158.0	395.5
Total	$2,592.2	$2,681.9	$2,843.3	$3,169.9	$3,652.7
Grand Total -- Property under Public and Private Ownership	$8,050.1	$8,584.8	$8,986.6[b]	$10,057.7	$10,978.6

(a) Tax Year 1980 is the first year that data on tax abatements was compiled separately.

(b) Individual totals do not add up to Grand Total because $300,000 of exempt property in Wood County was not classified.

Table 81

ASSESSED VALUE OF EXEMPT REAL PROPERTY COMPARED TO POTENTIAL TAX BASE,
BY COUNTY, CALENDAR YEAR 1982

County	Assessed Value of Taxable & Exempt Real & Public Utility Property (Potential Tax Base)	Assessed Value of Exempt Real Property	Percent of Potential Property Tax Base Exempt from Taxation
Adams	$ 337,346,430	$ 13,574,990	4.02%
Allen	800,856,810	87,318,650	10.90
Ashland	349,326,370	34,637,630	9.92
Ashtabula	774,966,240	68,765,830	8.87
Athens	389,232,770	123,456,590	31.72
Auglaize	334,522,540	25,765,790	7.70
Belmont	569,457,250	55,712,200	9.78
Brown	208,928,180	23,083,650	11.05
Butler	2,124,692,120	299,044,230	14.07
Carroll	200,490,740	8,207,430	4.09
Champaign	242,090,170	11,948,180	4.94
Clark	929,221,530	135,736,650	14.61
Clermont	1,005,757,187	79,168,657	7.87
Clinton	308,654,140	39,819,830	12.90
Columbiana	666,716,170	55,842,960	8.38
Coshocton	421,147,390	21,874,040	5.19
Crawford	446,855,940	98,099,700	21.95
Cuyahoga	12,781,014,320	1,826,920,230	14.29
Darke	420,163,870	31,515,850	7.50
Defiance	336,388,920	27,364,500	8.13
Delaware	615,207,780	88,667,930	14.41
Erie	692,167,020	55,328,920	7.99
Fairfield	684,392,520	53,516,980	7.82
Fayette	231,606,010	15,391,200	6.65
Franklin	7,784,892,260	1,308,541,730	16.81
Fulton	336,502,210	28,713,220	8.53
Gallia	408,453,210	42,450,650	10.39
Geauga	769,589,780	48,921,890	6.36
Greene	1,135,094,910	268,975,350	23.70
Guernsey	286,606,640	45,071,660	15.73
Hamilton	6,685,670,950	776,932,170	11.62
Hancock	647,877,480	55,106,500	8.51
Hardin	253,183,170	27,976,780	11.05
Harrison	139,417,000	10,477,010	7.51
Henry	239,712,680	18,896,720	7.88
Highland	245,052,820	21,047,940	8.59
Hocking	169,398,130	15,898,490	9.39
Holmes	201,861,340	11,529,200	5.71
Huron	412,998,720	34,690,140	8.40
Jackson	186,079,600	14,763,530	7.93
Jefferson	814,965,700	59,504,070	7.30
Knox	362,082,770	36,471,660	10.07
Lake	2,070,625,260	153,866,700	7.43
Lawrence	325,694,430	29,904,680	9.18
Licking	956,774,410	85,232,140	8.91
Logan	$ 293,742,080	$ 20,042,310	6.82
Lorain	2,415,602,310	305,623,350	12.65
Lucas	3,691,779,412	506,804,470	13.73
Madison	286,345,830	28,022,800	9.79
Mahoning	1,919,113,180	199,474,490	10.39
Marion	492,233,440	40,683,790	8.27
Medina	997,564,860	77,556,470	7.77
Meigs	129,055,560	9,199,880	7.13
Mercer	323,697,070	25,924,970	8.01
Miami	653,476,780	65,649,630	10.05
Monroe	115,687,270	5,026,320	4.34
Montgomery	4,409,197,240	765,067,160	17.35
Morgan	170,939,870	8,477,370	4.96
Morrow	192,805,410	11,455,550	5.94
Muskingum	546,216,690	70,967,390	12.99
Noble	87,257,640	7,413,570	8.50
Ottawa	528,601,560	40,444,800	7.65
Paulding	168,735,870	9,615,230	5.70
Perry	172,283,160	14,204,150	8.24
Pickaway	364,801,590	47,101,850	12.91
Pike	257,852,910	128,995,650	50.03
Portage	1,064,910,016	196,941,870	18.49
Preble	299,389,880	17,904,580	5.98
Putnam	266,126,640	22,429,240	8.43
Richland	1,016,607,230	117,986,100	11.61
Ross	420,943,000	54,658,030	12.98
Sandusky	461,839,700	38,641,390	8.37
Scioto	462,305,480	77,638,840	16.79
Seneca	465,097,880	57,959,360	12.46
Shelby	341,999,110	27,542,710	8.05
Stark	2,964,191,360	288,284,690	9.73
Summit	4,106,072,850	577,299,560	14.06
Trumbull	1,869,388,760	187,680,880	10.04
Tuscarawas	576,924,930	50,005,930	8.67
Union	269,097,900	27,917,440	10.37
Van Wert	256,229,390	26,348,520	10.28
Vinton	72,248,610	5,717,770	7.91
Warren	773,475,180	70,528,210	9.12
Washington	504,010,010	72,548,870	14.39
Wayne	780,060,340	86,966,270	11.15
Williams	282,191,926	19,713,350	6.99
Wood	966,380,690	127,687,500	13.21
Wyandot	239,844,530	62,780,350	26.18
Grand Total	$86,980,063,011	$10,978,667,517	12.62%

SOURCE: Abstracts filed by County Auditors with the Ohio Department of Taxation.

Table 82

DELINQUENT REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES DUE AND PAYABLE DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1982, BY COUNTY*

County	Delinquent Property Taxes			
	Real And Public Utility	Tangible Personal	Intangible Personal	Total
Adams	$ 318,194	$ 116,346	$ 8,820	$ 443,360
Allen	1,392,454	438,078	41,554	1,872,086
Ashland	635,194	211,996	5,831	853,021
Ashtabula	1,623,228	849,477	26,344	2,499,049
Athens	507,918	203,984	1,212	713,114
Auglaize	289,222	159,838	7,942	457,002
Belmont	729,510	511,449	3,934	1,244,893
Brown	584,504	52,745	15,414	652,663
Butler	2,810,475	3,958,592	36,903	6,805,970
Carroll	454,034	214,353	3,548	671,935
Champaign	465,325	87,331	1,352	554,008
Clark	1,673,540	612,861	11,995	2,298,396
Clermont	2,000,513	302,458	9,417	2,312,388
Clinton	434,775	110,909	1,254	546,938
Columbiana	1,386,337	1,218,187	10,140	2,614,664
Coshocton	484,268	229,672	5,807	719,747
Crawford	455,813	521,105	8,748	985,666
Cuyahoga	35,136,287	19,979,262	533,346	55,648,895
Darke	425,443	156,321	14,613	596,377
Defiance	274,457	128,606	4,409	407,472
Delaware	681,296	282,958	36,328	1,000,582
Erie	1,049,348	965,044	15,849	2,030,241
Fairfield	672,985	1,786,398	10,309	2,469,692
Fayette	192,399	168,737	7,397	368,533
Franklin	11,091,053	7,384,168	483,596	18,958,817
Fulton	233,745	119,348	514	353,607
Gallia	170,328	296,612	1,572	468,512
Geauga	1,392,780	988,734	60,864	2,442,378
Greene	1,630,332	596,930	34,148	2,261,410
Guernsey	555,547	392,725	15,450	963,722
Hamilton	8,684,152	6,946,351	297,463	15,927,966
Hancock	577,830	287,282	10,258	875,370
Hardin	281,417	79,170	1,165	361,752
Harrison	165,199	115,013	1,229	281,441
Henry	176,107	179,639	12,114	367,860
Highland	370,917	137,949	1,551	510,417
Hocking	244,866	37,659	2,342	284,867
Holmes	329,293	404,098	7,502	740,893
Huron	414,864	203,315	5,355	623,534
Jackson	307,764	278,921	16,763	603,448
Jefferson	1,439,908	507,703	41,155	1,988,766
Knox	808,286	285,323	3,088	1,096,697
Lake	3,282,847	3,092,279	50,526	6,425,652
Lawrence	920,477	278,811	3,667	1,202,955
Licking	1,135,347	618,950	29,974	1,784,271
Logan	$ 456,295	$ 337,051	$ 10,905	$ 804,251
Lorain	4,410,399	2,179,570	45,267	6,635,236
Lucas	9,675,211	4,799,474	222,367	14,697,052
Madison	413,624	65,051	20,606	499,281
Mahoning	10,783,011	5,943,945	66,567	16,793,523
Marion	1,080,936	2,654,865	5,133	3,740,934
Medina	1,805,330	1,145,623	26,331	2,977,284
Meigs	381,116	72,743	3	453,862
Mercer	164,445	188,224	12,041	364,710
Miami	779,321	1,221,182	41,323	2,041,826
Monroe	716,725	22,017	2	738,744
Montgomery	9,770,406	4,945,227	92,046	14,807,679
Morgan	96,687	31,392	329	128,408
Morrow	532,987	169,974	4,149	707,110
Muskingum	990,729	781,542	11,001	1,783,272
Noble	105,864	71,990	69,181	247,035
Ottawa	452,668	893,876	3,459	1,350,003
Paulding	279,607	41,827	1,838	323,272
Perry	392,262	165,659	1,106	559,027
Pickaway	428,237	214,689	2,708	645,634
Pike	363,589	143,409	1,747	508,745
Portage	3,106,616	779,485	18,865	3,904,966
Preble	728,786	96,042	2,980	827,808
Putnam	193,371	157,132	6,463	356,966
Richland	2,808,459	1,422,387	29,920	4,260,766
Ross	610,956	362,559	15,978.	989,493
Sandusky	664,570	141,878	6,925	813,373
Scioto	688,720	170,895	3,013	862,628
Seneca	387,045	420,212	20,518	827,775
Shelby	279,042	97,111	548	376,701
Stark	4,853,687	1,726,178	121,012	6,700,877
Summit	10,501,358	3,258,218	93,877	13,853,453
Trumbull	5,517,725	3,620,192	41,853	9,179,770
Tuscarawas	608,159	602,652	3,550	1,214,361
Union	414,586	73,563	3,049	491,198
Van Wert	311,500	36,150	359	348,009
Vinton	109,667	86,036	1,059	196,762
Warren	1,622,586	320,863	7,859	1,951,308
Washington	639,498	160,241	2,644	802,383
Wayne	801,928	961,626	5,239	1,768,793
Williams	240,696	44,179	751	285,626
Wood	1,084,178	519,889	39,916	1,643,983
Wyandot	154,384	257,791	33,615	445,790
Total	$169,297,544	$97,902,296	$3,000,864	$270,200,704

* As reported on 1981 abstracts of the duplicates of real and public utility property and the 1982 abstracts of the duplicates of tangible and intangible personal property.

Table 83

NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS GRANTED, AVERAGE REDUCTION IN TAXABLE VALUE, AND TOTAL AMOUNT OF REDUCTION IN TAXES, BY COUNTY, TAX YEAR 1982

County	Number of Homestead Exemptions Granted	Average Reduction in Real Taxable Value	Total Reduction in Real Property Taxes
Adams	1,213	$ 2,896	$ 54,473
Allen	3,330	2,689	338,065
Ashland	1,701	3,187	127,101
Ashtabula	4,697	3,179	774,731
Athens	2,120	2,794	160,642
Auglaize	1,593	2,722	83,099
Belmont	4,073	3,202	565,547
Brown	1,513	3,086	198,755
Butler	7,092	3,129	909,016
Carroll	1,131	3,009	151,194
Champaign	1,172	2,899	145,554
Clark	4,990	3,004	674,451
Clermont	2,999	3,243	508,264
Clinton	1,326	3,343	98,004
Columbiana	5,228	3,009	694,479
Coshocton	1,372	2,663	156,149
Crawford	2,208	2,938	301,163
Cuyahoga	52,944	2,902	10,863,158
Darke	2,210	3,055	265,813
Defiance	1,370	3,103	90,157
Delaware	1,247	2,905	151,833
Erie	2,635	3,155	447,639
Fairfield	3,535	3,168	287,371
Fayette	1,064	3,082	137,835
Franklin	18,058	3,168	2,921,209
Fulton	1,286	2,857	181,157
Gallia	1,243	3,123	60,267
Geauga	1,505	2,976	271,236
Greene	2,643	2,993	211,214
Guernsey	2,341	2,936	310,329
Hamilton	23,876	3,264	4,294,933
Hancock	1,759	3,078	229,914
Hardin	1,215	2,840	148,045
Harrison	862	2,898	106,360
Henry	1,051	2,852	143,407
Highland	1,780	3,004	194,448
Hocking	1,276	2,886	169,631
Holmes	618	2,832	39,292
Huron	2,226	2,568	277,824
Jackson	1,974	3,069	222,214
Jefferson	3,967	2,803	465,231
Knox	1,885	2,926	266,176
Lake	5,138	2,990	957,188
Lawrence	3,508	3,032	387,047
Licking	3,984	3,255	144,577
Logan	1,845	$ 2,681	$ 220,261
Lorain	8,871	3,187	1,649,574
Lucas	16,074	2,983	2,727,468
Madison	556	3,089	60,984
Mahoning	11,475	3,095	1,854,637
Marion	2,495	2,892	327,959
Medina	2,273	2,963	393,158
Meigs	1,451	2,692	139,794
Mercer	1,227	3,214	153,994
Miami	3,234	2,943	477,668
Monroe	820	2,597	84,613
Montgomery	14,159	2,561	2,106,444
Morgan	617	2,434	55,802
Morrow	1,020	3,078	144,689
Muskingum	3,693	2,881	471,364
Noble	662	2,869	69,798
Ottawa	1,647	3,189	130,561
Paulding	682	2,519	89,043
Perry	1,830	3,149	274,907
Pickaway	1,161	3,050	71,089
Pike	1,311	3,029	207,363
Portage	3,078	3,049	580,433
Preble	1,398	10,293	426,218
Putnam	1,187	2,467	124,461
Richland	4,458	2,983	322,321
Ross	2,608	2,893	357,489
Sandusky	2,406	3,033	301,266
Scioto	4,860	3,016	672,147
Seneca	1,952	2,987	121,655
Shelby	1,242	3,041	151,042
Stark	12,871	3,022	1,935,193
Summit	17,561	3,109	3,088,497
Trumbull	8,288	6,580	1,175,801
Tuscarawas	4,421	3,102	610,333
Union	949	2,915	66,254
Van Wert	1,315	2,994	178,813
Vinton	810	2,696	79,976
Warren	2,213	3,073	343,747
Washington	2,574	2,904	305,163
Wayne	2,429	2,945	342,862
Williams	1,499	2,758	215,468
Wood	2,507	2,988	182,645
Wyandot	755	2,724	67,493
Total	353,842	$ 3,114	$53,546,637*

*Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

1984 Annual Report

DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION
STATE OF OHIO

RICHARD F. CELESTE
GOVERNOR

JOANNE LIMBACH
TAX COMMISSIONER

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

for the

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1984

Prepared by the
Research and Statistics Section
Ohio Department of Taxation

STATE OF OHIO
DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION
STATE OFFICE TOWER
P. O. BOX 530
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43216

July 31, 1985

Honorable Richard F. Celeste
Governor of Ohio
And Members of the
Ohio General Assembly

In compliance with Section 5703.42 of the Ohio Revised Code, it is my privilege to submit the 1984 Annual Report of the Ohio Department of Taxation.

This report contains descriptions and data for each of the state and local taxes administered by the Department and for the Energy Credit Program which the Department administers. In addition, sections have been included on local government funds. The text of the report pertains to laws in effect during fiscal year 1984 (July 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984) so that data and descriptions in the various sections are generally comparable. The sections summarizing recent legislation include bills enacted or effective during the fiscal year.

I trust that the contents of this report will be of value and interest to the people of Ohio.

Respectfully submitted,

Joanne Limbach
Tax Commissioner

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION
(As of June 30, 1984)

Joanne Limbach
Tax Commissioner

Deputy Tax Commissioner - Administration
Stephen J. Nolan

Deputy Tax Commissioner - Policy
Richard A. Levin

Deputy Tax Commissioner - Tax Equalization
John H. Hall

Deputy Tax Commissioner - Tax Equalization
Walter S. McCartney

Administrative Assistant
Deborah Matthews

Administration

Administrative Counsel . . . . . Arthur M. Suchta
Budget & Fiscal Affairs . . . . . Rodger L. Whaley
Computer Operations . . . . . Royce H. Metcalf
District Administrator . . . . . Fred H. Ahlborn
Information Systems . . . . . Dennis B. Winner
Legal . . . . . Donald S. Swepston
Personnel . . . . . Martha G. Campisi
Reproduction & Supply . . . . . Don K. Matson
Research & Statistics . . . . . Ronald A. Mucha
Security . . . . . Martin A. Winters
Tax Policy and Communications . . . . . William P. Driscoll

Sales & Use Tax Division

Jurisdiction: Sales & Use Taxes

Administrator . . . . . Bernard E. Johnson
Assistant — Technical Operations . . . . . Robert L. Henshaw
Assistant — General Operations . . . . . K. Ray Taylor
Supervisors: Audit Review . . . . . David W. Boeder
Central Audit . . . . . Charles W. Dozer
Sales . . . . . William D. Marshall

Excise, Motor Fuel & Highway Use Tax Division

Jurisdiction: Highway Use, Motor Fuel, Severance, Cigarette, and Alcoholic Beverages Taxes

Administrator . . . . . Richard O. Beckner
Excise Tax . . . . . James E. Jarzabek
Highway Use Tax . . . . . Vacant
Motor Fuel Tax . . . . . Claude F. King

Estate Tax Division

Administrator . . . . . Joan E. Zuber
Administrative Assistant — Operations . . . . . Joe Veffer
Inheritance Tax Supervisor . . . . . Mark R. Friedman

Property Tax Division

Jurisdiction: Personal Property, Intangible Property, and Financial Institutions Taxes

Administrator . . . . . Wilbur J. Margeson
Assistant-Operations . . . . . Jack W. Cook
Assistant-Technical . . . . . Robert H. Dudgeon
Audit Review . . . . . Allen D. Stoffel
Financial Institutions . . . . . Michael L. Sachs
Corporate Compliance . . . . . Leo E. Gutmann
Property Tax . . . . . Edward L. Gifford

Public Utility Tax Division

Jurisdiction: Public Utility Real and Personal Property, Intangible, and Excise Taxes

Administrator . . . . . James A. Witzel
Administrative Assistant . . . . . Louis J. Spisak

Income Tax Division

Jurisdiction: Individual Income Tax (School District and State), Corporate Franchise Tax, and Energy Credit Program

Administrator . . . . . James J. Kamerick
Assistant — Operations . . . . . Thomas R. Nourse
Supervisors: Audit Review . . . . . Charles E. Ortlieb
Corporate Franchise Tax — Audit . . . . . James J. Baumann
Energy Credit Program . . . . . Lisa E. Stinziano
Individual Income Tax — Audit . . . . . Rodgers L. Way, Jr.
Taxpayer Services . . . . . Michael R. Dundon

Tax Equalization Division

Jurisdiction: Real Property Tax

Deputy . . . . . John H. Hall
Deputy . . . . . Walter S. McCartney
Administrator . . . . . Joseph L. Boehm

INCUMBENTS IN THE OFFICE OF TAX COMMISSIONER, AND GOVERNORS SERVED, 1939 — PRESENT

Tax Commissioner	Term	Served Under Governor	Term
William S. Evatt	6/06/39 - 12/31/44	John W. Bricker	1/09/39 - 1/08/45
C. Emory Glander	1/01/45 - 1/31/51	Frank J. Lausche	1/08/45 - 1/13/47
"	" "	Thomas J. Herbert	1/13/47 - 1/10/49
"	" "	Frank J. Lausche	1/10/49 - 1/03/57
John W. Peck	2/01/51 - 1/31/54	"	" "
Stanley J. Bowers	2/01/54 - 4/14/63	"	" "
"	" "	John W. Brown	1/03/57 - 1/14/57
"	" "	C. William O'Neill	1/14/57 - 1/12/59
"	" "	Michael V. DiSalle	1/12/59 - 1/14/63
Louis J. Schneider	4/15/63 - 12/29/64	James A. Rhodes	1/14/63 - 1/11/71
Gerald A. Donahue	1/04/65 - 3/13/66	"	" "
Gail W. Porterfield	3/13/66 - 1/10/71	"	" "
Robert J. Kosydar	1/11/71 - 1/13/75	John J. Gilligan	1/11/71 - 1/13/75
Gerald S. Collins	1/13/75 - 8/28/75	James A. Rhodes	1/13/75 - 1/10/83
Edgar L. Lindley	9/11/75 - 1/10/83	"	" "
Joanne Limbach	1/10/83 - Present	Richard F. Celeste	1/10/83 - Present

NOTE: Tax Commissioner serves at pleasure of Governor (before September, 1963 served a four-year term).

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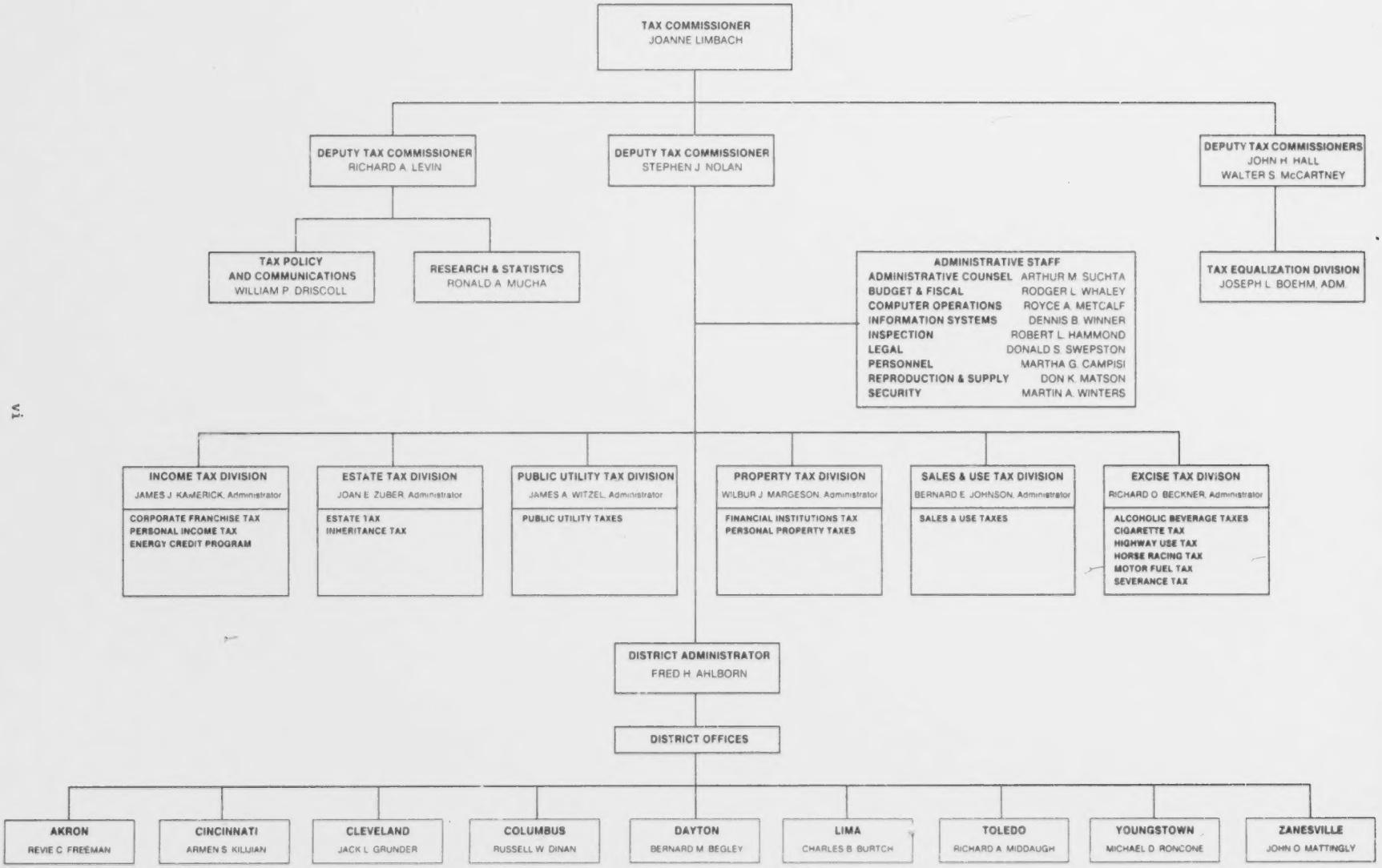
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION
ORGANIZATION CHART
(As of June 30, 1984)



DISTRICT OFFICES OF THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION AND COUNTIES SERVED

● DISTRICT OFFICES

■ CENTRAL OFFICE

RESPONSIBILITIES AND ORGANIZATION

OF THE

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

The Ohio Revised Code (Section 5703.05) states that, "all powers, duties, and functions of the department of taxation are vested in and shall be performed by the tax commissioner . . ." The Tax Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Ohio Senate, and serves at the pleasure of the Governor. The Tax Commissioner is responsible for the administration of most state-collected taxes and several locally-collected taxes and the supervision of the real property tax. In addition, the Tax Commissioner administers one non-tax program —the energy credits program. This program reduces the winter heating bills of qualified individuals.

The Commissioner is empowered to make "all tax assessments, valuations, findings, determinations, computations, and orders" which the Department is by law authorized and required to make, and to review, redetermine, or correct previous assessments, valuations, or findings. The Commissioner also is charged with promulgating rules and regulations and preparing and distributing tax returns and other reporting forms. The Commissioner is responsible for auditing returns, levying assessments and penalties, granting or denying tax refunds, and may issue, revoke, or suspend certain licenses and permits. In two instances, the personal income tax and the horse racing tax, the Commissioner is assigned the actual collection of taxes with the other administrative duties. The Tax Commissioner is also required to maintain a continuous study of the practical operation of the taxation and revenue laws of the state, the probable revenue effect of possible changes in existing laws, and the possible enactment of measures providing for other forms of taxation.

To efficiently perform these numerous functions, the Tax Commissioner is authorized by law to create the divisions and sections of employees which are deemed proper. The organization chart on page vi indicates this division structure as of June 30, 1984. In addition to four Deputy Tax Commissioners, the Tax Commissioner has created seven operating divisions responsible for specific taxes or groupings of taxes (Sales and Use, Property, Public Utility, Income, Excise, Tax Equalization, and Estate), eight administrative staff sections (Administrative Counsel, Budget and Fiscal, Computer Operations, Information Systems, Personnel, Reproduction and Supply, Inspection, and Security), a Legal Section, a Research and Statistics Section, a Tax Policy and Communications Section and nine District Offices located in major cities throughout Ohio with a District Administrator in the central office in Columbus. A map indicating the locations of the district offices and the counties which they serve is shown on page viii.

At the close of fiscal year 1984, there were 1,275 permanent employees in the central office and nine district offices. Expenditures of $39.8 million were made during the fiscal year to fulfill the various functions and responsibilities of the Department. Further detail for numbers of employees and expenditures is shown in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 3 shows data from applications for tax exemptions for pollution control and energy conservation facilities. Qualified facilities include: (1) air and noise pollution control facilities; (2) energy conservation facilities; (3) thermal efficiency improvement facilities; and (4) solid waste energy conversion facilities. A certificate must be issued for these facilities in order to qualify for a general tax exemption. The certification procedures for all of these facilities are administered by the Tax Commissioner. There is a similar program for water pollution control facilities, but that program is administered by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

Applications for certificates are filed by businesses with the Department of Taxation. If the Tax Commissioner, after obtaining the opinion of the Director of Environmental Protection or Director of the Department of Energy, finds that the facility meets the statutory requirements, a certificate is issued for the facility. If the facility does not meet the qualifications, the certificate is not granted. Sometimes only a portion of a facility qualifies and a certificate is issued for only that portion of

Table 1

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION STAFF STRUCTURE
AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, FISCAL YEAR 1984

Unit Of Organization	Number of Employees June 30, 1984	
Administrative Division		
Tax Commissioner	9	
Legal	21	
Budget & Fiscal	4	
Personnel	8	
Research & Statistics	9	
Information Systems	10	
Reproduction & Supply	10	
Tax Policy and Communications	5	
Administrative Counsel	4	
Division Total		80
Data Processing Division		
Computer Operations	14	
Systems & Programming	18	
Data Entry	107	
Division Total		139
Property Tax Division		
Administration	9	
Intangible Processing	10	
Property Auditing	27	
Property Assessing	4	
Intangible Corporate Compliance	24	
Financial Institutions	5	
Division Total		79
Sales And Use Tax Division		
Administration	4	
Audit Review	12	
Audit Entry	22	
Sales Tax	87	
Central Audit	42	
Division Total		167
Excise Tax Division		
Administration	3	
Highway Use	40	
Motor Fuel	14	
Excise Tax	7	
Cigarette Law Enforcement	7	
Division Total		71

Unit Of Organization	Number Of Employees June 30, 1984	
District Offices		
Akron	52	
Cincinnati	65	
Cleveland	70	
Columbus	44	
Dayton	42	
Lima	23	
Toledo	35	
Youngstown	43	
Zanesville	17	
Division Total		391
Income Tax Division		
Administration	6	
Corporate Auditing	40	
Personal Auditing	25	
Audit Review & Assessment	35	
Income Tax Processing	28	
Accounting & Cashier	13	
Security	13	
Support Services	22	
Taxpayer Services	41	
File & Mail Unit	26	
Energy Credits	18	
Division Total		267
Estate Tax Division		25
Public Utilities Division		8
Tax Equalization Division		41
Total Permanent Employees In Pay Status		1,268
Temporary Employees In Pay Status		7
Total Employees (Permanent & Temporary)		1,275

Table 2

EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION,
FISCAL YEAR 1984

Unit of Organization	Personal Service	Maintenance And Equipment	Total
Administrative Division	$ 2,145,324	$ 797,154	$ 2,942,478
Data Processing Division	3,094,923	2,459,161	5,554,084
Property Tax Division	1,479,030	115,227	1,594,257
Sales & Use Tax Division	6,733,649	1,219,48	7,953,136
District Offices	6,587,325	1,036,629	7,623,954
Income Tax Division	6,370,272	4,056,778	10,427,050
Estate Tax Division	562,249	71,107	633,356
Tax Equalization Division	957,575	98,742	1,056,317
Public Utilities Division	295,628	12,872	308,500
Excise Tax Division	1,503,892	165,830	1,669,722
Total	$29,729,867	$10,032,987	$39,762,854

the facility. Table 3 summarizes the activities of the Department regarding the certificate program for fiscal year 1984. The table shows the number of applications acted upon during the fiscal year and gives a breakdown of the applications based on the type of facility. As long as the certificates are in force, the value of the certified facility is exempt from real and personal property taxes and is excluded from computation of the corporate franchise tax. In addition, material used to construct a certified facility is exempt from all sales and use taxes.

Table 4 shows the total audit production for the Sales, Income, Property, and Estate Tax Divisions. Note that these figures generally exceed those shown in the assessments tables (tables 5 through 7), primarily because the production totals include revenue from corrected returns and other activities which are not included in the actual assessments. Total audit production in fiscal year 1984 for the four major divisions of the Department increased by about 10% over fiscal year 1983.

Tables 5 through 7 indicate amounts for assessments made by the Property, Sales, and Income Tax Divisions of the Department. Personal property tax assessments shown in Table 5 for tangible and intangible taxes totaled $56.1 million for calendar year 1983. Table 6 indicates that sales and excise tax assessments were $179.8 million in fiscal year 1984, with about $175.6 million of that amount from the sales and use tax alone.

Table 7 shows assessments levied by the Income Tax Division for both the corporate franchise and personal income taxes. Corporate franchise assessments are levied against corporations that: (1) do not file the required annual return; (2) file an incorrect return; or (3) fail to remit the full amount of the tax due. In fiscal year 1984, 1,954 corporate franchise assessments were levied amounting to $34.2 million in additional taxes, penalties, and interest due from corporations. These assessments must be paid within thirty days after the corporation receives the assessment notice. The assessments may be appealed by the taxpayers.

Personal income tax assessments are levied against individuals who either fail to file a tax return during the required time period or fail to pay the full amount of the tax legally due. Personal income tax assessments were levied against 60,464 taxpayers in fiscal year 1984 and amounted to about $21.0 million in additional taxes, penalties, and interest due from individual taxpayers. These assessments become due and payable within thirty days after they are received by the taxpayer. A taxpayer may appeal the assessment within thirty days after its receipt.

Table 3

NUMBER OF POLLUTION CONTROL, CONVERSION FACILITY, AND THERMAL EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT FACILITY FINAL CERTIFICATES ISSUED AND VALUE OF EXEMPTIONS GRANTED, FISCAL YEAR 1984

Type of Facility	Number of Certificates Issued	Value of Exemptions
Air Pollution	231	$465,713,691
Noise Pollution	3	57,323
Energy Conversion	3	3,789,587
Solid Waste Conversion	3	947,652
Thermal Efficiency Improvement	29	9,880,818
Total	269	$480,389,071

Table 4

TOTAL AUDIT PRODUCTION FOR SALES, INCOME, PROPERTY, AND ESTATE TAX DIVISIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1980 - 1984

Division	Audit Production FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984
Sales and Excise Taxes	$94,779,385	$123,204,890	$129,836,200	$176,261,774	$192,698,483
Income and Corporate Franchise Taxes	30,779,947	54,295,528	76,144,296	113,165,696	109,774,660
Property Tax	43,364,145	55,588,616	76,101,349	46,180,844	66,251,145
Estate Tax	N.A.	2,225,652	5,588,775	4,453,484	3,914,412
Total	$168,923,477	$235,314,686	$287,670,620	$340,061,798	$372,638,700

N.A. -- Not Available.

Table 5

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX ASSESSMENTS
CALENDAR YEARS 1982 AND 1983

Tax	Amount of Assessments			
	Calendar Year 1982		Calendar Year 1983	
Tangible and Intangible Personal Property				
Single-county Corporations, Individuals, & Unincorporated Businesses	$26,294,668		$26,614,941	
Inter-county Corporations	27,561,592		28,643,935	
Total Personal Property		$53,856,260		$55,258,876
Financial Institutions (Intangibles only)		1,049,557		890,950
Total		$54,905,817		$56,149,826

Table 6

SALES AND EXCISE TAX ASSESSMENTS LEVIED
AND UNPAID ASSESSMENTS CERTIFIED FOR PAYMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1983 AND 1984[a]

Tax	Assessments Levied				Unpaid Assessments Certified For Collection[b]	
	Fiscal Year 1983		Fiscal Year 1984		Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year
	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	1983	1984
Sales and Use	$161,575,990	32,414	$175,569,723	$40,270	$54,386,238	$70,159,662
Motor Vehicle Fuel	2,606,022	123	2,321,323	242	777,026	883,347
Highway Use	2,184,627	195	1,628,229	400	677,940	1,064,997
Cigarette	163,444	26	150,694	19	40,119	37,945
Beer and Wine	27,597	12	- 0 -	- 0 -	79,029	25,719
Severance	209,380	94	165,890	82	186,777	90,638
Soft Drink	351,824	26	- 0 -	- 0 -	-0-	-0-
Total	$167,118,884	32,880	$179,835,859	41,013	$56,147,129	$72,262,308

(a) Represents only assessments levied and not assessments collected.
(b) Data do not relate to current assessments shown in "Assessments Levied" column. It represents those assessments certified for collection after taxpayers have exhausted all avenues of appeal. Number of total assessments were 23,209 in Fiscal Year 1983 and 25,404 in Fiscal Year 1984.

Table 7

PERSONAL INCOME TAX AND CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX ASSESSMENTS LEVIED,
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1984

Tax	Assessments Levied							
	Fiscal Year 1981		Fiscal Year 1982		Fiscal Year 1983		Fiscal Year 1984	
	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number
Corporate Franchise Tax	$22,031,465	2,199	$23,840,114	2,966	$37,005,578	3,513	$34,229,465	1,954
Personal Income Tax	7,848,427	30,494	10,633,479	51,750	17,320,735	66,653	20,970,880	60,464
Total	$29,879,892	32,693	$34,473,593	54,716	$54,326,313	70,166	$55,200,345	62,418

REVENUE FROM TAXES
ADMINISTERED BY THE TAX COMMISSIONER

The Tax Commissioner is responsible for administering state and local taxes which yielded about $8.9 billion in fiscal year 1984. The state's 1984 fiscal year was the period from July 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984. A breakdown of the collections from these taxes is shown in Table 8 for both state-collected and locally-collected taxes. It should be noted, however, that taxes imposed by one level of government may be collected by another, and that taxes collected by one level of government may be shared with another. Therefore, the tax collection figures attributed to state or local governments in the table do not necessarily indicate amounts available for expenditure by the two governmental levels.

Figures for both gross and net tax collections from state-collected taxes are shown in Table 8. Gross collections are equal to total taxes collected, including taxes which were later refunded. Net tax collections are equal to gross collections less all refunds. The source for the state-collected taxes is the Office of Budget and Management for both gross and net collections. These figures will differ from data shown elsewhere in this report which generally represent taxes administered as shown on returns filed during the fiscal year rather than collections during the fiscal year.

The state-collected taxes administered by the Tax Commissioner yielded net tax collections of $7,371.5 million during the fiscal year. This was an increase of 16.2% over the previous year. Collections from locally-collected taxes were $1,529.6 million in calendar year 1983, which was an increase of 3.7% from 1982.

As the table shows, the largest single revenue source was the personal income tax with net collections of $2,485.8 million. The personal income tax replaced the sales tax, which had been the largest revenue source since the 1930's. Sales tax revenue increased nearly 16% in 1984 while income tax collections increased 26%.

Other taxes with increases or decreases of note were the corporate franchise tax, horse racing tax, soft drink mix tax, severance tax, and school district income tax. Collections from the corporation franchise tax increased 36% reflecting the improving economy and the fact that a one-time increase in refunds reduced the previous year's collections. Horse racing collections fell by 24% as a result of reductions in the rates applied to wagering receipts. The soft drink mix tax was repealed in FY 1983 leading to a nearly 100% decline in revenues in FY 1984. Severance tax collections were up 67% due to substantial increases in the rates on oil and natural gas. Finally, collections from the school district income tax increased dramatically (although total collections were still relatively low) as additional school district income taxes became effective.

Table 8

COLLECTIONS FOR TAXES ADMINISTERED BY OHIO TAX COMMISSIONER[a]

State-Collected Taxes, Fiscal Years 1983 and 1984

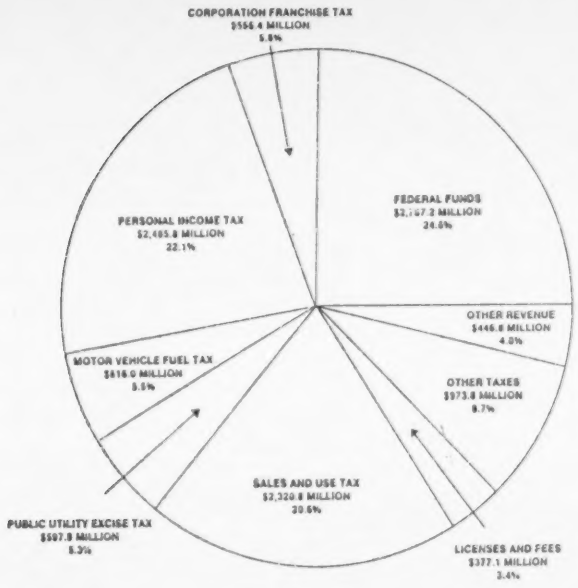
Tax	Gross Tax Collections		Net Tax Collections[b]		Percent Change
	1983	1984	1983	1984	
State Sales and Use	$2,007,863,061	$2,328,347,625	$2,002,167,180	$2,320,797,430	+15.91%
Local Sales and Use	242,212,299	280,279,553	242,212,299	280,279,553	+15.72
State Personal Income	2,116,967,352	2,805,529,948	1,971,965,648	2,485,779,658	+26.06
Corporation Franchise	615,472,766	713,850,212	481,024,003	656,426,777	+36.46
Motor Vehicle Fuel	604,442,488	631,313,546	588,530,298	615,991,856	+4.67
Public Utility Excise	631,099,753	599,626,406	630,288,649	597,800,432	-5.15
Cigarette Excise	189,975,066	183,994,823	188,392,691	182,352,221	- 3.21
Intangible Personal Property (State-Collected)[c]	109,055,385	114,317,260	108,994,542	113,800,143	+ 4.41
Highway Use	45,973,553	50,632,371	45,785,955	50,467,960	+10.23
Alcoholic Beverage Excise	41,339,641	42,845,676	41,045,256	42,110,632	+ 2.60
Horse Racing	24,596,095	18,612,868	24,596,095	18,612,868	-24.33
Soft Drink Mix	17,406,667	7,472	17,405,300	7,214	-99.96
Severance	3,983,055	6,627,245	3,968,328	6,623,924	+66.92
School District Income	61,167	456,289	61,167	456,289	+745.97
Total State-Collected Taxes	$6,650,448,348	$7,776,441,294	$6,346,437,411	$7,371,506,957	+16.15

Locally-Collected Taxes, Calendar Years 1982 and 1983

	Taxes Assessed		Percent Change
	1982	1983	
Tangible Personal Property Taxes[d]	$ 791,969,711	$ 796,507,439	+ 0.57%
Intangible Personal Property Taxes (Locally-Collected)[e]	125,229,348	138,455,558	+10.56
Public Utility Property Taxes[f]	454,145,090	486,617,302	+ 7.15
Estate Tax[g]	103,978,609	108,055,039	+3.92
Total Locally-Collected Taxes	$1,475,322,758	$1,529,635,338	+ 3.68%

(a) SOURCES: For state-collected taxes, Ohio Office of Budget and Management. For locally-collected taxes, Ohio Department of Taxation.
(b) Gross tax collections less refunds.
(c) Taxes paid by financial institutions, dealers in intangibles, public utilities and intercounty corporations.
(d) Estimated 90% of all taxes levied on tangible personal property.
(e) Estimated 95% of all locally-collected taxes on intangibles.
(f) Includes only tangible personal property taxes.
(g) Fiscal years 1983 and 1984, respectively.

FIGURE 1
ALL REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE STATE OF OHIO
FISCAL YEAR 1984
$11,241.7 million



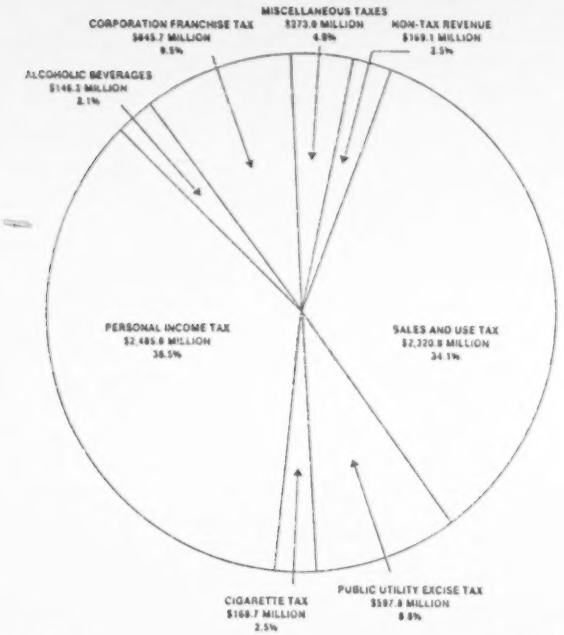
SOURCE: Ohio Office of Budget and Management.

Total revenue receipts for the state of Ohio in fiscal year 1984 were $11,241.7 million — an increase of 14.7% over the $9,800.1 million in fiscal year 1983. These figures include only revenue available for expenditure on state programs — tax refunds and other types of non-revenue collections are not included. The pie chart above shows the amount of revenue attributed to each of the state's major revenue sources. The largest source of state revenue was federal funds, while the personal income tax was the largest source of tax revenue and the second-largest source of revenue overall. Nearly one-half of the state's revenue was derived from these two sources. Collections from taxes under the jurisdiction of the Tax Commissioner accounted for $ 7,136.7 million which was 63.5% of total state revenue. All tax revenue (including taxes and fees not administered by the Tax Commissioner) amounted to $8,027.7 million.

Revenue receipts for Ohio for the last five years are shown in the table below.

Fiscal Year	Revenue Receipts
1980	$ 7,194.8 million
1981	8,137.6 million
1982	8,710.3 million
1983	9,800.1 million
1984	11,241.7 million

FIGURE 2
GENERAL REVENUE FUND SOURCES
FISCAL YEAR 1984
(EXCLUDING FEDERAL AID)
TOTAL: $6,807.0 million



Revenue Source		FY 1984 Collections
Sales and Use Tax		**$2,320,797,429**
Personal Income Tax		**2,485,779,658**
Corporation Franchise Tax		**645,692,305**
Public Utility Excise Tax		**597,800,432**
Cigarette Tax		**168,699,776**
Alcoholic Beverages Taxes		
Alcoholic Beverage Excise Tax	$ 42,110,632	
Liquor Gallonage Tax	28,570,258	
Liquor Profits	75,500,000	
Total		**$ 146,180,890**
Micellaneous Taxes		
Estate Tax	$ 45,977,455	
Foreign Insurance Tax	129,216,673	
Intangible Personal Property Tax	9,252,152	
Horse Racing Tax	11,382,963	
Domestic Insurance Tax	25,048,647	
Other Taxes	52,077,895	
Total		**$ 272,955,785**
Non-Tax Revenue		
Earnings on Investments	$ 64,287,264	
Lottery	250,000,000	
Miscellaneous	-145,145,185 *	
Total		**$169,142,079**
GRAND TOTAL		**$6,807,048,354**

NOTE: All amounts are after refunds.

* Includes certain transfers out of General Revenue Fund.

SOURCE: Ohio Office of Budget and Management.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAXES

The Ohio Department of Taxation and the Department of Liquor Control share responsibilities for the administration of the laws regarding alcoholic beverages. The Department of Liquor Control, which includes the Liquor Control Commission: (1) is in charge of issuing, suspending, and revoking permits to manufacture, distribute, and sell all alcoholic beverages; (2) operates a system of state liquor stores for the sale of spirituous beverages (liquors containing more than 21% alcohol by volume) to individuals and to holders of permits authorizing the sale of spirituous liquor; and (3) grants permits for and controls all phases of manufacturing, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages in Ohio. The Department of Taxation is involved mainly in the administration of the taxes on non-spirituous beverages (beer, malt beverages, wine, mixed beverages, and brewers wort and malt). This section of the Annual Report covers only the role of the Department of Taxation.

Before the repeal of Prohibition in 1933, the states played a secondary role to the federal government in regulating the sale of alcoholic beverages. However, after Prohibition was repealed, the states gained predominance. That same year, Ohio created the Department of Liquor Control and enacted tax levies on beer, wine and other non-spirituous beverages. Since 1933, there have been amendments to the law including excise tax increases and imposing the state sales tax on beer, malt beverages, wine, and mixed beverages.

Receipts from the excise taxes on beer, malt beverages, wine, and mixed beverages were $41.7 million in fiscal year 1984 compared with $41.3 million in fiscal year 1983.

TAX BASE:

Sale by volume of the following non-spirituous beverages (R.C. 4301.01):

Type of Product	Definition
Beer, Malt Liquor (or malt beverage)	Brewed or fermented malt product containing more than 0.5% and not more than 6.0% alcohol by weight.
Wine (including sparkling wine and vermouth)	Fermented juices of grapes, fruits or other agricultural products and containing from 5% to 21% alcohol by volume.
Mixed Beverages	Mixture of wine or distilled spirits with carbonated or non-carbonated flavoring materials and containing from 5% to 21% alcohol by volume.
Malt	Liquid, solid, or extract made from cereal grains.
Brewers Wort	Liquid malt containing less than 15% solids by weight.

RATES:

Type of Product	Revised Code Section	Unit of Measure	Tax Rates
Beer and malt beverages in bottles or cans	4301.42	6 oz. or fractional part thereof	0.75¢ (a)
Beer and malt beverages in barrels	4305.01	31 gallons	$2.50
Wine (containing alcohol 5% by weight to 14% by volume)	4301.43 4301.432	Gallon	26¢
Wine (containing alcohol 14% to 21% by volume)	4301.43 4301.432	Gallon	62¢
Vermouth	4301.43 4301.432	Gallon	77¢
Sparkling and Carbonated Wine and Champagne	4301.43 4301.432	Gallon	$1.27
Mixed Beverages	4301.43	Gallon	80¢
Malt	4309.04	One pound or fractional part thereof	3¢
Brewers Wort	4309.04	Gallon	10¢

(a) The rate on bottles and cans having 12 ounces or less of liquid content is 1/8 of 1¢ per ounce.

TAXPAYER:

Type of Product	Revised Code Section	Taxpayer
Bottle and Canned Beer and Malt Beverages	4301.42	Manufacturer, Bottler, Canner, or Wholesale Dealer
Barrel Beer	4305.09	Manufacturer or Consignee
Wine	4301.43	Manufacturer, Bottler or Wholesale Dealer
Mixed Beverages	4301.43	Manufacturer, Wholesale Dealer. or Retail Dealer
Malt and Brewers Wort	4309.05	Wholesale Dealer or Retail Dealer

PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 4303.33):

Beer and malt beverages permit holders:

Advance payment: On or before the 18th of each month for that month's estimated tax liability.

Monthly payment: On or before the 10th of each month for the balance of the previous month's tax liability after advance payment credits.

PAYMENT DATES (cont'd):

Wine and mixed beverage permit holders:

Monthly payment: On or before the 18th of each month for the previous month's tax liability.

Malt and brewers wort:

Monthly payment: On or before the 10th of each month for the previous month's tax liability.

DISCOUNTS AND ADDITIONAL CREDITS (R.C. 4303.33):

Discounts and additional credit are in consideration for advance and prompt payment of tax liability and for other services performed by permit holders.

Beer and malt beverage permit holders:

3% additional credit on the amount of advance payment if the payment is received by the Treasurer of State on or before the 18th of the month covered by the payment. 3% discount on 10% of the monthly payment remaining after the advance payment is deducted, if the monthly payment is received by the Treasurer of State on or before the 10th of the month for the previous month's tax liability.

Wine and mixed beverage permit holders:

3% discount on the amount of monthly payment if the payment is received on or before the 18th of the month for the previous month's tax liability.

EXEMPTIONS AND REFUNDS (R.C. 4301.23, 4303.332, 4303.333, 4307.05):

1) Sacramental wine used in religious rites.

2) Any licensed Ohio brewer whose total production, wherever produced, does not exceed 31,000,000 gallons in a calendar year will receive a credit against his excise tax the following year and a refund on any excise tax paid during the current year on up to 9,300,000 gallons of beer distributed in Ohio.

3) Any licensed Ohio wine producer whose sales in Ohio does not exceed 500,000 gallons in a calendar year will be granted an exemption from the excise tax during the following year and a refund on any excise tax paid during the current year.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 924.51-924.55, 4301.43, 4301.432, 4301.46, 4305.01, 4307.02, 4309.04):

Grape Industries Special Account: 3¢ per gallon of the excise tax levied on wine is paid into this account to provide funds for research, development, and marketing of grape products in Ohio.

General Revenue Fund: Remainder of excise tax levied on wine and all of the excise tax levied on beer, malt beverages, mixed beverages, wort and malt.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapters 924, 4301, 4303, 4305, 4307, 4309.

Table 9

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAX PAYMENTS AND CREDITS,
FISCAL YEAR 1984

Type of Beverage	Gross Tax	Credits And Discounts	Net Tax Receipts
Beer and Malt Beverage			
Advance Tax Payments	$29,879,842	$844,296	$29,035,546
Payment With Return	6,472,181	62,788	6,409,393
Other Payments	583	-	583
Total	$36,352,606	$907,084	$35,445,522
Wine and Mixed Beverages			
Payment With Return	$ 6,461,037	$ 191,699	$ 6,269,338
Other Payments	14,570	-	14,570
Total	$ 6,475,607	$ 191,699	$ 6,283,908
Brewers' Wort and Malt			
Payment With Return	267	-	267
Grand Total	$42,828,480	$1,098,783	$41,729,697

Table 10

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAX LIABILITY, AS REPORTED ON RETURNS,
FISCAL YEARS 1982, 1983, AND 1984

	Amount Of Tax Liability		
Type of Beverage	1982	1983	1984
Beer and Malt Beverage	$38,774,150	$36,050,851	$36,021,541
Wine 14% or less alcohol	2,931,694	2,601,183	2,645,612
Wine 14-21% alcohol	1,612,745	1,437,824	1,354,849
Mixed Beverages	858,093	821,581	925,923
Vermouth	196,742	184,833	160,422
Sparkling Wine	1,068,739	1,126,794	1,204,680
Total	$45,442,163	$42,223,066	$42,313,027

Note: Amounts represent tax liability as opposed to tax payments in Table 9.

CIGARETTE TAX

An excise tax on cigarettes has been levied in Ohio since 1931. From an initial tax of two cents per pack, the rate was increased gradually over the years until it reached fifteen cents per pack in 1971. This rate remained in effect until 1981, when it was reduced to fourteen cents. At that time, however, cigarettes became subject to the Ohio sales tax.

The excise tax on cigarettes is made up of two separate levies on each cigarette: one levy of .65¢ and the other .05¢ for a total of 0.7¢ per cigarette, or 14¢ per standard package of 20 cigarettes. The tax is paid primarily by wholesale dealers through the purchase of stamps or meter impressions (tax indicia) that are affixed to cigarette packs. The Ohio Tax Commissioner may authorize dealers to purchase the tax indicia on credit payable within thirty days. Over 80% of the tax stamps and meter impressions are purchased on a credit basis. Retailers, individuals, and other consumers are responsible for paying the tax on cigarettes not taxed at the wholesale dealer level.

The .65¢ levy is credited to the state general revenue fund while receipts from the .05¢ tax are earmarked for retirement of educational, recreational, and public building construction bonds. In fiscal year 1984, total receipts were just under $184 million.

TAX BASE:

The sales of cigarettes in Ohio (R.C. 5743.02, 5743.023).

The use, consumption, or storage for consumption of cigarettes in Ohio (R.C. 5743.32, 5743.322).

RATES:

Although the tax enacted applies to each cigarette, the rates below are in terms of packs of 20 and 25 cigarettes.

Ohio Revised Code Section	Tax Rate Per Pack of 20	Tax Rate Per Pack of 25
5743.02 (Sale) 5743.32 (Use)	13¢	16.25¢
5743.023 (Sale) 5743.322 (Use)	1¢	1.25¢
Total Rate Per Pack	14¢	17.50¢

EXEMPTION (R.C. 5743.05):

Cigarettes sold in interstate or foreign commerce or to United States appropriated fund activities.

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5743.01):

Wholesale Dealer	Those who purchase cigarettes directly from manufacturers, producers, and importers; and who then sell cigarettes to others (retailers) for the purpose of resale.
Retail Dealer	Includes everyone, other than a wholesale dealer, engaged in the sale of cigarettes. Retailer dealers must remit the tax on any cigarettes not previously taxed.

TAXPAYER (cont'd):

Persons	Individuals, companies, and other consumers who have cigarettes in their possession on which the excise tax has not been paid.

METHOD OF TAX PAYMENT:

Over 80% of the cigarette excise tax is paid through credit purchases of stamp and meter impressions and almost 20% by cash payment. When it is more practicable to collect the tax without the use of stamps or meter impressions (for example, manufacturers' gift samples), the tax is paid with returns or by direct payment to the Ohio Treasurer of State.

Method of Payment	Ohio Revised Code Section	Description of Payment
Credit Payment	5743.05	The Tax Commissioner may authorize wholesale dealers to purchase stamps and meter impressions on credit payable within thirty days. For out-of-state dealers, this applies only if that state allows Ohio dealers the same credit.
Cash Payment	5743.03	Dealers are required to pay for stamps and meter impressions at the time of purchase unless they have been authorized to make credit purchases.
Direct Payment	5743.33	Direct payments are made primarily by manufacturers on gift samples of cigarettes, but also include assessments and deficiency payments, and voluntary payments by consumers.

TAX RETURN DATES:

Wholesale dealers are required to file a semi-annual return even though they may have paid all their tax through the purchase of stamps and meter impressions. Any payment due on cigarettes not previously taxed is included.

Others who have untaxed cigarettes file a monthly use tax return along with their tax.

Type of Return	Filing Date	Revised Code Section	Taxpayer
Semi-annual	By July 31 for the preceding January-June period. By January 31 for the preceding July-December period	5743.03	Wholesale dealers
Monthly	By the 15th of each month for the preceding month	5743.33	Use tax returns

DISCOUNT (R.C. 5743.05):

As a consideration for affixing and cancelling cigarette stamps and meter impressions, retail and wholesale dealers receive a discount of 3.6% of the face value of stamps and meter impressions whether purchased for cash or on credit. However, the discount does not apply to the .05¢ per cigarette bond retirement levy, nor to use tax return payments.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE:

Tax Rate	Revised Code Section	Disposition of Revenue
0.65¢ per cigarette	5743.02	State General Revenue Fund
0.05¢ per cigarette	5743.023	Payment for retirement of bonds issued pursuant to Article VIII, Section 2f of the Ohio Constitution

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapter 5743.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

H.B. 425, effective March 2, 1984.

R.C. 5743.02: Changes tax rate on the sale of cigarettes to .65¢ per cigarette, rather than 6.5¢ on each 10 cigarettes.

R.C. 5743.32: Changes tax rate on the use of cigarettes by customers to .65¢ per cigarette, rather than 6.5¢ on each 10 cigarettes.

R.C. 5743.023: Changes the tax rate on the sale of cigarettes to .05¢ per cigarette, rather than 0.5¢ on each ten cigarettes.

R.C. 5743.322: Changes the tax rate on the use of cigarettes by customers to .05¢ per cigarette, rather than 0.5¢ on each ten cigarettes.

Table 11

CIGARETTE EXCISE TAX RECEIPTS
FISCAL YEAR 1984

Type of Payment	Gross Tax	Discount Allowed	Net Tax Collected
Credit Payments	$164,763,374	$5,546,122	$159,217,252
Cash Payments	24,875,967	837,536	24,038,431
Direct Payments	700,945	- -	700,945
Total	**$190,340,286**	**$6,383,658**	**$183,956,628**

SOURCE: Treasurer of State.

CORPORATION FRANCHISE TAX

The Ohio corporation franchise tax has two alternative tax bases: a net worth base and a net income base. Corporations are required to compute their tax liability under each base and pay the higher of the two, except for financial institutions which compute their tax only on net worth. Net collections from the tax were $656.4 million in fiscal year 1984.

The tables in this section show data on the distribution of the corporation franchise tax among the alternative tax bases for various industrial classifications and tax liability classes. The data for these tables were taken from the franchise tax returns filed for tax year 1983. Nearly all such returns were filed in the period between January and May of 1983. Therefore, taxes from these returns were primarily collected during fiscal year 1983. The total reported liability after credits for tax year 1983 was $486.4 million. The reported liability (including surtax) before credits was $533.7 million, but tax credits reduced the net liability to $486.4 million. About 66.9% of the total tax liability before credits was based on net income compared to 29.8% based on net worth. The remainder of the tax was either collected from the minimum tax or the proper tax base was not reported. While about 67% of the tax liability was based on net income, only about 26% of the corporations paid the tax on net income. About 29% of the corporations paid the tax based on net worth and another 45% paid the minimum tax. These data exclude the returns of financial institutions which are shown in the final table.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5709.65, 5733.05, 5733.051):

The total value of the corporation's issued and outstanding shares of stock (corporations doing business only in Ohio), or the portion of the value of its issued and outstanding shares of stock attributable to Ohio (corporations doing business both inside and outside of Ohio) forms the base of the corporation franchise tax. Two alternative methods are provided for the measurement of this value:

1. Net Worth Base

This is determined by computing the total book value of the corporation's capital, surplus, undivided profits, and reserves (unless excluded by statute — see **"Exemptions and Exclusions"** section). For calendar year corporations, net worth is determined as of the end of the preceding calendar year; for fiscal year corporations, net worth is determined as of the end of the fiscal year ending in the preceding calendar year. The Ohio net worth of interstate corporations is apportioned to Ohio — 50% on the basis of property owned and used in Ohio and 50% on the basis of business done in Ohio. (For sales of tangible personal property, business done is determined by the final destination of the property sold; other sales are allocated according to where the income-producing activity takes place.) For interstate corporations, the formula for determining Ohio net worth is as follows:

$$\text{Taxable Value} = \frac{\text{Book Value of Ohio Property}^*}{\text{Book Value of Total Property}^*} \times \frac{\text{Share Value}}{2} + \frac{\text{Ohio Business}^\dagger}{\text{Total Business}^\dagger} \times \frac{\text{Share Value}}{2}$$

* Excludes value of pollution control, coal conversion, solid waste energy conversion, thermal efficiency improvement, and energy conversion facilities.
† Excludes sales subject to capital gains treatment.

TAX BASE (con't.):

2. Net Income Base (Does not apply to financial institutions)

This is determined by the corporation's Ohio net income (equal to the Ohio portion of federal taxable income with exclusions and additions required by state statute — see **"Exemptions and Exclusions"** and **"Special Provisions"** sections). For calendar year corporations, net income is computed for the preceding calendar year; for fiscal year corporations, net income is computed for the fiscal year ending in the preceding calendar year. For corporations operating only in Ohio, the total net income of the corporation is attributable to Ohio. For interstate corporations, income is allocated or apportioned to Ohio as follows:

a) Allocated Income

The following types of income are allocated within or without Ohio on the basis of location, commercial situs, situs at time of sale, or location of business activity:

1)net rents and royalties from real and personal property;
2)capital gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of real, tangible, and intangible property;
3)dividends;
4)net patent and copyright royalties (not representing principal source of gross receipts);
5)technical assistance fees.

b) Apportioned Income

Income from all non-allocated sources is apportioned to Ohio according to a three-factor formula with equally-weighted property and payroll factors and a double-weighted sales factor as follows (unless Tax Commissioner approves or requires alternative method of apportionment):

$$\text{Ohio Apportioned Net Income} = \text{Total Net Corporation Apportionable Income} \times \frac{\text{Property} + \text{Payroll} + \text{Sales} + \text{Sales Factors}}{4}$$

These factors are computed as follows:

$$\text{Property Factor}^{*} = \frac{\text{Average cost of owned or rented real and tangible personal property used in business in Ohio}}{\text{Average cost of such property used everywhere}}$$

$$\text{Payroll Factor}^{\dagger} = \frac{\text{Total compensation paid in Ohio}}{\text{Total compensation paid everywhere}}$$

$$\text{Sales Factor}^{\#} = \frac{\text{Sales in Ohio}}{\text{Sales everywhere}}$$

* Excludes cost of pollution control, coal conversion, solid waste energy conversion, thermal efficiency improvement, energy conversion facilities, property that generates rental income, and property in a qualified facility in an "urban jobs and enterprise zone."

† Excludes compensation to certain employees at a qualified facility in "an urban jobs and enterprise zone."

\# For sales of tangible personal property, sales inside and outside of Ohio are determined by the final destination of the property sold; other sales are situsued according to where the income-producing activity takes place. Sales included under allocated income are not included in this factor.

c) Allocated and Apportioned Income

The sum of allocated and apportioned incomes equals Ohio taxable net income to which the tax rate is applied.

RATES:

I. General Rates for all corporations except Financial Institutions (R.C. 5733.06):

The tax rates for the two alternative tax bases are:

Net Worth — 5.82 mills on the taxable value of the corporation; or

Net Income — 5.1% on the first $25,000 of taxable income plus 9.2% on taxable income in excess of $25,000.

Corporations pay the greater of the two tax liabilities computed under the alternative tax bases, (after deducting credits)—with a minimum tax liability of $50 for all corporations. Corporations which pay on net income are subject to a 5.4% surtax.

II. Additional Litter Tax Rates for Tax Years 1981 to 1986 (Sections 3 and 8 of H.B. 361, effective July 14, 1980):

A. The tax rates for the two alternative tax bases for all corporations except "litter stream corporations" and financial institutions are:

Net Worth — 0.14 mill on the taxable value of the corporation; or

Net Income — 0.11% on the first $25,000 of taxable income plus 0.22% on taxable income in excess of $25,000.

The additional tax charged any taxpayer or group of combined taxpayers under these rates is limited to a maximum of $5,000.

B. The litter tax rates for the two alternative tax bases for corporations manufacturing or selling "litter stream products"* are:

Net Worth — 0.28 mill on the taxable value of the corporation; or

Net Income — 0.11% on the first $25,000 of net income plus 0.44% on taxable income in excess of $25,000.

The additional tax charged any taxpayer or group of combined taxpayers under these rates is limited to a maximum of $10,000.

*"Litter stream products" include: (1) alcoholic beverages; (2) soft drinks; (3) soft drink and alcoholic beverage containers and container closures; (4) packaging materials for alcoholic beverages and soft drinks; (5) packaging materials used in serving take-out food; and (6) cigarettes, cigars, tobacco, matches, candy and gum. Manufacturers are subject to this additional tax if the sale of litter stream products exceeds 5% of total sales or total sales of litter stream products in Ohio exceed $10 million. Corporations selling litter stream products are not subject to the tax unless litter stream products account for at least 5% of total sales. Restaurants are not subject to the tax unless at least 5% of their sales are take-out sales.

III. Financial Institutions Rate (R.C. 5733.06 and Section 167 of H.B. 291 effective July 1, 1983).

A. Rates on net worth (net income base does not apply)
1. Tax years 1982 and 1983 — 6.5 mills
2. Tax years 1984 and 1985—21.47 mills for savings and loans
—16.54 mills for all other financial institutions
3. Tax years 1986 and thereafter—15 mills

CREDITS (R.C. 5709.65, 5733.061, 5733.062, 5733.063):

Credits allowed are:

(1) A credit equal to the difference between (1) the tangible property taxes actually paid in the taxable year on machinery and equipment used in manufacturing or refining and acquired in 1978 and thereafter; and (2) the taxes that would have been paid on such property if it had been assessed at 20% (this percentage will increase by one percentage point per year over the period from 1989-1993) of true value instead of the actual percentage. If this credit exceeds the franchise tax liability in any year, the excess credit may be carried forward to offset liability for the following 3 years.

(2) A credit equal to 10% of the cost of acquiring and installing solar, wind, or hydrothermal energy systems on or before December 31, 1985, in buildings owned and operated by the corporation in Ohio. This credit may not exceed the tax liability and can only be taken in the taxable year the system is installed — no carryover of excess credit is allowed.

(3) A credit equal to 50% of cash donations for litter control made to municipalities, counties, and townships which qualify for grants from the litter control and recycling special account. This credit is limited to 50% of the additional tax liability from the litter tax rates for tax years 1981 to 1986.

(4) A credit for qualified non-retail corporations locating in "urban jobs and enterprise zones" equal to:

a) the amount reimbursed to specified employees for the cost of day care services up to a maximum of $300 per child;
b) the amount reimbursed to specified employees for training costs up to a maximum of $1,000 per employee.

(5) A credit equal to the difference between the assessment paid by a state-chartered savings and loan association to the Division of Savings and Loans and the amount paid in supervisory fees to the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

EXEMPTIONS AND EXCLUSIONS:

Corporations not subject to tax (R.C. 1733.43, 5733.01, 5733.09, and 5733.10):

1. nonprofit corporations (except certain agricultural and consumer cooperatives);
2. municipal corporations;
3. public utilities subject to public utility excise tax;
4. credit unions;
5. dealers in intangibles subject to intangibles taxes imposed by R.C. 5707.03;
6. corporations required to file annual reports with the superintendent of insurance;
7. "real estate investment trust" and "regulated investment companies" as defined in the Internal Revenue Code.

EXEMPTIONS AND EXCLUSIONS (con't.):

Assets excluded when computing the corporation's net worth (R.C. 5709.25, 5709.35, 5709.50, 5709.65, 5733.05 5915.29):

1. certain valuation reserves;
2. taxes due and payable;
3. good will, appreciation, and abandoned property;
4. specified investments in public utilities, insurance companies, and financial institutions in which the taxpayer has the ownership interests as required by statute (investments and business attributed to these companies are also eliminated in determining the property and business fractions for apportioning net worth);
5. certified pollution control facilities;
6. certain facilities designed to convert coal into other fuels or to desulphurize coal (assests excluded for 30 years);
7. certified civil defense structures;
8. certified energy conversion, thermal efficiency improvement, and solid waste energy conversion facilities;
9. voting stock and participation certificates in production credit associations;
10. land valued for real estate tax purposes as land devoted exclusively to agricultural use.

Exempt income and deductions from the net income base (R.C. 5733.04, 5709.35):

1. certain income from sources outside the United States;
2. specified dividends from other corporations;
3. dividends received from public utilities, insurance companies, and financial institutions in which the taxpayer has the ownership interests required by statute (receipts from these companies are eliminated in determining the sales factor for apportioning net income);
4. capital gains from the sale of business assets where gain occurred prior to addition of income base (losses from such sales may not be deducted from income);
5. income arising from facilities designed to convert coal into other fuels or to desulphurize coal (exempt for 30 years);
6. amount of payroll excluded for the federal "targeted jobs credit";
7. net interest income on obligations of the federal government.

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5733.01):

Corporate franchise tax is imposed on all domestic corporations organized for profit under Ohio law, except corporations which are exempted by statute. The tax must also be paid by nonprofit agricultural and consumer cooperatives which are organized under Chapter 1729 of the Ohio Revised Code. All foreign corporations organized for profit which are doing business in Ohio, or authorized to do business in Ohio, must also pay the corporate franchise tax. Small business corporations that elect under federal law not to be subject to the federal corporate income tax are still subject to the Ohio corporate franchise tax. The tax is imposed for the privilege of doing business in Ohio during the year in which the tax is payable.

PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 5703.47, 5733.02, 5733.021, 5733.13):

January 31 — By this date, the corporation must file either a final return and make full payment of the tax due, or an estimated return of its full tax liability and pay one-third of that estimated liability. If the estimated full tax liability is less than the minimum tax of $50, the corporation must make full payment of $50.

March 31 — By this date, the corporation must file either a final return and pay the difference between its full liability and first estimated payment, or (if a time extension has been granted by the Tax Commissioner) it must file another estimated return and pay another one-third of its estimated tax liability

May 31 — By this date, the corporation which received an extension of time for filing past March 31 must either file a return and pay the difference between its full liability and its estimated payments made earlier, or pay the remaining one-third of its estimated tax liability (if it is granted an extension for filing past May 31). A corporation receiving this extension must file its annual report and pay any remaining tax liability by the 15th day of the month following the final due date for filing its federal corporation income tax return.

The interest rate charged on any underpayment of estimated tax payments in a year is determined from the discount rate at the Cleveland federal reserve bank as of October 15th of the previous year.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 5733.12):

The amount appropriated annually for administration of the "litter" tax is credited to the litter control and recycling tax administration account. In addition, $5 million is credited to the litter control and recycling account every six-month period through June, 1986. Remainder is credited to the state General Revenue Fund with the following amounts subsequently transferred to the Local Government Fund:

July to December, 1983	14.5%
January to June, 1984	15.4%

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapter 5733.

ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES (R.C. 5733.02, 5733.11, 5733.052):

Shared Administration:

Although tax payments and annual reports of corporations are filed with the Treasurer of State, the Tax Commissioner is principal administrator of the tax, with the Treasurer acting as collector of the tax. All corporate franchise reports received by the Treasurer are transmitted to the Commissioner showing the amount of tax remitted with the report and the date it was received. If a corporation required to file a return fails to file the return within the prescribed time, files an incorrect report, or fails to remit the full amount of the tax due, the Commissioner may make an assessment against the corporation for the tax due.

Combined Report:

When more than half of the capital stock with voting rights of a corporation subject to the tax is owned or controlled by another corporation subject to the tax, the Tax Commissioner is authorized to permit or require the combining of net income for purposes of calculating the tax base. Two or more corporations meeting the above requirements may elect to file a combined report if the combination sets forth the information required by the Commissioner and each of the corporations has non-dividend income from sources within Ohio. Once made, this election may not be changed by the taxpayer without the Commissioner's consent. (See Tax Commissioner Rule 5703-5-06).

SPECIAL PROVISIONS (R.C. 5733.041)

A portion of the depreciation deduction is required to be added back to net income. The amount added back equals 25% of the depreciation deduction allowed under Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code (Accelerated Cost Recovery System Depreciation). One-fifth of the depreciation added back to net income may be deducted from net income in each of the next 5 tax years if tax was paid on the net income basis in the year the depreciation was added back.

RECENT SIGNIFICANT COURT DECISIONS:

Differential Steel Car Co. v. Lindley, Hancock County Court of Appeals (Third District), Case No. 5-83-19, December 12, 1983, cert. denied by Ohio Supreme Court, Case No. 84-225, March 28, 1984.

Apportionable patent royalties are includible in the sales factor in R.C. 5733.05 (B) (2) (c) and situsedas sales of other than tangible personal property.

Women's City Club of Cleveland Co. v. Lindley, Board of Tax Appeals, Case No. 82-A-148, February 22, 1984.

A corporation organized for profit is taxable regardless of how it actually operates.

Table 12

CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1980-1984

Fiscal Year	Gross Tax Collections	Refunds	Net Tax Collections
1980	$603,092,645	$20,745,940	$582,346,705
1981	583,874,100	28,537,144	555,336,956
1982	670,041.558	33,030,170	637,011,388
1983	615,472,766	134,448,763 *	481,024,003
1984	713,850,212	57,423,435	656,426,777

* Increase due primarily to court decisions requiring refunds.

SOURCE: Ohio Office of Budget and Management.

TABLE 13

NUMBER OF CORPORATIONS,
BY TAX BASE AND INDUSTRY, TAX YEAR 1983

Industry	Number of Corporations by Tax Base				
	Minimum	Net Worth	Net Income	Not Reported[a]	Total
Agriculture & Forestry	140	130	58	1	329
Mining	760	625	371	3	1,759
Construction	4,833	3,393	2,120	17	10,363
Manufacturing	4,365	5,787	4,679	34	14,865
Transportation	1,864	1,152	968	7	3,991
Wholesale Trade	3,269	3,397	3,032	13	9,711
Retail Trade	7,830	6,447	5,062	14	19,353
Finance	6,758	4,850	3,157	24	14,789
Service	13,632	5,772	8,721	26	28,151
Unknown[b]	13,234	5,008	4,094	28	22,364
Total	56,685	36,561	32,262	167	125,675

(a) Data as initially supplied by taxpayers was insufficient to determine the proper tax base for these corporations.
(b) Industry classification was not indicated by taxpayer.

TABLE 14

NUMBER OF CORPORATIONS,
BY TAX BASE AND TAX LIABILITY CLASS, TAX YEAR 1983

Tax Liability Class	Number of Corporations By Tax Base				
	Minimum	Net Worth	Net Income	Not Reported[a]	Total
Minimum	56,685	-	-	-	56,685
$ 150 - 1,000	-	24,329	14,232	96	38,657
1,000 - 2,000	-	5,420	4,949	16	10,385
2,000 - 3,000	-	2,130	2,681	6	4,817
3,000 - 4,000	-	1,081	1,964	3	3,048
4,000 - 5,000	-	648	1,340	4	1,992
5,000 - 10,000	-	1,393	3,136	17	4,546
10,000 - 15,000	-	477	1,099	3	1,579
15,000 - 20,000	-	239	611	3	853
20,000 - 25,000	-	156	418	3	577
25,000 - 30,000	-	98	259	1	358
30,000 - 35,000	-	89	191	0	280
35,000 - 50,000	-	157	388	0	545
50,000 - 100,000	-	181	500	5	686
100,000 - 200,000	-	74	258	5	337
200,000 - 500,000	-	63	157	1	221
$500,000 & Over	-	26	79	4	109
Total	56,685	36,561	32,262	167	125,675

(a) Data as initially supplied by taxpayers were insufficient to determine the proper tax base for these corporations.

TABLE 15

REPORTED TAX LIABILITY, BY TAX BASE AND INDUSTRY,
TAX YEAR 1983

Industry	Tax Liability Before Surtax and Credits By Tax Base					Surtax	Litter[b] Tax (Tier 1)	Litter[b] Tax (Tier 2)	Property Tax Credits	Energy & Litter Credits	Tax Liability After Credits
	Minimum	Net Worth	Net Income	Not Reported[a]	Total						
Agriculture & Forestry	$ 22,350	$ 182,385	$ 300,621	$ 64	$ 505,420	$ 27,135	$ 12,577	$ 1,577	$ 4,894	-	$ 541,901
Mining	187,067	7,785,423	6,140,053	1,283,525	15,396,068	887,641	265,513	1,537	485,932	$ 4,610	16,070,865
Construction	814,779	4,635,590	10,621,888	110,477	16,182,734	915,866	401,178	15,223	108,906	200	17,410,523
Manufacturing	1,014,253	79,496,840	167,175,093	1,915,625	249,601,811	14,253,050	3,523,961	199,454	49,067,390	52,550	224,856,550
Transportation	673,800	4,826,707	15,258,686	39,849	20,799,042	1,178,689	348,791	5,355	138,949	-	22,215,713
Wholesale Trade	601,079	9,016,737	36,981,420	12,471	46,611,707	2,669,134	917,257	97,684	930,651	9,636	49,390,349
Retail Trade	1,482,710	14,668,612	34,497,997	54,422	50,703,741	2,903,535	942,682	168,972	596,905	1,703	54,130,899
Finance	1,282,386	10,816,789	13,001,984	1,044,434	26,145,593	1,470,949	579,225	34,255	175,941	376	28,054,761
Service	2,351,971	5,601,973	27,490,670	267,494	35,712,108	2,065,495	765,319	52,116	356,360	6,196	38,435,819
Unknown[c]	2,974,405	10,704,174	20,573,428	518,279	34,770,286	1,946,126	618,107	47,790	2,790,333	2,713	35,324,545
Total	$11,404,800	$147,735,230	$332,041,840	$5,246,640	$496,428,510	$28,317,620	$8,374,610	$623,963	$54,656,261	$77,984	$486,431,925

(a) Data as initially supplied by taxpayers were insufficient to determine the proper tax base for these corporations.

(b) Tier 1 of litter tax is paid by all corporations. Tier 2 of litter tax is paid by only "litter stream" corporations.

(c) Industry classification was not indicated by taxpayer.

TABLE 16

REPORTED TAX LIABILITY, BY TAX BASE AND TAX LIABILITY CLASS,
TAX YEAR 1983

Tax Liability Class	Tax Liability Before Surtax and Credits By Tax Base					Surtax	Litter[b] Tax (Tier 1)	Litter[b] Tax (Tier 2)	Property Tax Credits	Energy & Litter Credits	Tax Liability After Credits
	Minimum	Net Worth	Net Income	Not Reported[a]	Total						
Minimum	$11,404,800	--	--	--	$ 11,404,800	$ 552,993	$ 73,792	$ 18,837	$ 849,206	$ 2,196	$ 12,021,274
$ 150 - 1,000	-	$22,917,632	$ 7,855,106	$ 21,199	30,793,937	1,763,320	542,682	49,547	23,372,697	33,367	16,342,573
1,000 - 2,000	-	7,435,427	6,508,903	23,231	13,967,561	835,337	365,683	23,587	545,872	2,487	14,643,811
2,000 - 3,000	-	5,092,272	6,251,780	14,557	11,358,609	656,548	293,049	21,689	480,228	628	11,849,042
3,000 - 4,000	-	3,842,286	6,492,969	10,312	10,345,567	592,486	264,667	11,135	627,465	801	10,585,592
4,000 - 5,000	-	2,826,218	5,613,890	18,524	8,458,632	488,620	221,101	13,951	267,055	2,215	8,913,037
5,000 - 10,000	-	9,537,450	20,793,904	122,471	30,453,825	1,756,686	777,054	79,327	1,335,595	4,988	31,726,311
10,000 - 15,000	-	5,730,273	12,774,961	41,534	18,546,768	1,061,107	494,365	26,025	811,047	2,786	19,314,435
15,000 - 20,000	-	4,161,340	10,007,029	53,964	14,222,333	823,214	361,522	30,027	632,818	-	14,804,279
20,000 - 25,000	-	3,806,228	8,886,246	65,136	12,757,610	725,433	308,745	15,019	910,767	1,556	12,894,484
25,000 - 30,000	-	2,561,438	6,807,171	26,090	9,394,699	548,781	235,700	6,953	364,099	15	9,822,021
30,000 - 35,000	-	2,971,495	5,875,263	-	8,846,758	523,167	211,792	11,411	516,390	488	9,076,254
35,000 - 50,000	-	7,341,666	15,477,855	-	22,819,521	1,290,360	545,799	26,641	1,909,151	3,197	22,769,980
50,000 - 100,000	-	13,357,943	33,351,121	368,018	47,077,082	2,665,696	1,129,295	66,248	2,971,636	2,698	47,964,000
100,000 - 200,000	-	10,922,224	34,190,007	673,946	45,786,177	2,542,994	1,075,013	63,369	2,844,050	9,060	46,614,448
200,000 - 500,000	-	20,274,636	47,222,945	357,218	67,854,799	3,915,235	995,958	97,980	5,986,364	6,500	66,871,113
$500,000 & Over	-	24,956,702	103,932,690	3,450,440	132,339,832	7,575,643	478,393	62,217	10,231,821	5,000	130,219,271
Total	$11,404,800	$147,735,230	$332,041,840	$5,246,640	$496,428,510	$28,317,620	$8,374,610	$623,963	$54,656,261	$77,984	$486,431,925

(a) Data as initially supplied by taxpayers were insufficient to determine the proper tax base for these corporations.

(b) Tier 1 of litter tax is paid by all corporations. Tier 2 of litter tax is paid by only "litter stream" corporations.

TABLE 17

NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS
BY TAX BASE AND INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION, TAX YEAR 1983

Industry	Number of Corporations By Tax Base				
	Minimum	Net Worth	Net Income	Not Reported[a]	Total
Food	272	371	340	5	988
Tobacco Manufactures	5	8	5	--	18
Textile Mill Products	13	28	23	--	64
Apparel and Other Textiles	80	88	73	--	241
Lumber and Wood Products	156	219	111	1	487
Furniture and Fixtures	89	83	70	--	242
Paper	58	123	103	--	284
Printing and Publishing	465	444	489	1	1,399
Chemicals	234	341	320	3	898
Petroleum and Coal	51	59	42	1	153
Rubber and Plastics	235	267	281	4	787
Leather Products	22	26	21	2	71
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	164	310	141	3	618
Primary Metal	120	220	105	2	447
Fabricated Metal	1,037	1,538	1,198	4	3,777
Machinery (non-electrical)	449	717	503	3	1,672
Electrical Machinery	363	373	344	1	1,081
Transportation Equipment	162	180	122	1	465
Instruments and Related Products	93	101	107	1	302
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	297	291	281	2	871
Total	4,365	5,787	4,679	34	14,865

(a) Data as initially supplied by taxpayers were insufficient to determine proper tax base for these corporations.

TABLE 18

NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS, BY TAX BASE AND TAX LIABILITY CLASS,
TAX YEAR 1983

Tax Liability Class	Number of Corporations By Tax Base				
	Minimum	Net Worth	Net Income	Not Reported[a]	Total
Minimum	4,365	-	-	-	4,365
$ 150 - 1,000	-	3,047	1,141	15	4,203
1,000 - 2,000	-	857	499	2	1,358
2,000 - 3,000	-	415	358	2	775
3,000 - 4,000	-	253	300	3	556
4,000 - 5,000	-	155	231	1	387
5,000 - 10,000	-	412	658	5	1,075
10,000 - 15,000	-	154	290	-	444
15,000 - 20,000	-	86	192	-	278
20,000 - 25,000	-	61	147	-	208
25,000 - 30,000	-	39	105	-	144
30,000 - 35,000	-	33	77	-	110
35,000 - 50,000	-	84	157	-	241
50,000 - 100,000	-	100	235	3	338
100,000 - 200,000	-	38	153	-	191
200,000 - 500,000	-	38	89	1	128
$500,000 & Over	-	15	47	2	64
Total	4,365	5,787	4,679	34	14,865

(a) Data as initially supplied by taxpayers were insufficient to determine the proper tax base for these corporations.

TABLE 19

REPORTED TAX LIABILITY FOR MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS,
BY TAX BASE AND INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION
TAX YEAR 1983

Industry	Tax Liability Before Surtax and Credits By Tax Base: Minimum	Net Worth	Net Income	Not Reported[a]	Total	Surtax	Litter[b] Tax (Tier 1)	Litter[b] Tax (Tier 2)	Property Tax Credits	Energy & Litter Credits	Tax Liability After Credits
Food	$ 79,800	$ 4,943,790	$ 17,089,183	$653,025	$ 22,765,798	$ 1,299,758	$ 356,661	$ 103,001	$ 2,145,817	$ 6,000	$ 22,590,650
Tobacco Manufactures	750	86,551	2,436,006	--	2,523,307	145,088	22,046	20,892	1,443	--	2,709,891
Textile Mill Products	1,950	266,528	452,140	--	720,618	41,435	17,939	--	21,441	--	758,740
Apparel and Other Textiles	12,000	347,622	1,345,352	--	1,704,974	97,126	42,089	--	68,421	--	1,778,524
Lumber and Wood Products	30,012	976,719	683,152	73,205	1,763,088	97,791	41,320	495	599,390	--	1,672,419
Furniture and Fixtures	16,200	553,226	1,446,637	--	2,016,063	115,134	37,028	--	137,412	--	2,031,129
Paper	12,150	2,777,316	3,189,575	--	5,979,041	346,854	131,900	7,983	3,387,052	--	4,835,563
Printing and Publishing	84,900	1,777,015	11,571,563	6,463	13,439,941	766,644	249,682	959	1,305,851	15,382	13,270,377
Chemicals	42,608	7,252,356	27,151,054	410,890	34,856,908	1,962,622	359,423	12,892	3,714,817	7,010	33,782,591
Petroleum and Coal	10,350	9,564,766	1,506,109	7,736	11,088,961	630,684	83,951	2,727	1,123,632	--	10,742,029
Rubber and Plastics	45,458	2,698,258	8,035,690	719,771	11,499,177	668,519	184,544	2,848	2,347,119	5,000	10,114,253
Leather Products	3,750	176,450	1,869,807	2,386	2,052,393	117,972	16,576	3	44,876	--	2,142,072
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	33,150	4,980,925	2,747,000	8,387	7,769,462	445,952	132,708	13,652	2,569,982	786	5,898,791
Primary Metal	171,900	10,984,699	7,182,875	1,772	18,341,246	1,045,616	191,740	6,632	8,166,289	2,910	13,195,040
Fabricated Metal	214,630	6,759,969	26,607,558	5,810	33,587,967	1,920,744	608,359	19,172	4,529,913	11,770	31,964,357
Machinery (non-electrical)	91,595	6,909,527	18,376,469	5,567	25,383,158	1,457,837	362,806	3,127	4,517,427	525	23,274,644
Electrical Machinery	63,450	4,145,732	24,642,342	3,810	28,855,334	1,647,466	306,419	1,808	4,566,759	269	26,355,743
Transportation Equipment	32,850	11,974,581	3,942,100	150	15,949,681	915,795	181,601	2,113	9,072,296	1,881	8,366,852
Instruments and Related Products	17,550	1,390,526	2,620,330	1,219	4,029,625	226,735	88,534	1,088	240,857	--	4,149,118
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	49,200	930,284	4,280,151	15,434	5,275,069	303,278	108,635	62	506,596	1,017	5,223,767
Total	$1,014,253	$79,496,840	$167,175,093	$1,915,625	$249,601,811	$14,253,050	$3,523,961	$199,454	$49,067,390	$52,550	$224,856,550

(a) Data as initially supplied were insufficient to determine the proper tax base for these corporations.

(b) Tier 1 of litter tax is paid by all corporations. Tier 2 of litter tax is paid by only "litter stream" corporations.

TABLE 20

REPORTED TAX LIABILITY FOR MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS,
BY TAX BASE AND TAX LIABILITY CLASS, TAX YEAR 1983

Tax Liability Class	Tax Liability Before Surtax and Credits By Tax Base										
	Minimum	Net Worth	Net Income	Not Reported[a]	Total	Surtax	Litter[b] Tax (Tier 1)	Litter[b] Tax (Tier 2)	Property Tax Credits	Energy & Litter Credits	Tax Liability After Credits
Minimum	$1,014,253	-	-	-	$ 1,014,253	$ 47,095	$ 5,121	$ 1,806	$ 560,053	$ 1,881	$ 1,052,347
$ 150 - 1,000	-	14,527,639	1,429,707	$ 3,361	15,960,707	916,111	173,605	20,137	21,157,538	22,374	1,742,060
1,000 - 2,000	-	1,425,852	762,842	2,841	2,191,535	127,129	59,955	1,727	437,902	1,345	1,941,102
2,000 - 3,000	-	1,205,414	943,451	4,252	2,153,117	121,904	55,077	2,126	416,117	555	1,915,555
3,000 - 4,000	-	1,129,513	1,122,166	10,312	2,261,991	130,586	56,432	4,560	510,232	0	1,943,270
4,000 - 5,000	-	784,980	1,026,455	4,772	1,816,207	103,415	48,487	708	223,055	160	1,745,605
5,000 - 10,000	-	3,149,148	4,828,937	36,978	8,015,063	453,263	204,191	15,403	1,076,143	3,947	7,607,831
10,000 - 15,000	-	2,066,102	3,602,339	--	5,668,441	320,123	140,536	4,649	683,806	525	5,449,418
15,000 - 20,000	-	1,675,644	3,280,697	--	4,956,341	287,594	123,101	2,176	533,724	--	4,835,490
20,000 - 25,000	-	1,745,366	3,267,815	--	5,013,181	284,581	121,099	4,142	758,333	--	4,664,670
25,000 - 30,000	-	1,057,656	2,874,355	--	3,932,011	224,575	95,884	2,506	308,414	15	3,945,748
30,000 - 35,000	-	1,236,508	2,437,374	--	3,673,882	211,249	90,136	2,425	413,744	488	3,563,461
35,000 - 50,000	-	4,445,468	6,663,624	--	11,109,092	626,647	258,208	11,484	1,813,283	1,000	10,191,151
50,000 - 100,000	-	8,024,989	16,299,855	198,257	24,523,101	1,401,380	590,199	18,988	2,697,615	2,198	23,833,830
100,000 - 200,000	-	5,876,877	20,613,018	--	26,489,895	1,508,041	633,018	23,755	2,472,380	9,060	26,173,270
200,000 - 500,000	-	13,571,891	27,597,210	357,218	41,526,319	2,398,759	584,421	50,596	5,618,747	6,500	38,924,848
$500,000 & Over	-	17,573,793	70,425,248	1,297,634	89,296,675	5,100,598	285,291	33,066	9,386,304	2,502	85,326,894
Total	$1,014,253	$79,496,840	$167,175,093	$1,915,625	$249,601,811	$14,253,050	$3,523,961	$199,454	$49,067,390	$52,550	$224,856,550

(a) Data as initially supplied by taxpayers were insufficient to determine proper tax base for these corporations.

(b) Tier 1 of litter tax is paid by all corporations. Tier 2 of litter tax is paid by only "litter stream" corporations.

TABLE 21

NUMBER OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND REPORTED TAX LIABILITY BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION,
TAX YEAR 1983

Tax Liability	Number of Corporations by Type				Tax Liability by Type			
	Banks	Savings & Loans	Other	Total	Banks	Savings & Loans	Other	Total
$ 0 - 1,000	9	29	4	42	$ 1,843	$ 27,279	$ 248	$ 29,370
1,000 - 2,000	4	10	0	14	6,992	14,515	0	21,507
2,000 - 3,000	6	11	1	18	16,341	28,438	2,291	47,070
3,000 - 4,000	8	12	2	22	27,861	39,844	6,821	74,526
4,000 - 5,000	9	15	1	25	40,541	67,243	4,117	111,901
5,000 - 10,000	49	62	2	113	359,538	434,087	14,976	808,601
10,000 - 15,000	56	49	2	107	702,983	608,385	13,977	1,325,345
15,000 - 20,000	38	25	0	63	662,913	423,723	0	1,086,636
20,000 - 25,000	32	19	0	51	710,485	424,353	0	1,134,838
25,000 - 30,000	24	11	2	37	658,919	295,073	57,718	1,011,710
30,000 - 35,000	21	11	1	33	678,958	361,584	30,697	1,071,239
35,000 - 50,000	29	21	1	51	1,232,227	881,525	43,152	2,156,904
50,000 -100,000	52	25	0	77	3,609,828	1,781,332	0	5,391,160
100,000 -200,000	22	7	0	29	3,106,548	1,030,956	0	4,137,504
200,000 -500,000	11	7	0	18	3,278,947	2,372,756	0	5,651,703
$500,000 & Over	12	(a)	0	12	13,345,546	(a)	0	13,345,546
Total	382	314	16	712	$28,440,470	$8,791,093	$173,997	$37,405,560

(a) Combined with $200,000 - $500,000 class to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

ENERGY CREDIT PROGRAM

The Ohio Energy Credit Program provides credits or direct cash payments for the winter heating bills of qualified elderly and disabled individuals. All applications for the program are filed with and processed by the Ohio Department of Taxation.

There were no changes in the eligibility requirements, level of benefits or administrative procedures for the 1983-84 Energy Credits Program heating season.

Table 22 shows the number of eligible applicants in each county by the type of heating fuel used to heat the residence for the 1983-84 heating season. The total number of applicants was 262,154. Of this number, 68,622 had incomes less than $5,000, and 137,354 had incomes between $5,000 and $9,000. These applicants heated their households with gas, electricity or pipeline propane while the remaining 56,178 receiving the $125 cash payment heated their households with fuel oil, coal, wood, kerosene, or non-pipeline propane.

According to data from the Auditor of State, 259,325 individuals received over $41.0 million in cash payments or utility bill credits for the 1983-84 heating season. Since Department of Taxation data show the number of applicants, and the data published by the State Auditor show the number of individuals receiving the credits or cash payments, the figures in Table 22 differ from those reported by the State Auditor. There are several reasons for these differences, including: (1) some applicants dropped out of the program after they had been approved; (2) the account with the utility was not in the name of the applicant; and (3) further processing and auditing revealed that some applicants were not qualified.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM:

The 1983-1984 heating season program provided 25% and 30% credits on heating bills or a direct cash payment of $125 to qualified individuals. To qualify for the program, an individual must: (1) have been head of household or spouse; (2) turn 65 years of age during calendar year 1983; (3) have had total 1982 income or an expected 1983 income (including income of spouse) of $5,000 or less to receive a 30% credit, or have had total 1982 income or an expected 1983 income of more than $5,000 but less than $9,000 to receive a 25% discount.

Qualified applicants who heated their households with gas, electricity or propane delivered by pipeline were granted the percentage discount on the bills received for those fuels during the months of December, 1983 through April, 1984. Qualified applicants who heated their homes with fuel oil, bottled propane, coal, wood, or kerosene, shared a meter for heating fuel, or paid for heat included with their rent payments received the $125 cash payment.

APPLICATION AND CREDIT PROCESS:

All applications for the energy credit program are filed with the Department of Taxation. The Tax Commissioner verifies the information on the application and certifies the eligibility for the applicants. The energy companies supplying electricity, gas, or propane delivered by pipeline are issued the names of those eligible for the 25% or 30% credit. The Tax Commissioner also certifies to the Auditor of State a list of those eligible for the $125 payment and the Auditor of State issues warrants to those individuals.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Sections 122.64 to 122.69, 4933.123, 5117.01 to 5117.12, 5117.21 to 5117.29, and 5117.99

TABLE 22

ENERGY CREDIT PROGRAM
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS, BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF AID, 1983-84 HEATING SEASON

County	$125 Cash Payment	30% Credit	25% Credit	Total	County	$125 Cash Payment	30% Credit	25% Credit	Total
Adams	997	173	155	1,325	Lorain	458	1,301	3,041	4,800
Allen	374	660	1,576	2,610	Lucas	1,652	3,478	7,119	12,249
Ashland	279	255	603	1,137	Madison	209	254	363	826
Ashtabula	852	609	1,381	2,842	Mahoning	1,198	2,766	4,998	8,962
Athens	664	404	622	1,690	Marion	256	480	984	1,720
Auglaize	280	246	582	1,108	Medina	359	309	805	1,473
Belmont	776	690	1,381	2,847	Meigs	561	232	365	1,158
Brown	843	174	249	1,266	Mercer	267	197	432	896
Butler	1,304	1,325	2,539	5,168	Miami	389	646	1,304	2,339
Carroll	341	120	255	716	Monroe	228	230	255	713
Champaign	343	258	422	1,023	Montgomery	1,483	3,411	6,536	11,430
Clark	492	1,115	2,159	3,766	Morgan	245	143	193	581
Clermont	1,485	284	492	2,261	Morrow	409	102	184	695
Clinton	409	274	388	1,071	Muskingum	561	771	1,431	2,763
Columbiana	1,192	975	1,813	3,980	Noble	182	141	171	494
Coshocton	355	275	538	1,168	Ottawa	371	184	482	1,037
Crawford	252	434	873	1,559	Paulding	229	92	196	517
Cuyahoga	3,631	11,724	24,894	40,249	Perry	342	302	523	1,167
Darke	471	346	704	1,521	Pickaway	304	314	443	1,061
Defiance	362	167	354	883	Pike	752	142	166	1,060
Delaware	307	201	363	871	Portage	823	364	877	2,064
Erie	286	446	1,039	1,771	Preble	393	164	359	916
Fairfield	486	623	1,186	2,295	Putnam	331	139	314	784
Fayette	199	348	451	998	Richland	530	799	1,677	3,006
Franklin	1,297	5,005	9,688	15,990	Ross	1,048	437	651	2,136
Fulton	270	155	338	763	Sandusky	330	394	893	1,617
Gallia	700	193	279	1,172	Scioto	1,453	860	1,325	3,638
Geauga	670	62	177	909	Seneca	293	416	818	1,527
Greene	396	426	826	1,648	Shelby	308	183	433	924
Guernsey	409	473	746	1,628	Stark	1,296	2,500	5,572	9,368
Hamilton	5,020	4,112	8,729	17,861	Summit	1,063	3,485	7,498	12,046
Hancock	213	364	763	1,340	Trumbull	956	1,437	2,891	5,284
Hardin	216	317	545	1,078	Tuscarawas	631	737	1,608	2,976
Harrison	336	95	207	638	Union	243	204	334	781
Henry	258	162	286	706	Van Wert	181	225	453	859
Highland	859	288	412	1,559	Vinton	405	84	121	610
Hocking	300	201	308	809	Warren	723	283	564	1,570
Holmes	197	80	158	435	Washington	289	610	940	1,839
Huron	426	333	743	1,502	Wayne	444	384	985	1,813
Jackson	717	454	578	1,749	Williams	281	199	489	969
Jefferson	902	664	1,217	2,783	Wood	357	424	874	1,655
Knox	298	379	811	1,488	Wyandot	143	195	314	652
Lake	769	705	1,975	3,449	County Not				
Lawrence	905	677	1,038	2,620	Indicated	131	99	240	470
Licking	509	831	1,619	2,959					
Logan	424	403	671	1,498	Total	56,178	68,622	137,354	262,154

ESTATE TAX

The basic Ohio estate tax is levied against the value of a resident decedent's gross estate less deductions and exemptions. Graduated rates range through six taxable estate brackets from 2% on taxable values of under $40,000 to $23,600 plus 7% on that portion of taxable value which exceeds $500,000. Gross estates of more than $100,000 are also subject to an "additional" tax which is levied solely to ensure full benefit to Ohio of credits the federal government allows taxpayers against federal estate tax liability for their payment of state death taxes. Ohio's "additional" tax rates derive directly from the federal tax credit schedule and range through 20 brackets from 0.8% to 16%. Ohio also taxes nonresident estates on property values attributable to Ohio.

Major changes were made by the 115th General Assembly. They were effective July 1, 1983 with respect to estates of decedents dying on or after that date. This legislation, Am. Sub. H.B. 291, exempted resident estates with gross values under $25,000 from filing returns, repealed a requirement for filing a preliminary estimate of the property in a gross estate, repealed the $10,000 general exemption allowed for all estates in determining the taxable estate, eliminated the previous exemptions allowed for surviving spouses and children and instead enacted a marital deduction for a surviving spouse, and a $500 tax credit for all estates.

H.B. 291 also revised the provision for distribution of estate tax revenues between state and local governments, increasing the local government share from 50 percent to 64 percent, thus assigning anticipated revenue losses from the marital deduction and tax credit and other changes in the law to the state general revenue fund instead of to local government beneficiaries of this tax.

Basic resident estate taxes accounted for $102,257,361 in taxes paid on estates on which audits were completed during fiscal year 1984. This amount includes interest payments received and also reflects subtraction of refunds and of interest paid to taxpayers on taxes overpaid and refunded. Additional revenues amounting to $4.1 million, also after refunds and interest payments, were attributable to nonresident returns, "additional" tax, and the former inheritance tax.

Data on gross and net estate valuations and on taxes assessed and paid are shown, for the resident estate tax only, in Tables 23 through 28. These statistics are presented for the 88 counties of Ohio, by counties of probate, in Table 28. They are arranged according to selected gross values and according to net taxable (tax rate) brackets in Tables 23 through 26, and, in Table 27, according to amounts of tax generated. Taxable estates subject to the basic resident tax numbered 22,041 in 1984 as compared with 25,416 in 1983, and resident estate taxes paid amounted to $102.3 million in 1984 as compared with $100.7 million in 1983.

Seven hundred and thirty-four estates, 3.33 percent of the total number of estates generating tax, had net taxable value of $500,000 or more and yielded approximately $51 million in aggregate taxes, or 50 percent of the statewide total for all estates. Statewide, the average tax paid on each of the 22,041 estates finalized was $4,639. Countywide average taxes ranged from $993 for 23 estates in Morgan county to $9,417 for 344 estates in Lake county.

"Additional" taxes derived from the federal credit allowed on estates which were finalized during fiscal 1984 amounted to $3,306,026, including net interest payments of $23,739. These taxes were due and payable in only 26 of Ohio's 88 counties and represented additional tax liability on 82 estates. Three counties accounted for more than half (42) of the 82 estates and 5 estates in 3 counties accounted for 75% of the $3.3 million collected. Total federal credits allowed for state death taxes paid on these 82 estates amounted to $4.2 million, "additional" tax due and payable to Ohio being derived as follows:

Federal Credits Allowed for State Taxes Paid	$9,158,870
Less Basic Ohio Estate Taxes Paid	- 5,733,101
Less Basic "Death" Taxes Paid to Other States	- 143,482
Additional Tax Due and Payable to Ohio	$3,282,286

Nonresident estates finalized during fiscal 1984 numbered 315. These estates, subject to tax on values located in Ohio, accounted for $668,099 in estate tax revenues. Approximately 71% of that total represented estates with gross Ohio values in excess of $100,000 (59 estates), and approximately 70% represented values subject to tax in the two highest tax rate brackets (67 estates). Aggregate Ohio values subject to tax amounted to $25.8 million and taxes paid totalled $668,099 after interest and after refunds.

A total of 65 estates subject to the former inheritance tax (effective for estates of decedents dying before July 1, 1968) were finalized during fiscal 1984, accounting for $166,076 in net tax revenue after refunds amounting to $123,330.

Data compiled from 22,041 original returns filed for taxable estates finalized during fiscal 1984 show that only a small number of these estates qualified for the marital deduction which was enacted by the 115th General Assembly, effective, where there is a surviving spouse, for estates of decedents dying on or after July 1, 1983. There were 292 such estates, accounting for marital deduction claims amounting in the aggregate to $27,156,188. Of the 292 estates on which the deduction was claimed, fifty-eight percent (169) claimed deductions that amounted to $60,000 or less.

In general, most taxable estates finalized during fiscal 1984 (i.e. of decedents with dates of death before July 1, 1983) were subject to previous statutory provisions allowing a $60,000 surviving spouse exemption, a $10,000 general exemption, and exemptions for surviving children. No data is presently available on the number of nontaxable estates which benefitted from the new marital deduction.

The marital deduction for a surviving spouse is the lesser of the following alternatives:

1) the amount allowed or allowable as the federal marital deduction, or
2) up to $500,000 or one-half the adjusted gross estate (gross estate less other allowable deductions), whichever is greater.

The number of taxable estates claiming the new marital deduction and amounts claimed are shown below by brackets based on the size of the deduction.

Size of the Deduction	Number of Deductions	Total Amount of Deductions
$60,000 and Below	169	$4,730,883
$61,000 - $ 99,999	44	3,415,228
$100,000 - $199,999	44	5,899,801
$200,000 - $299,999	14	3,479,643
$300,000 - $399,999	7	2,344,557
$400,000 - $499,999	5	2,156,249
$500,000 - $749,999	8	4,170,138
$750,000 - $1,000,000	1	959,689
Total	292	$27,156,188

RESIDENT ESTATE TAX (R.C. 5731)

TAX BASE:

The "taxable estate," i.e., value of a decedent's gross estate, less deductions and exemptions (R.C. 5731.14-.17, inclusive). In general, the gross estate equals the aggregate market value, at time of death, of all property held by the decedent, except real and tangible personal property sitused outside of Ohio and, "qualified farm property" which may be valued according to its "actual qualified use" (R.C. 5731.01, 5731.011, 5731.03-.13, inclusive).

RATES:

Rates are generated through these six "taxable estate" brackets (R.C. 5731.02):

Taxable Estates of	Tax Rate Imposed
Not over $40,000	2% of taxable estate
Over $ 40,000 but not over $100,000	$ 800 + 3% of excess over $ 40,000
Over $100,000 but not over $200,000	$ 2,600 + 4% of excess over $100,000
Over $200,000 but not over $300,000	$ 6,600 + 5% of excess over $200,000
Over $300,000 but not over $500,000	$11,600 + 6% of excess over $300,000
Over $500,000	$23,600 + 7% of excess over $500,000

DEDUCTIONS:

Deductions allowed against gross estate in determining amount of taxable estate:

- Marital Deduction, where there is a surviving spouse;
- Funeral expenses and costs of administering the estate;
- Outstanding and unpaid claims against the estate at time of decedent's death;
- Unpaid mortgage or other indebtedness against property where total value is included within the gross estate valuation;
- Subject to statutory conditions regarding purpose, usage, private benefit, etc., bequests and transfers to or for use of:
  1. The U. S. Government or other governmental unit(s) in the United States;
  2. Corporations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes; and
  3. Fraternal and veterans' organizations;
- In case of decedents dying prior to July 1, 1983, property previously taxed transferred to decedent by another who dies within three years before or one year after decedent.

TAX CREDITS:

$500 or the full amount of tax, whichever is less.

TAXPAYER:

Administrator, executor, other estate representative, or person in possession of the property subject to tax.

ESTATE VALUATION, TAX RETURN, AND TAX PAYMENT DEADLINES:

In general, as follows:

Gross Valuation — Preliminary notice of such value to be filed within 60 days of administrator's appointment or within 120 days of decedent's death. (R.C. 5731.20)

Tax Return — To be filed within 9 months of decedent's death, in general with probate court of county in which estate is administered (R.C. 5731.21)

Tax payment — Due within 9 months of decedent's death, to treasurer of county in which decedent resided. (R.C. 5731.23)

ADDITIONAL ESTATE TAX (R.C. 5731.18)

TAXABLE ESTATE:

The decedent's "adjusted taxable estate," as determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue — i.e., the federal taxable estate (as determined pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code) less $60,000. In effect, this is a federal taxable estate of over $100,000 since no state death tax credit is allowed on the first $40,000 of the adjusted taxable estate.

TAX BASE AND RATES:

Rates are graduated through 20 brackets from .8% on amounts of adjusted taxable estate in excess of $40,000 but less than $90,000, to 16% on amounts in excess of $10,040,000.

CREDITS ALLOWED AGAINST TAX DUE:

Amount of tax levied pursuant to the basic Ohio estate tax (R.C. 5731.02) and any estate, legacy, or succession taxes actually paid to any U. S. state or territory or the District of Columbia on any property included within the gross estate.

NONRESIDENT ESTATE TAX AND ADDITIONAL TAX (R.C. 5731.19)

ESTATE SUBJECT TO TAX:

That portion of a nonresident decedent's estate which is attributable to Ohio (i.e., in general, real property and tangible personalty located or having a situs in Ohio, and intangible personal property used in business within Ohio unless exempt pursuant to R.C. 5731.34). (R.C. 5731.19)

TAX RATES AND TAX CALCULATION FORMULA:

Tax is determined (for both nonresident estate and nonresident additional taxes) by (1) calculating tax which would be due from the estate, at rates applicable to resident estates, if decedent had died a resident of Ohio with all of his property situated or located in Ohio, and (2) multiplying the resultant amount by a fraction representing the ratio of gross estate value attributable in Ohio to gross estate value wherever situated.

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT ESTATE TAXES AND ADDITIONAL TAXES

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 5731.48-5731.51):

Sixty-four percent of gross taxes levied and paid, to municipal corporation or township in which tax originates (50 percent if derived from estates of decedents dying prior to July 1, 1983). In general, for revenue distribution purposes, tax on the transfer of real and tangible personal property located within Ohio originates in the municipal corporation(s) or township(s) in which such property is physically located. In the case of a resident decedent's intangibles or tangible personalty located outside of Ohio, domicile of the decedent is determinative; in the case of intangibles of a nonresident decedent, origin is derived from Ohio domicile, location or place of business or custody of the person, bank, institution, or other entity having such property in possession or custody.

Thirty-six percent, less costs of administration, to state General Revenue Fund (50 percent if date of death was prior to July 1, 1983).

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapter 5731: also R.C. 2117.20 (provision for family allowance).

RECENT LEGISLATION:

H.B. 291, effective July 1, 1983 with respect to estates of decedents dying on or after that date.

R.C. 5731.02: Amended to provide for every taxable estate a tax credit equal to the lesser of $500 or the amount of the tax.

R.C. 5731.05: Amended to exclude transfers not required to be reported for federal gift tax purposes ($10,000, per donee per year).

R.C. 5731.09: Amended to include in the tax base employer's contributions to qualified plans as well as employee's contributions and eliminate the $2,000, exclusion per estate.

R.C. 5731.15: Amended to repeal the general estate tax exemption of $10,000 and the specific exemptions of up to $60,000, $14,000 and $6,000, allowed respectively to a surviving spouse, a minor child, and a child 18 years of age or older; and to enact a marital deduction for a surviving spouse which is the lesser of the following alternatives:

1. the amount allowed or allowable as the federal marital deduction, or
2. up to $500,000 or one-half the adjusted gross estate (gross estate less other allowable deductions), whichever is greater.

R.C. 5731.16: Amended to repeal a deduction allowed for property transferred to the decedent from one who dies within three years before or one year after the decedent's death and which was previously taxed in the transferor's estate.

R.C. 5731.18: Amended to eliminate the bracketed tax rate schedule for the "additional" tax and to provide simply that the "additional" tax shall be levied against each estate in an amount equal to the maximum federal credit allowed for taxes paid to any state.

R.C. 5731.181: Enacted to levy a tax upon generation-skipping transfers of property having a situs in Ohio so as to allow Ohio to take advantage of a federal law allowing credits against federal tax liability on such transfers. The Ohio tax is levied in an amount equal to the federal credit.

R.C. 5731.20: Repealed to eliminate a requirement for filing a preliminary estimate of property in the gross estate.

R.C. 5731.21: Amended to exempt resident decedent estates with gross values under $25,000 from filing returns.

R.C. 5731.22: Amended to eliminate a penalty for failure to file a preliminary estimate of the value of property in the gross estate and to replace a penalty to be determined by the tax commissioner up to a maximum of $1,000 for failure to file an estate tax return in the time prescribed with a penalty ranging from 5 percent of the amount of tax finally determined if the failure is not for more than one month to an amount not exceeding 25 percent in the aggregate; imposed at a rate of an additional five percent for each month after the first that the delinquency continues.

R.C. 5731.231: Enacted to allow installment payments on estate tax liability, according to rules and forms required by the tax commissioner (consistent with conditions and procedures prescribed by the Internal Revenue Code), where the value of an interest in a closely held business is included in determining the value of the gross estate.

Estate Tax Recent Legislation, con't:

R.C. 5731.26: Amended to substitute an "administrative conference" requested by the person filing a return for a "hearing" set by the tax commissioner where the commissioner proposes adjustments to the return as filed; also amended to allow the county auditor's office to accept filings of returns.

R.C. 5731.42: Amended to authorize the tax commissioner to notify the attorney general at once of any nonpayment of estate tax liability, eliminating a former stipulation requiring such notice "after the expiration of six months" of such nonpayment following the determination of the tax.

R.C.5731.48: Amended to allocate 64 percent in place of the former 50 percent of the gross amount of taxes collected under chapter 5731 of the Revised Code to the municipal corporation or township in which the tax originates, with the remainder, after deduction of administrative costs, going as before to the state general revenue fund.

R.C. 5731.99: Enacted to provide a penalty fine of from $100 to $5,000 for violations of statutory provisions or implementing rules of the tax commissioner for which no other statutory penalty is provided in chapter 5731.

RECENT SIGNIFICANT COURT DECISIONS:

Est. of Robert G. Armstrong vs. Lindley 11th Dist. Ct. of Appeals No. 1045 (1983)

Ohio real estate transferred to a Michigan trust by a Michigan resident is includable in the numerator of Ohio non-resident return at the death of the Michigan resident trustee-beneficiary pursuant to Sec. 5731.10 O.R.C.

In Re Estate of Irene L. Gandee, Lorain County Probate Court Case No. 64212 (1984)

The provisions of Sec. 5731.28 O.R.C. prevent the allowance of a refund of Ohio estate taxes beyond three years and nine months of the death of a decedent, regardless of disabilities including the disability of minority.

In Re Estate of Chloe M. Hoenie, Mercer County Probate Ct. Case No. 20709-82 (1983)

Qualified use valuation can be elected pursuant to Sec. 5731.011 if a qualified heir (Sec. 5731.011(B)(3) purchases the farm property from the estate rather than inherits it.

Est. of Flora M. Hosmer vs. Lindley 11.0 App. 3rd 24 (1983)

(1) An estate is not a citizen for purposes of the Privileges and Immunities clause of the United States Constitution; (2) The Tax Commissioner's computation of additional tax for a non-resident decedent's estate pursuant to Sec. 5731.19(C) is correct.

In Re Estate of Sara R. Levin, Mot. to certify to Oh. Supreme Court denied Case No. 83-1790 (1984), 8th Dist. Ct. Appeals Case No. 45764

One-half the value of joint and survivorship assets held by a husband and wife is includable in the Ohio taxable estate pursuant to Sec. 5731.10(B) O.R.C., although the survivor contributed all the funds.

TABLE 23

DISTRIBUTION OF TAXABLE ESTATES, GROSS AND NET VALUES, AND ESTATE TAXES ASSESSED AND PAID,
BY SELECTED GROSS VALUATION BRACKETS, FISCAL YEAR 1984[a]
(Resident Estate Tax Only)

Gross Value	Number Of Estates		Aggregate Gross Value		Aggregate Net Value		Aggregate Taxes Assessed[b]		Aggregate Taxes Paid[b]	
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Under $100,000	12,234	55.50%	$ 643,960,214	17.84%	$ 349,576,941	13.80%	$ 6,970,433	6.88%	$ 7,070,361	6.92%
$100,000 to $250,000	6,704	30.42	1,026,651,935	28.45	692,790,687	27.35	19,029,975	18.78	19,179,938	18.76
$250,000 to $500,000	2,045	9.28	692,496,155	19.19	520,330,172	20.54	19,556,329	19.30	19,657,637	19.22
$500,000 to $1 Million	719	3.26	490,808,684	13.60	383,473,097	15.14	19,205,839	18.95	19,342,644	18.92
$1 Million to $3 Million	288	1.31	460,921,648	12.77	366,702,214	14.48	22,483,761	22.19	22,705,838	22.20
$3 Million to $5 Million	31	0.14	119,613,498	3.32	107,897,684	4.26	6,988,466	6.90	7,067,952	6.91
Over $5 Million	20	0.09	174,219,007	4.83	112,142,042	4.43	7,094,699	7.00	7,232,991	7.07
Total	22,041	100.00%	$3,608,671,141	$100.00%	$2,532,912,837	100.00%	$101,329,502	100.00%	$102,257,361	100.00%

(a) Statistics are derived from returns on which audits were completed and final certificates of determination were issued during fiscal year 1984.
(b) All amounts of tax shown are after refunds. Amounts paid are also after addition of interest or after subtraction of interest paid by the state on tax refunds.

TABLE 24

DISTRIBUTION OF TAXABLE ESTATES, GROSS AND NET VALUES, AND ESTATE TAXES ASSESSED AND PAID,
BY NET TAXABLE VALUE (TAX RATE) BRACKETS, FISCAL YEAR 1984[a]
(Resident Estate Tax Only)

Net Taxable Value	Number of Estates Generating Tax		Aggregate Gross Value		Aggregate Net Value		Aggregate Taxes Assessed[b]		Aggregate Taxes Paid[b]	
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Under $40,000	8,937	40.55%	$ 468,638,139	12.99%	$ 132,643,271	5.24%	$ 2,877,234	2.84%	$ 2,940,984	2.88%
$40,000 to $100,000	6,777	30.75	678,979,000	18.82	440,187,109	17.38	9,386,752	9.27	9,479,525	9.27
$100,000 to $200,000	3,538	16.05	675,736,270	18.73	497,324,181	19.63	14,522,240	14.33	14,627,654	14.30
$200,000 to $300,000	1,257	5.70	396,920,801	10.99	305,677,106	12.06	10,895,972	10.75	10,952,550	10.71
$300,000 to $500,000	798	3.62	376,083,613	10.42	302,558,967	11.95	12,980,629	12.81	13,046,459	12.76
Over $500,000	734	3.33	1,012,313,318	28.05	854,522,203	33.74	50,666,675	50.00	51,210,189	50.08
Total	22,041	100.00%	$3,608,671,141	100.00%	$2,532,912,837	100.00%	$101,329,502	100.00%	$102,257,361	100.00%

(a) Statistics are derived from returns on which audits were completed and final certificates of determination were issued during fiscal year 1984.
(b) All amounts of tax shown are after refunds. Amounts paid are also after addition of interest or after subtracton of interest paid by the state on tax refunds.

Table 25

NUMBER OF RESIDENT ESTATES, AGGREGATE GROSS AND NET TAXABLE ESTATE VALUATIONS, AND AGGREGATE TAXES ASSESSED, BY SELECTED GROSS VALUE BRACKETS AND BY NET TAXABLE VALUE (TAX RATE) BRACKETS, FISCAL YEAR 1984[a]
(RESIDENT ESTATE TAX ONLY)

Gross Valuation	Net Taxable Value Brackets: Up to $40,000	$40,000 to $100,000	$100,000 to $200,000	$200,000 to $300,000	$300,000 to $500,000	Over $500,000	All Estates
Part I (Number of Estates)							
Under $100,000	8,138	4,096	- -	- -	- -	- -	12,234
$100,000 to $250,000	754	2,609	3,130	211	- -	- -	6,704
$250,000 to $500,000	28	61	385	1,009	562	- -	2,045
$500,000 to $1 Million	9	9	21	33	228	419	719
$1 Million to $3 Million	6	2	2	3	8	267	288
$3 Million to $5 Million	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	31	31
Over $5 Million	2	- -	- -	1	- -	17	20
TOTAL	8,937	6,777	3,538	1,257	798	734	22,041
Part II (Gross Values)							
Under $100,000	$337,780,564	$306,001,863	- -	- -	- -	- -	$ 643,960,214
$100,000 to $250,000	90,076,588	344,453,435	$542,564,682	$ 49,557,230	- -	- -	1,026,651,935
$250,000 to $500,000	8,736,712	20,122,927	116,090,101	314,369,255	$233,177,160	- -	692,496,155
$500,000 to $1 Million	6,386,685	5,944,040	12,496,836	21,577,306	133,303,219	$311,100,598	490,808,684
$1 Million to $3 Million	10,428,699	2,456,735	4,584,651	4,816,923	9,603,234	429,031,406	460,921,648
$3 Million to $5 Million	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	119,613,498	119,613,498
Over $5 Million	15,051,104	- -	- -	6,600,087	- -	152,567,816	174,219,007
TOTAL	$468,638,139	$678,979,000	$675,736,270	$396,920,801	$376,083,613	$1,012,313,318	$3,608,671,141
Part III (Net Values)							
Under $100,000	$111,966,113	$237,610,828	- -	- -	- -	- -	$ 349,576,941
$100,000 to $250,000	19,802,763	197,200,599	$430,987,509	$ 44,799,816	- -	- -	692,790,687
$250,000 to $500,000	590,766	4,491,390	63,003,647	251,364,832	$200,879,537	- -	520,330,172
$500,000 to $1 Million	146,917	712,931	3,069,243	8,523,289	98,250,992	$272,769,725	383,473,097
$1 Million to $3 Million	117,588	171,361	263,782	755,169	3,428,438	361,965,876	366,702,214
$3 Million to $5 Million	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	107,897,684	107,897,684
Over $5 Million	19,124	- -	- -	234,000	- -	111,888,918	112,142,042
TOTAL	$132,643,271	$440,187,109	$497,324,181	$305,677,106	$302,558,967	$854,522,203	$2,532,912,837
Part IV (Taxes Assessed)							
Under $100,000	$ 2,471,648	$ 4,498,785	- -	- -	- -	- -	$ 6,970,433
$100,000 to $250,000	391,598	4,741,845	$ 12,415,012	$ 1,481,519	- -	- -	19,029,975
$250,000 to $500,000	8,316	126,493	1,965,157	9,071,130	$ 8,385,234	- -	19,556,329
$500,000 to $1 Million	2,938	15,288	134,820	308,864	4,441,889	$ 14,301,940	19,205,839
$1 Million to $3 Million	2,352	4,341	7,251	26,058	153,507	22,290,252	22,483,761
$3 Million to $5 Million	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,988,466	6,988,465
Over $5 Million	383	- -	- -	8,300	- -	7,086,017	7,094,700
TOTAL	$ 2,877,234	$ 9,386,752	$ 14,522,240	$ 10,895,972	$ 12,980,629	$ 50,666,675	$ 101,329,502

(a) Statistics are derived from returns on which audits were completed and final certificates of determination were issued during fiscal 1984. All amounts of tax shown are after refunds.

Table 26

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTATES GENERATING ESTATE TAX AND OF TAX PAID AMONG ESTATES OVER AND UNDER $100,000 GROSS VALUE,[a]
FISCAL YEARS 1981-1984

(Resident Estate Tax Only)

	1981				1982				1983				1984			
	Number of Estates		Tax Paid (in millions)		Number Of Estates		Tax Paid (in millions)		Number Of Estates		Tax Paid (in millions)		Number of Estates		Tax Paid (in millions)	
Gross Value	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent
Over $100,000	9,066	29.75%	$80.4	86.87%	9,416	31.16%	$95.0	88.99%	10,086	39.68%	$92.3	91.61%	9,807	44.50%	$95.1	92.96%
Under $100,000	21,413	70.25%	$12.2	13.13%	20,799	68.84%	$11.8	11.01%	15,330	60.32%	$8.4	8.39%	12,234	55.50%	$7.2	7.04%
Total	30,479	100.00%	$92.6	100.00%	30,215	100.00%	$106.8	100.00%	25,416	100.00%	$100.7	100.00%	22,041	100.00%	$102.3	100.00%

(a) Amount of tax represents amount of tax paid, after interest and discount, and represents tax on resident estates only. "Additional" tax is not included.

Table 27

ESTATES GENERATING TAX AND ESTATE TAXES ASSESSED, ACCORDING TO AMOUNTS OF TAX GENERATED,
FISCAL YEARS 1983 AND 1984
(Resident Estate Tax Only)

	Estates Generating Tax				Amount of Tax Assessed[a]			
	Fiscal Year 1983		Fiscal Year 1984		Fiscal Year 1983		Fiscal Year 1984	
Amounts of Tax Generated	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Less than $ 10,000	23,660	93.09%	20,249[b]	91.88%	$36,382,697	36.53%	$34,815,461[c]	34.36%
$10,000 to $ 25,000	1,140	4.48	1,104	5.01	17,305,368	17.38	16,895,022	16.67
$25,000 to $ 50,000	347	1.37	391	1.77	12,309,979	12.36	13,724,071	13.54
$50,000 to $ 75,000	114	0.45	128	0.58	7,052,810	7.08	7,719,830	7.63
$75,000 to $100,000	49	0.19	56	0.25	4,232,418	4.25	4,916,744	4.85
Over $100,000	106	0.42	113	0.51	22,304,719	22.40	23,258,374	22.95
Total	25,416	100.00%	22,041	100.00%	$99,587,991	100.00%	$101,329,502	100.00%

(a) Amounts of tax assessed, before addition of interest or payment of interest on tax refunds.
(b) Approximately 39.59% of these estates (8,016) had gross values in excess of $100,000 and represent taxable values of up to $268,000 while 60.41% (12,233) represent gross values under $100,000.
(c) More than 80 percent of this amount ($27,856,502) is attributable to gross estates of more than $100,000.

Table 28

NUMBER OF ESTATES, AGGREGATE GROSS AND NET TAXABLE VALUES,
AMOUNTS OF TAX ASSESSED AND PAID, AND AVERAGE AMOUNTS OF TAX PAID PER ESTATE,
BY COUNTY OF PROBATE, FISCAL YEAR 1984[a]
(RESIDENT ESTATE TAX ONLY)

County	Number of Estates	Gross Estate Value	Net Taxable Value	Tax Assessed	Tax Paid[b]	Average Tax Paid
Total	22,041	$3,608,671,141	$2,532,912,837	$101,329,502	$102,257,361	$4,639
Adams	39	3,922,036	2,560,642	70,287	70,425	1,806
Allen	226	35,891,673	26,029,313	972,033	977,191	4,324
Ashland	121	17,479,085	11,230,893	431,312	431,514	3,566
Ashtabula	171	21,904,292	15,192,941	476,711	478,854	2,800
Athens	79	9,589,598	6,357,865	191,017	192,074	2,431
Auglaize	133	29,744,671	14,095,032	509,837	512,781	3,856
Belmont	186	18,481,553	11,988,694	330,026	331,628	1,783
Brown	74	16,119,611	12,288,965	581,491	581,936	7,864
Butler	433	62,691,365	45,783,115	1,663,570	1,671,532	3,860
Carroll	43	5,170,468	3,280,581	104,626	106,956	2,487
Champaign	68	11,024,784	7,808,004	283,456	284,446	4,183
Clark	280	55,771,554	42,548,513	1,352,599	1,355,839	4,842
Clermont	161	19,378,741	13,042,397	415,779	419,243	2,604
Clinton	83	15,785,704	10,967,263	390,258	410,077	4,941
Columbiana	186	28,567,643	20,899,478	836,192	843,719	4,536
Coshocton	79	10,420,991	7,239,912	254,240	254,955	3,227
Crawford	146	22,233,707	15,179,852	537,301	538,896	3,691
Cuyahoga	4,100	754,168,679	545,506,392	23,882,326	24,051,251	5,866
Darke	129	21,524,025	15,408,664	545,708	548,993	4,256
Defiance	92	16,373,966	10,159,709	339,492	341,081	3,707
Delaware	121	17,179,166	11,071,391	351,147	353,079	2,918
Erie	164	26,569,264	16,502,086	590,532	593,695	3,260
Fairfield	168	22,582,553	15,485,199	573,344	578,249	3,442
Fayette	63	16,172,502	11,635,118	523,438	547,650	8,693
Franklin	1,461	277,257,215	191,790,003	8,020,995	8,147,694	5,577
Fulton	108	19,889,256	13,885,912	510,355	519,070	4,806
Gallia	35	3,377,347	2,334,981	60,655	60,699	1,734
Geauga	142	29,652,898	20,150,956	785,217	789,561	5,560
Greene	177	31,304,549	22,155,215	931,096	941,200	5,318
Guernsey	64	6,452,601	4,363,019	133,583	134,282	2,098
Hamilton	1,843	400,933,525	307,385,027	13,881,003	13,983,553	7,587
Hancock	172	34,056,960	23,529,118	973,780	981,276	5,705
Hardin	97	15,649,385	10,421,177	377,349	378,930	3,907
Harrison	40	3,409,435	2,021,458	42,222	42,366	1,059
Henry	94	14,597,471	9,303,591	279,225	280,849	2,988
Highland	86	12,957,812	9,050,898	300,647	302,103	3,513
Hocking	48	4,787,423	3,376,678	99,903	99,927	2,082
Holmes	47	6,759,485	4,929,489	179,588	180,529	3,841
Huron	120	17,052,718	11,102,630	366,353	368,279	3,069
Jackson	52	5,545,757	3,590,291	124,027	124,372	2,392
Jefferson	170	24,920,510	18,232,124	704,177	705,817	4,152
Knox	98	14,100,292	8,877,782	304,276	305,473	3,117
Lake	344	47,589,791	32,999,091	3,142,512	3,239,565	9,417
Lawrence	75	11,815,936	7,769,212	294,166	298,358	3,978
Licking	240	34,388,657	24,365,914	885,016	888,856	3,704
Logan	87	13,826,027	10,174,610	391,656	393,059	4,518
Lorain	424	53,618,640	35,770,110	1,177,794	1,186,443	2,798
Lucas	1,114	156,642,665	102,836,404	3,758,079	3,788,893	3,401
Madison	65	11,871,066	7,856,597	292,060	294,121	4,524
Mahoning	567	87,566,988	64,772,340	2,692,610	2,749,068	4,848
Marion	154	23,893,589	16,170,813	546,285	550,585	3,575
Medina	190	24,293,586	16,881,252	533,700	539,856	2,841
Meigs	35	4,168,328	2,897,592	87,432	89,397	2,554
Mercer	103	16,389,668	10,970,640	367,145	367,883	3,572
Miami	209	41,986,,327	31,607,186	1,372,435	1,378,373	6,595
Monroe	32	2,984,933	2,107,408	60,394	60,897	1,903

Table 28 (cont'd)

County	Number of Estates	Gross Estate Value	Net Taxable Value	Tax Assessed	Tax Paid[b]	Average Tax Paid
Montgomery	1,020	$ 157,595,295	$ 108,121,744	$ 3,996,843	$ 4,038,729	$3,960
Morgan	23	2,062,119	989,400	22,725	22,846	993
Morrow	48	7,798,951	4,672,480	138,035	139,628	2,909
Muskingum	168	23,638,469	14,005,601	440,112	441,257	2,627
Noble	28	2,661,404	1,814,793	48,977	49,444	1,766
Ottawa	125	17,755,730	11,247,317	368,010	369,333	2,955
Paulding	57	8,670,867	5,831,564	179,221	179,589	3,151
Perry	55	7,138,182	5,109,841	165,608	170,366	3,098
Pickaway	63	8,795,458	6,629,990	226,130	227,096	3,605
Pike	31	4,572,317	3,195,304	112,519	113,091	3,648
Portage	175	23,326,201	15,383,744	468,052	471,691	2,695
Preble	79	13,460,111	9,401,737	333,105	333,984	4,228
Putnam	82	13,163,953	8,723,947	290,582	290,739	3,546
Richland	237	35,609,600	24,643,364	896,513	900,435	3,799
Ross	139	21,211,450	15,000,541	531,287	533,322	3,837
Sandusky	173	28,508,429	18,313,556	752,550	754,354	4,360
Scioto	124	13,932,467	10,318,243	351,313	351,808	2,837
Seneca	153	25,749,465	16,579,701	602,269	604,215	3,949
Shelby	107	15,746,830	10,999,786	376,207	376,552	3,519
Stark	616	82,148,195	56,279,485	1,961,506	1,981,955	3,217
Summit	1,062	161,783,297	112,714,799	4,369,823	4,410,556	4,153
Trumbull	443	46,479,695	31,022,609	884,459	890,799	2,011
Tuscarawas	212	26,630,863	19,083,516	678,783	685,212	3,232
Union	67	9,289,059	5,840,711	174,234	174,800	2,609
Van Wert	88	15,339,779	10,388,570	338,319	338,751	3,849
Vinton	17	1,605,299	853,565	22,856	22,890	1,346
Warren	127	17,121,321	9,326,915	276,170	278,694	2,194
Washington	115	15,504,577	11,383,443	438,312	441,757	3,841
Wayne	195	23,675,115	14,989,794	401,055	404,686	2,075
Williams	64	10,819,367	6,672,859	237,460	237,954	3,718
Wood	230	39,703,763	27,342,063	1,012,144	1,019,089	4,431
Wyandot	80	14,685,042	10,090,318	351,816	354,341	4,429

(a) Statistics are derived from returns on which audits were completed and final certificates of determination issued during fiscal year 1984. All amounts of tax shown are after refunds.
(b) Amounts shown as tax paid reflect interest payments received and also reflect subtraction of interest paid by the state on refunds of tax overpayments.

NOTE: Data shown here represents the basic resident Ohio estate tax only. Tax paid in amount of $102,257,365 does not include $3,306,026 in "additional" tax paid or $668,099 in taxes paid on nonresident estates. Also not included are net payments representing 65 taxable estates finalized under the former inheritance tax law. Payments were made in the amount of $42,746 and refunds were issued in the amount of $166,076, resulting in net receipts of $123,330.

HIGHWAY USE TAX

The highway use tax is an axle-mile tax levied on commercial vehicles in relation to varying combinations of number of axles and miles traveled by the vehicles. Enacted in 1953, it was intended primarily for highway bond retirement and is still used mainly for that purpose. In fiscal year 1984, highway use tax collections were approximately $49.6 million and there were 188,653 new highway use permits issued.

The highway use tax rates range from 0.5¢ per mile to 2.5¢ per mile depending on the number of axles of the vehicle. As in past years, the majority of the tax revenue in fiscal year 1984 was generated by those vehicles in the two-cents-per-mile bracket. Vehicles in this rate bracket also represented the majority of permit holders.

BASE AND RATES (R.C. 5728.06):

The highway use tax is levied on the following vehicles for each mile traveled on a public highway in Ohio at the rates shown:

Vehicle	Rate
Commercial car with 3 or more axles	0.5¢ per mile
Commercial car tandem with 3 axles, and each commercial tractor operated as part of a commercial tractor combination with 3 axles	1¢ per mile
Commercial tractor operated as part of a commercial tractor combination with 4 axles	1.5¢ per mile
Commercial tractor operated as part of a commercial tractor combination with a total of 5 or more axles	2¢ per mile
Commercial car or commercial tractor operated as part of a commercial tandem with 4 or more axles	2.5¢ per mile

EXEMPTIONS (R.C. 5728.01, 5728.13):

1. Vehicles owned and operated by the U.S. Government, the State of Ohio, or any political subdivisions thereof;
2. Vehicles owned by nonresidents of Ohio while engaged solely in interstate transportation of household goods in Ohio, provided the owners are residents of a state which grants reciprocity to Ohio;
3. Miles driven on the Ohio Turnpike.

PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 5728.08):

January 20 April 20 July 20 October 20	Return and payment due for preceding three months.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 5728.08):

1. General Revenue Fund — amount equal to appropriations for administration of the tax.
2. Balance to specified highway bond retirement funds as long as needed; thereafter, all to the supplementary highway construction fund.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapter 5728.

RECENT SIGNIFICANT COURT DECISIONS:

Point Transfer, Inc. v. Lindley, Stark County Court of Appeals (Fifth District), Case No. CA-6300, April 16, 1984.

Dispatch sheets, which contain no record of actual miles driven, are not sufficient "primary records". On appeal, an assessee cannot complain of a "test quarter" agreement freely entered into at the time of audit.

Table 29

HIGHWAY USE TAX LIABILITY BY TYPE OF PERMIT HOLDERS,
FISCAL YEARS 1980 - 1984[a]

Permit Holders	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Ohio	$19,343,920	$18,516,955	$16,948,851	$16,234,328	$18,536,256
Foreign	28,080,142	28,218,529	25,949,562	25,802,720	28,675,613
Unidentified	1,526 (a)	1,441,727	1,025,725	1,431,335	2,403,623
Total	$47,425,588	$48,177,211	$43,924,138	$43,468,383	$49,615,492

(a) Unidentified permit holders data for the final three quarters of FY 1980 are not available.

Table 30

HIGHWAY USE TAX LIABILITY BY TYPE OF PERMIT HOLDER
AND TAX RATE CLASSIFICATION, FISCAL YEAR 1984

	Tax Levied By Tax Rate Per Mile					
Permit Holders	0.5 Cent	1 Cent	1.5 Cents	2 Cents	2.5 Cents	Total Tax Levied
Ohio	$ 939,291	$331,533	$1,575,321	$14,937,551	$ 752,560	$18,536,256
Foreign	115,846	322,062	1,644,841	24,622,612	1,970,252	28,675,613
Unidentified	2,868	8,295	99,831	2,254,420	38,209	2,403,623
Total	$1,058,005	$661,890	$3,319,993	$41,814,583	$2,761,021	$49,615,492
Fees From New Permits[a]						377,306
Grand Total						$49,992,798

(a) Total number of new permits issued: 188,653 (permit fee is two dollars).

Table 31

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HIGHWAY USE TAX PERMITS AND TOTAL MILEAGE
SUBJECT TO TAX BY TAX RATE CLASSIFICATION, FISCAL YEAR 1984

	Tax Rate Per Mile					
Permit Holders	0.5 Cent	1 Cent	1.5 Cents	2 Cents	2.5 Cents	Total
Ohio	13,661	3,189	6,927	45,613	3,707	73,097
Foreign	2,638	4,617	13,672	176,639	10,515	208,081
Unidentified	83	110	627	26,045	365	27,233
Total	16,382	7,916	21,226	248,297	14,587	308,411
Mileage						
Ohio	187,858,142	33,153,326	105,021,402	746,877,529	30,102,417	1,103,012,816
Foreign	23,169,202	32,206,211	109,656,050	1,231,130,623	78,810,096	1,474,972,182
Unidentified	573,693	829,535	6,655,411	112,721,026	1,528,343	122,308,008
Total	211,601,037	66,189,072	221,332,863	2,090,729,178	110,440,856	2,700,293,006

HORSE RACING TAX

Ohio has permitted horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering on horse racing since 1933. The regulation of horse racing is the responsibility of the State Racing Commission which consists of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Ohio Senate. The State Racing Commission issues racing permits and sets the racing dates for each meet. Since 1953, the Department of Taxation has administered the tax on pari-mutuel wagering.

Permit holders retain 18% of all money wagered as their commission. From this commission, permit holders pay winners' purses and the pari-mutuel tax on wagering to the state. In addition, harness and quarter horse permit holders pay 0.5% of the amount wagered into the Ohio Fairs Fund and 0.625% of the amount wagered into the Ohio Standardbred Development Fund or the Quarter Horse Development Fund. Permit holders also retain the "breakage" (the odd cents remaining after pari-mutuel winning tickets are paid off at the next lowest multiple of ten cents). However, 40% of this amount must be used for purse money and 25% must be paid to the Horsemen's Health and Retirement Fund.

The state pays part of the wagering tax receipts into the Ohio Fairs Fund and the Ohio Thoroughbred Race Fund Special Account. Permit holders who make capital improvements to existing race tracks or who construct new tracks can reduce their tax rate by 0.75% each year for up to twenty-five years or until the total reduction in tax liability equals 70% of the cost of construction, whichever occurs first. The wagering tax on racing at agricultural expositions and fairs is used to support agricultural societies in the counties in which racing takes place.

Effective March 1, 1984, major revisions were enacted in an effort to assist the declining horse racing industry. The most significant move was to lower taxes on wagering to a uniform level on all types of racing. The most drastic rate revision affected thoroughbred racing in which the rate was reduced from a flat 5.25% to a 1% to 4% range. Thoroughbred racing also benefits from an increased share of racing taxes being set aside for thoroughbred development. In another move to enhance racing, tracks that make major improvements of $10 million or more can reduce their wagering tax rate by 1.5% for a period of ten years or until the total cost of the project is reached, whichever occurs first.

The total amount wagered on horse racing during fiscal year 1984 increased by 3.6% from 1983 but General Revenue Fund receipts were down 33.2%, reflecting the effect of the lower rates on pari-mutual wagering.

TAX BASE (R.C. 3769.08):

1. Amount wagered each day at each horse race meeting.
2. Total amount wagered at each horse race meeting of a permit holder.
3. Breakage (the odd cents remaining after winning tickets are paid at the next lowest multiple of ten cents).

RATES:

1. Pari-mutuel wagering tax (R.C. 3769.08):

Amount Wagered Daily	Harness Racing[a]	Quarter Horse Racing[a][b]	Thoroughbred Racing
	July 1 to July 12, 1983		
First $ 50,000	3.125%	1.125%	
Next $ 50,000	4.125%	3.125%	5.6875%
Next $100,000	5.125%	5.125%	on total
Next $350,000	6.125%	7.125%	wagered
Over $550,000	6.125%	7.625%	

RATES (cont'd):

	July 13, 1983 to February 29, 1984		
First $ 50,000	2.625%	1.125%	
Next $ 50,000	3.625%	3.125%	5.25%
Next $100,000	4.625%	5.125%	on total
Next $350,000	5.625%	7.125%	wagered
Over $550,000	5.625%	7.625%	

Amount Wagered Daily	Harness and Quarter Horse, Racing[a]	Thoroughbred Racing
	March 1 to June 30, 1984	
First $200,000	2.125%	1%
Next $100,000	3.125%	2%
Next $100,000	4.125%	3%
Over $400,000	5.125%	4%

(a) Includes 1.125% for special funds.
(b) Rates in effect until January, 16 1984, after which they are the same as harness rates.

2. Exotic Wagering Tax (R.C. 3769.087): 2.5% of the amount wagered daily on other than win, place, and show. This is termed "exotic" wagering and is on the following special events:

   Daily Double - Selecting and wagering on the winning horses in two designated races;

   Perfecta - Selecting and wagering on the first and second place horses in order of finish in a designated race;

   Quinella - Selecting and wagering on the first and second place horses but not necessarily in the order of finish in a designated race;

   Trifecta - Selecting and wagering on the first, second, and third place horses in order of finish in a designated race.

3. Breakage Tax (R.C. 3769.08): 25% of the amount remaining in excess of $2,000 of the odd cents accumulated during a racing meet after winning tickets are paid off at the next lowest multiple of ten cents. (repealed effective March 1, 1984).

4. Additional Pari-Mutuel Wagering Tax (R.C. 3769.081): This money is divided equally between the municipal corporations and townships in which racing take place and is intended to reimburse these areas for expenses incurred due to racing meets. The municipal corporations and townships receiving the money may reimburse an adjoining political subdivision which also incurred costs because of racing meets. The tax is levied as follows:

Total Amount Wagered Each Horse Racing Meet	Rate
Less than $5,000,000	0.10%
$5,000,000 or more	0.15%

The maximum tax liability is $15,000 from each horse racing meeting.

EXEMPTIONS (R.C. 3769.081):

Agricultural Societies are not subject to the "Additional Pari-Mutuel Wagering Tax."

WHO REMITS TAX (R.C. 3769.08):

The racing permit holder remits to the Tax Commissioner the tax on the amount wagered as described in **"Rates"**. The Tax Commissioner in turn distributes the tax as described in **"Disposition of Revenue"**.

PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 3769.081, 3769.10):

Each day of racing:	Permit holder mails to the Tax Commissioner or delivers to an office of the Department of Taxation by noon the following day the pari-mutual wagering tax and exotic wagering tax collected.
Close of horse race meeting:	Within ten days, the Additional Pari-Mutual Wagering tax is collected and mailed to the Tax Commissioner or delivered to an office of the Department of Taxation.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 3769.08, 3769.081, 3769.087):

Each Permit Holder pays to the Tax Commissioner a sum equal to the percent of money wagered as described in the **"Rates"** section. The Tax Commissioner then distributes the receipts to the following funds and special account:

Receipts from Pari-Mutuel Wagering Tax

Distributed To	Source of Receipts (Wagering On)	Distribution Percent
Ohio Fairs Fund	Thoroughbred, harness, and quarter horse	0.5% of amount wagered
Ohio Thoroughbred Special Account	Thoroughbred Harness*	1.125% of amount wagered 0.82% of amount wagered
Standardbred Development Fund	Harness	0.625% of amount wagered
Quarter Horse Development Fund	Quarter horse	0.625% of amount wagered
Ohio General Revenue Fund	Thoroughbred, harness*, and quarter horse*	Net receipts after payments to above funds
Agricultural Societies	Harness and quarter horse racing at agricultural expositions and fairs	Net receipts after payment to the Ohio Fairs Fund and the Standard-bred Fund

*Excluding agricultural expositions and fairs.

Receipts from "Exotic" Wagering Tax

Distributed To	Source of Receipts (Wagering On)	Distribution Percent
Ohio Fairs Fund	Thoroughbred, harness, and quarter horse	0.25% of amount wagered
Ohio Thoroughbred Special Account	Thoroughbred	0.25% of amount wagered
Standardbred Development Fund	Harness	0.25% of amount wagered
Quarter Horse Development Fund	Quarter horse	0.25% of amount wagered
Ohio General Revenue Fund	Thoroughbred, harness, and quarter horse	2.0% of amount wagered

Receipts from the Additional Pari-Mutuel Wagering Tax

Distributed To	Source of Receipts (Wagering On)	Distribution Percent
General revenue funds of municipalities and townships in which racing takes place	Thoroughbred, harness, and quarter horse	0.1% of amount wagered if total is less than $5,000,000 0.15% of amount wagered if total is $5,000,000 or more (maximum of $15,000)

SPECIAL PROVISIONS (R.C. 3769.08, 3769.089, 3769.13):

1. Capital Improvement Deduction: With the approval of the State Racing Commission, permit holders making capital improvements, constructing new racing facilities, or reconstructing facilities damaged by fire or other cause that have a total cost of $100,000 or more can reduce their tax rate by 0.75% of the amount wagered for a period of fifteen years on capital improvements and reconstruction and a period of twenty-five years on new race track construction or until the total reducton in tax liability equals 70% of construction costs, whichever occurs first.

2. Major Capital Improvement Project: With the certification of the State Racing Commission, permit holders renovating, reconstructing, or remodeling an existing race track facility at a cost of $10 million or more can reduce their tax liability by 1.5% of the amount wagered for a period of ten years or until the cost of the project plus debt service is reached, whichever occurs first. If the reduction exceeds the tax on wagering, the abatement may be carried forward and applied against future tax liability. The tax reduction is in addition to the 0.75% Capital Improvement Deduction.

3. A race track closed due to fire or other cause can make up the lost days of racing during the first three years following the reopening of the track or at another racing facility.

4. Electronically Televised Simulcasts: Permit holders may televise horse racing at facilities outside of Ohio and conduct pari-mutual wagering thereon. The type of racing televised must be the same as authorized to be conducted at the permit holder's track and is limited to racing on that day.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapter 3769.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

H.B. 330, effective July 13, 1981.

Revised Code 3769.08: Reduces the wagering tax on thoroughbred racing over a period of three years.

Tax Rate	Period in Effect
6.125%	July 13, 1981 through July 12, 1982
5.6875%	July 13, 1982 through July 12, 1983
5.250%	July 13, 1983 and thereafter

Reduces the wagering tax on harness racing over a period of three years.

	Rate Schedule		
Amount Wagered Daily	July 13, 1981 thru July 12, 1982	July 13, 1982 thru July 12, 1983	July 12, 1983 and Thereafter
First $50,000	2.5%	2.0%	1.5%
Next $50,000	3.5%	3.0%	2.5%
Next $100,000	4.5%	4.0%	3.5%
Over $200,000	5.5%	5.0%	4.5%

Increases the amount credited to the Ohio Thoroughbred Race Special Account (previously called the Thoroughbred Race Fund) to 0.75% of amount wagered over a period of three years.

Amount Credited	Period in Effect
0.625%	July 13, 1981 through July 12, 1982
0.6875%	July 13, 1982 through July 12, 1983
0.750%	July 13, 1983 and thereafter

H.B. 639, effective March 1, 1984. (Supersedes House Bill 330 above).

Revised Code 3769.08: Reduces and makes uniform the wagering tax on thoroughbred, harness, and quarter horse racing.

Amount Wagered Daily	Rate Schedule
First $200,000	1%
Next $100,000	2%
Next $100,000	3%
Over $400,000	4%

Increases the share of wagering tax credited to the Thoroughbred Race Special Account.

Repeals the state's 25% share of breakage and earmarks the same amount to the newly created Horsemen's Health and Retirement Fund.

RECENT LEGISLATION (con't)

Revised Code 3769.089: Televised simulcasts are limited to the same type of racing that is authorized to be conducted at the permit holder's track and are limited to racing on that day.

Revised Code 3769.20: Establishes a credit for Major Capital Improvement Projects in addition to the current Capital Improvements Deduction. The additional credit is 1.5% of the amount wagered for approved renovation, reconstruction, or remodeling of existing facilities costing $10 million or more. The credit continues for ten years or until the total cost is reached, whichever occurs first. Credit exceeding tax liability may be carried forward.

Revised Code 3769.21: Provides for the establishment of the Horsemen's Health and Retirement Fund.

Table 32

AMOUNT WAGERED ON HORSE RACING AND TOTAL TAX AND SPECIAL FUND RECEIPTS,
BY TYPE OF EVENT, FISCAL YEARS 1980 - 1984

Fiscal Year	Thoroughbred Racing	Quarter Horse & Commercial Harness Racing	Agricultural Societies Racing	Total
		Pari-Mutual Wagering		
1980	$249,189,308	$194,889,824	$3,724,117	$447,803,249
1981	229,369,573	198,635,198	3,951,205	431,955,976
1982	218,845,146	173,675,748	4,289,807	396,810,701
1983	217,233,604	168,139,707	4,865,907	390,239,218
1984	239,039,250	160,521,195	4,853,828	404,414,273
		Pari-Mutual Wagering Tax Receipts		
1980	$15,631,824	$ 11,130,471	$185,176	$26,947,471
1981	14,327,668	11,357,499	195,691	25,880,858
1982	14,975,152	11,084,465	228,384	26,288,001
1983	14,013,620	9,925,133	243,397	24,182,150
1984	11,553,915	7,452,680	222,459	19,229,054

Table 33

AMOUNT WAGERED ON HORSE RACING, TAX RECEIPTS
AND ALLOCATION TO FUNDS, BY MEET, FISCAL YEAR 1984

	Thoroughbred Race Meets	Commercial Harness Race Meets	Quarter Horse Race Meets	County Agricultural Harness Race Meets Societies	Total
Number of Days	438	637	31	232	1,338
Tax Base					
Pari-Mutuel Wagering	$239,039,250	$157,938,134	$2,583,061	$4,853,828	$404,414,273
Exotic Wagering	117,839,312	99,033,142	1,559,186	1,729,521	220,161,161
Breakage	1,001,424	597,962	13,679	22,494	1,635,559
Total Tax Base	$357,879,986	$257,569,238	$4,155,926	$6,605,843	$626,210,993
Tax Levied					
Pari-Mutuel Wagering	$ 9,871,494	$ 5,644,392	$ 56,037	$ 173,596	$ 15,745,519
Exotic Wagering	2,945,984	2,475,830	38,980	43,239	5,504,033
Breakage	251,648	149,483	3,420	5,624	410,175
Total Tax Levied	$ 13,069,126	$ 8,269,705	$ 98,437	$ 222,459	$ 21,659,727
Capital Improvement Credit	$ 1,515,211	$ 908,690	$ 6,772	$ -0-	$ 2,430,673
Net Tax Collected	$ 11,553,915	$ 7,361,015	$ 91,665	$ 222,459	$ 19,229,054
Amount Distributed					
By Permit Holder					
Agricultural Societies	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ 21	$ 159,205	$ 159,226
Quarter Horse Development Fund	-0-	-0-	20,042	-0-	20,042
Standardbred Development Fund	-0-	1,234,697	-0-	34,661	1,269,358
Ohio Fairs Fund	-0-	1,037,276	16,814	28,593	1,082,683
By Tax Commissioner					
Thoroughbred Special Account	$ 2,451,224	$ 998,317	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ 3,449,541
Ohio Fairs Fund	1,489,796	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,489,796
State General Revenue Fund	7,612,895	4,090,725	54,788	-0-	11,758,408
Total Amount Distributed	$ 11,553,915	$ 7,361,015	$ 91,665	$ 222,459	$ 19,229,054

STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

Ohio's personal income tax law is based closely on federal law to facilitate compliance by the taxpayer and administration by the state. The starting point for computation of the Ohio income tax is federal adjusted gross income as reported on the federal income tax return. After adding and subtracting certain adjustments and subtracting personal exemptions, Ohio's graduated tax rates are applied to the remaining figure (Ohio taxable income) to calculate the tax liability. From this figure, certain credits may be subtracted to arrive at the final personal income tax liability.

Figure 3 illustrates the percentage distribution by income class of 1982 tax returns, federal adjusted gross income, and income tax liability. Tables 34 through 42 also include information compiled from the 1982 Ohio personal income tax returns (due by April 15, 1983). The data in these tables reflect the two additional marginal rate brackets and the 25% surcharge that were in effect for the tax year 1982. Table 34 contains detailed data from the returns categorized into twenty-nine income classes. The data show that individuals filed 4,014,982 tax returns which reported total federal adjusted gross income of $82.1 billion, an average of $20,449 per return. After making certain additions and subtracting deductions and personal exemptions, taxpayers reported total Ohio taxable income of approximately $71.2 billion, an average of $17,739 per return. Applying the tax rates to this income and then subtracting allowable tax credits yields a figure for total Ohio personal income tax liability of $1,568.7 million. This amounts to an average income tax liability of $390.72 per return.

Tables 35 and 36 show a comparison of the 1981 returns and the 1982 returns grouped by major income classes. Note that total tax liability increased from $1,187.3 million in 1981 to $1,568.7 million in 1982, a percentage increase of 32.1%.

Table 37 is a simplified version of Table 34 showing some of the major data categorized into just eight income classes. Tables 38, 39, and 40 show tax returns by the same eight income classes, but by filing status — married joint, single, and married separate. Table 41 classifies the number of returns and tax liability by Ohio taxable income classes rather than federal adjusted gross income classes. The "Ohio taxable income" figure is the amount to which the graduated tax rates of 0.5% to 5.0% are directly applied.

Table 42 contains information on the joint filer credit. A 1982 joint return filed by a husband and wife each earning at least $500 of wage or pension income was entitled to a joint filer credit of from 5% to 20% of the tax liability. Table 42 indicates that this credit was claimed by 1,044,844 taxpayers and reduced their tax liability by approximately $43.7 million, an average of $41.80 per return.

Table 43 indicates the number of returns filed, income, and tax liability for residents of each of Ohio's eighty-eight counties. Cuyahoga County had the largest number of returns filed with 566,993 returns reporting $12.5 billion of income, and $254.3 million of income tax liability. Residents of the eleven largest Ohio counties filed 2.3 million out of the state total of 4.0 million income tax returns. Their combined tax liability was $985.1 million, over 62% of the total for all eighty-eight counties. Table 44 indicates the average income per return for residents of each county. Geauga County taxpayers reported the highest figure with an average income per return of $24,955, while Holmes County had the lowest average income, $15,199 per return.

Three additional tables indicate income tax data gathered from sources other than the 1982 tax returns. Table 45 compares one-half of the 1983 income tax collections in each county with the amount of state school aid and property tax relief distributed to the county. Under the Ohio Constitution and state law, at least one-half of income tax collections must be returned to the county of origin. This table indicates that this requirement was exceeded in every county.

Table 46 shows the number of returns and amount of tax dollars processed by the Income Tax Division of the Ohio Department of Taxation during the last two fiscal years. During fiscal year 1984, the Income Tax Division processed over 5.8 million personal income tax returns for all types, including about 4.7 million annual and quarterly estimated individual taxpayer returns and over one million employer withholding returns. Net collections during fiscal year 1984 were $2,485,779,658 after payment of $319,576,146 in refunds. Table 47 shows the monthly distribution of these collections and refunds.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5747.01):

The amount reported as Federal Adjusted Gross Income to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service plus or minus adjustments according to Ohio income tax law (see **"General Computation of Tax Liability"** section , p. 57).

RATES (R.C. 5747.02):

Ohio Taxable Income	1984 Tax (1983 Tax)*
0 - $ 5,000	.95% (.9165%) of Ohio taxable income
$ 5,000 - 10,000	$ 47.50 ($ 45.83) + 1.9% (1.833%) of excess over $ 5,000
10,000 - 15,000	$ 142.50 ($ 137.48) + 3.8% (3.666%) of excess over $10,000
15,000 - 20,000	$ 332.50 ($ 320.78) + 4.75% (4.5825%) of excess over $15,000
20,000 - 40,000	$ 570.00 ($ 549.90) + 5.7% (5.499%) of excess over $20,000
40,000 - 80,000	$1,710.00 ($1,649.70) + 6.65% (6.4155%) of excess over $40,000
80,000 - 100,000	$4,370.00 ($4,215.90) + 7.6% (7.332%) of excess over $80,000
Over 100,000	$5,890.00 ($5,682.30) + 9.5% (9.165%) of excess over $100,000

*The rates in parenthesis apply to tax year 1983 only.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS:

1. **Personal Exemption Credit Option (R.C. 5747.022):** In addition to the standard $650 personal exemption, taxpayers have the option of taking an additional $350 personal exemption or a credit against the Ohio income tax due of $20 for each personal exemption claime.

2. **Joint Filer Credit (R.C. 5747.05):** A husband and wife who file a joint return are allowed a tax credit if each spouse receives at least $500 of wage or pension income. The credit is a percentage of the tax after all other credits and is calculated according to the schedule shown below:

Ohio Taxable Income	Amount of Credit 1983	1984
$10,000 or less	20%	20%
10,000 - $20,000	16	20
20,000 - 25,000	12	20
25,000 - 50,000	10	15
$50,000 - 75,000	7	10
Over $75,000	5	5

3. **Senior Citizen Credit (R.C. 5747.05):** A taxpayer 65 years of age or older during the taxable year is allowed a $50 credit against the amount of Ohio income tax due. Only one $50 credit is allowed for each return.

4. **Retirement Income Credit (R.C. 5747.055):** Taxpayers receiving retirement income are allowed a credit based on the amount of retirement income received during the taxable year according to the following schedule:

Amount of Retirement Income Included in FAGI	Credit
$ 500 or less	0
500 to $1,500	$ 25
1,500 to 3,000	50
3,000 to 5,000	80
$5,000 to 8,000	130
Over $8,000	200

GENERAL COMPUTATION OF TAX LIABILITY:

FEDERAL ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME

(taken directly from federal return)

Add

1. State and local bond interest (except Ohio).
2. Federal bond interest exempt from federal tax but subject to state tax.
3. Accumulation distribution from a complex trust.

Subtract

1. Federal bond interest.
2. Subchapter "S" income (corporation income taxed to shareholders under federal law).
3. Income or income yield from ownership of property on which current non-delinquent intangibles tax has been paid.
4. Disability and survivors benefits included in federal adjusted gross income.
5. Income earned while a resident of another state.
6. Wages and salaries paid to employees under the federal "targeted jobs credit".

OHIO ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME

Subtract:

1. Personal exemptions of $650 per person.
2. Additional $350 per person if the personal exemption credit is not chosen.

OHIO TAXABLE INCOME

Apply:

Graduated rates of .9165% to 9.165% for 1983 and .95% to 9.5% for 1984 and thereafter

TAX BEFORE CREDITS

Subtract:

1. Personal exemption credit of $20 per person (if additional $350 exemption is not chosen).
2. Senior citizen credit of $50.
3. Retirement income credit.
4. Home improvements credit.
5. Solar, wind, and hydrothermal energy system credit.
6. New equipment purchase credit.
7. Credit for income taxed by another state.
8. Joint filer credit for two working spouses receiving at least $500 apiece in wage or pension income (graduated based on income).

OHIO PERSONAL INCOME TAX LIABILITY

SPECIAL PROVISIONS (cont'd from page 56):

5. **Military Pay (R.C. 5747.01):** Military pay is taxable (except combat zone pay) no matter where the individual is stationed provided domicile (legal residence) is Ohio. If domicile is in another state, service personnel are not required to pay the Ohio income tax, even though stationed in Ohio.

6. **Reciprocity and Part-Year Residents (R.C. 5747.05):**
   a) An individual who is a resident of Ohio or one of the five surrounding states and whose income consists solely of compensation from any of those states need only file with the state of residence.
   b) Individuals domiciled in Ohio for only a part of the year can deduct all income received during the time not domiciled in Ohio.

7. **Home Improvement Credit (R.C. 5747.05):** A homeowner may claim a credit equal to 5% of the cost of home improvements. The home improvements must cost at least $300 and the credit cannot exceed $65. The credit may be claimed only once every three years.

8. **New Equipment Credit (R.C. 5747.05):** Individual taxpayers are allowed a credit against the personal income tax equal to the difference between: (1) the tangible property taxes paid in the taxable year on machinery and equipment used in manufacturing or refining and acquired on or after January 1, 1978; and (2) the tangible property taxes that would have been paid on such property if it had been assessed at 20% of true value. If the credit exceeds the income tax liability in any year, the excess credit may be carried forward to offset liability for the following three years.

9. **Solar, Wind, or Hydrothermal Energy System Credit (R.C. 5747.05):** A homeowner may claim a credit equal to 10% of the cost of purchase and installation of a solar, wind, or hydrothermal energy system. The credit cannot exceed the tax liability. Any unused credit can be carried forward to the succeeding two taxable years. No credit can exceed $1,000 and the credit can only be claimed once for a given building or structure.

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5747.01):

Every individual and every estate residing in Ohio or earning or receiving income in Ohio.

PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 5747.07-5747.09):

For Individuals:

1. Calendar year taxpayer files an annual return between January 1 and April 15.
2. Fiscal year taxpayer files before the 15th day of the fourth month after the end of the fiscal year.
3. Taxpayers making quarterly declarations must file an annual estimated return on or before April 15 and quarterly payments of the tax must be made on or before April 15, June 15, and September 15 of the current year and January 15 of the next year.

For Employers:

1. If the employer withholds less than $1,000 during the quarter, payment is made within 30 days after the last day of the quarter ending March, June, September, and December.
2. If the amount to be withheld during the quarter exceeds $1,000, monthly remittances are made within 10 banking days after the close of each calendar month. The only exception is for the month of June when payment for the first 20 days of the month is due within 3 banking days of June 20. Amounts withheld for the last 10 days of June are due within 10 banking days after the month of July.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 5747.03):

1. All income tax receipts are initially credited to the General Revenue Fund, with 3.5% subsequently transferred to the Local Government Fund. Beginning January 1, 1986, an additional 6.3% will be transferred to the Library and Local Government Support Fund.

2. The Ohio Constitution requires that at least 50% of income tax collections be returned to the county of origin. This provision is met through General Revenue Fund allocations to education and local property tax relief (12.5% property tax rollback and homestead exemption).

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapter 5747.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

H.B. 597, effective June 29, 1984.

Section 1: Requires the Tax Commissioner to calculate, and the Auditor of State to issue, a tax refund to taxpayers based on their tax year 1983 income tax liability. Each taxpayer's refund is equal to the greater of 2% of the taxpayer's 1983 income tax liability or $7, unless the tax was less than $7, in which case the refund is equal to the tax liability. The 2% figure must be adjusted upwards or downwards so that the total dollar amount refunded is at least $50 million, but not over $55 million.

Section 2: Appropriates $720,000 to the Department of Taxation for fiscal year 1985 to cover the administrative costs of issuing the special income tax refund.

H.B. 794, effective July 6, 1984.

R.C. 5747.055: Specifies that only one retirement income credit is allowed for each return.

R.C. 5747.113: Clarifies the language pertaining to the crediting of costs incurred by the Department of Taxation in administering the natural areas and wildlife checkoff under the income tax.

S.B. 307, effective September 26, 1984.

R.C. 5747.01: Specifies that Title II social security benefits and Tier I railroad retirement benefits included in federal adjusted gross income should be deducted in calculating Ohio adjusted gross income.

RECENT SIGNIFICANT COURT DECISIONS:

Brookshire v. Lindley, Board of Tax Appeals, Case Nos. 80-C-120 through 80-B-129, September 8, 1983.

The deduction in R.C. 5747.01 (A) is for income upon which intangible property tax has been timely paid during the taxable year and not for income received during the taxable year, and is limited to income from productive investments taxable under R.C. 5707.04 (A).

Horwitz v. Lindley, Board of Tax Appeals, Case No. 82-E-245, April 27, 1984.

The resident tax credit in R.C. 5747.05 (B) is based on that portion of Ohio adjusted gross income that is actually subjected to another state's tax rate after netting that state's deductions.

FIGURE 3

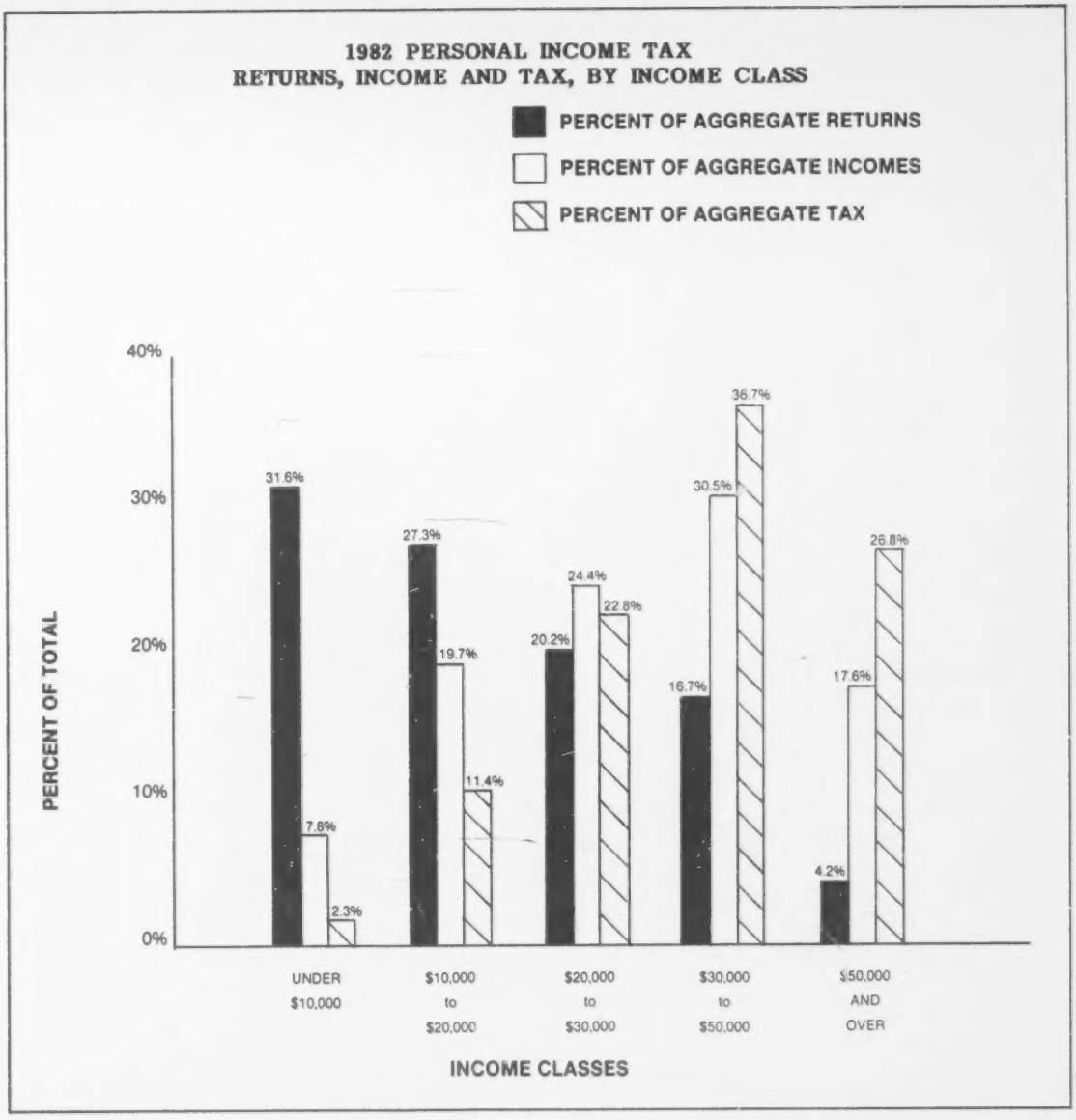


Figure 3 shows the percentage distribution by income class of 1982 personal income tax returns, federal adjusted gross income, and tax liability. Taxpayers earning under $10,000 filed 31.6% of all income tax returns, but earned only 7.8% of total income and paid just 2.3% of the total tax liability. The next largest group of taxpayers, those earning $10,000 to $20,000, earned 19.7% of total income and paid 11.4% of the tax. These two groups combined (all those earning less than $20,000) represented 58.9% of all the taxpayers, reported 27.5% of the income, but paid just 13.7% of the total income tax.

In contrast, taxpayers earning more than $50,000, comprised only 4.2% of all tax returns, but reported 17.6% of total income and paid 26.8% of the entire income tax liability. Additional detail on the income distribution of tax returns, income, and tax liability, as well as information on filing status and county statistics, are shown in tables on the following pages.

Table 34

1982 OHIO PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS BY INCOME CLASS[a]

Income Class Federal Adjusted Gross Income	Number of Returns	Total Federal Adjusted Gross Income	Ohio Adjusted Gross Income	Reported Value of Personal Exemptions	Ohio Taxable Income	Tax Before Credits	Joint Filer Credit	Tax Liability After All Credits
0 - $1,000	91,663	$ 52,629,066	$ 52,610,293	$ 75,481,786	$ 9,228,847	$ 384,507	$ 6,447	$ 407,597
$ 1,000 - 2,000	142,133	213,721,716	206,891,407	114,249,055	105,619,912	830,723	1,612	868,283
2,000 - 3,000	139,003	347,019,584	333,237,288	118,443,090	221,734,702	1,685,685	10,097	1,689,993
3,000 - 4,000	133,818	467,621,951	445,344,976	122,634,461	328,307,620	2,406,821	23,449	2,382,280
4,000 - 5,000	127,541	573,877,137	538,228,181	125,999,670	419,041,030	3,052,311	24,473	2,869,541
5,000 - 6,000	127,639	702,150,920	649,333,555	134,933,796	525,243,912	3,741,068	35,693	3,442,566
6,000 - 7,000	124,479	809,049,445	742,658,971	137,942,424	618,376,811	4,679,673	53,784	4,294,484
7,000 - 8,000	130,264	977,809,924	898,930,288	149,144,356	765,594,832	6,328,612	72,874	5,782,939
8,000 - 9,000	127,655	1,084,844,761	997,612,148	150,931,283	863,835,330	7,423,455	108,799	6,781,070
9,000 - 10,000	123,817	1,176,202,807	1,079,085,374	150,625,039	947,415,435	8,675,277	145,721	7,957,021
10,000 - 11,000	123,176	1,293,414,763	1,192,275,794	153,504,894	1,057,364,380	10,195,709	180,568	9,247,797
11,000 - 12,000	121,359	1,395,587,204	1,295,219,087	155,843,667	1,157,420,444	11,824,521	219,296	11,049,073
12,000 - 13,000	120,089	1,501,002,478	1,400,308,537	158,408,548	1,259,830,578	14,182,066	240,071	13,446,180
13,000 - 14,000	117,413	1,584,616,515	1,485,708,120	158,493,164	1,344,306,681	16,341,404	306,414	15,673,588
14,000 - 15,000	113,963	1,652,162,795	1,555,347,831	157,802,522	1,412,684,026	18,335,282	335,676	17,535,060
15,000 - 16,000	109,531	1,697,318,856	1,601,008,229	156,030,079	1,460,206,360	20,159,021	424,351	19,216,684
16,000 - 17,000	104,131	1,717,829,946	1,623,131,538	153,547,502	1,484,023,454	21,843,909	489,985	20,777,221
17,000 - 18,000	98,114	1,716,562,246	1,623,944,215	149,008,058	1,488,824,369	22,973,290	571,489	21,903,390
18,000 - 19,000	95,284	1,762,576,676	1,673,279,483	148,751,928	1,537,673,530	24,822,096	702,235	23,786,663
19,000 - 20,000	94,045	1,833,724,417	1,744,929,869	151,960,382	1,606,106,654	27,170,192	850,713	25,750,602
20,000 - 25,000	437,600	9,828,354,755	9,393,750,427	764,804,563	8,688,243,306	167,078,768	4,201,210	160,575,224
25,000 - 30,000	372,839	10,217,539,457	9,821,243,872	724,359,853	9,148,438,580	205,354,456	4,772,260	197,761,905
30,000 - 35,000	280,516	9,079,093,698	8,725,751,886	573,966,356	8,194,813,524	202,790,735	5,843,724	194,705,578
35,000 - 40,000	193,889	7,237,717,078	6,943,422,002	405,407,289	6,568,177,397	173,787,317	5,705,529	166,201,863
40,000 - 50,000	197,794	8,739,436,487	8,292,151,405	418,125,095	7,918,985,268	225,208,652	7,859,428	214,198,900
50,000 - 100,000	139,546	8,812,680,657	7,921,934,739	293,956,717	7,701,148,619	249,961,181	7,035,898	237,868,053
100,000 - 200,000	21,073	2,806,697,391	2,361,924,883	45,572,459	2,344,176,176	98,524,386	1,899,409	92,861,274
$200,000 & Above	6,617	2,821,073,231	1,990,842,886	13,285,349	2,043,226,748	108,264,716	1,554,003	89,712,892
Total	4,014,982[b]	$82,102,315,961	$76,590,107,284	$6,063,213,383	$71,220,048,527	$1,658,025,833	$43,675,208	$1,568,747,721

(a) As reported on returns due April 15, 1983.

(b) Does not include returns filed solely for informational purposes.

Table 35

COMPARISON OF 1981 AND 1982 PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS

Income Class (Federal Adjusted Gross Income)	Number of Returns		Federal Adjusted Gross Income		Ohio Taxable Income		Joint Filer Credit		Ohio Income Tax	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
0 - $ 5,000	623,847	634,158	$1,635,700,817	$1,654,869,454	$1,102,555,877	$1,083,932,111	$44,348	$66,078	$6,703,272	$8,217,694
$ 5,000 - 10,000	634,640	633,854	4,770,405,569	4,750,057,857	3,894,273,214	3,720,446,220	321,532	416,871	23,620,175	28,258,080
10,000 - 15,000	629,322	595,991	7,840,632,677	7,426,783,755	6,750,157,851	6,231,606,109	1,009,228	1,282,025	57,927,894	66,951,698
15,000 - 20,000	549,068	501,105	9,579,359,077	8,728,012,141	8,462,314,082	7,576,834,367	2,621,014	3,038,773	99,806,256	111,434,560
20,000 - 25,000	468,178	437,600	10,495,510,232	9,828,354,755	9,400,578,981	8,688,243,306	3,580,712	4,201,210	137,484,914	160,575,224
25,000 - 50,000	995,062	1,045,038	33,353,884,753	35,273,786,720	30,373,923,200	31,830,414,769	17,500,114	24,180,941	584,136,874	772,868,246
50,000 - 100,000	126,507	139,546	8,024,889,984	8,812,680,657	7,156,980,440	7,701,148,619	4,757,917	7,035,898	173,918,578	237,868,053
100,000 and Over	25,063	27,690	4,696,958,392	5,627,770,622	3,869,430,929	4,387,402,926	1,627,539	3,453,412	103,728,289	182,574,166
Total	4,051,687	4,014,982	$80,397,341,504	$82,102,315,961	$71,010,214,574	$71,220,028,527	$31,462,404	$43,675,208	$1,187,326,252	$1,568,747,721

Table 36

COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF 1981 AND 1982 PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS

Income Class (Federal Adjusted Gross Income)	Number Of Returns		Federal Adjusted Gross Income		Ohio Taxable Income		Joint Filer Credit		Ohio Income Tax	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
0 - $ 5,000	15.4%	15.8%	2.0%	2.0%	1.5%	1.5%	0.1%	.2%	0.6%	.5%
$ 5,000 - 10,000	15.7	15.8	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.2	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.8
10,000 - 15,000	15.5	14.8	9.8	9.0	9.5	8.8	3.2	2.9	4.9	4.3
15,000 - 20,000	13.5	12.5	11.9	10.6	12.0	10.6	8.3	6.9	8.4	7.1
20,000 - 25,000	11.6	10.9	13.1	12.0	13.2	12.2	11.4	9.6	11.6	10.2
25,000 - 50,000	24.6	26.0	41.5	43.0	42.8	44.7	55.6	55.4	49.2	49.3
50,000 - 100,000	3.1	3.5	10.0	10.7	10.5	10.8	15.2	16.1	14.6	15.2
100,000 and Over	0.6	.7	5.8	6.9	5.4	6.2	5.2	7.9	8.7	11.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 37

1982 OHIO PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR ALL FILING STATUS CATEGORIES[a]

Income Class (Federal Adjusted Gross Income)	Number Of Returns	Federal Adjusted Gross Income	Ohio Taxable Income	Ohio Income Tax	Effective Rate[a]
0 - $ 5,000	634,158	$1,654,869,454	$1,083,932,111	$ 8,217,694	.50%
$ 5,000 - 10,000	633,854	4,750,057,857	3,720,446,320	28,258,080	.59
10,000 - 15,000	595,991	7,426,783,755	6,231,606,109	66,951,698	.90
15,000 - 20,000	501,105	8,728,012,141	7,576,834,367	111,434,560	1.28
20,000 - 25,000	437,600	9,828,354,755	8,688,243,306	160,575,224	1.64
25,000 - 50,000	1,045,038	35,273,786,720	31,830,414,769	772,868,246	2.19
50,000 - 100,000	139,546	8,812,680,657	7,701,148,619	237,868,053	2.70
100,000 and Over	27,690	5,627,770,622	4,387,402,926	182,574,166	3.24
Total	4,014,982	$82,102,315,961	$71,220,028,527	$1,568,747,721	1.91%

(a) Column totals from tables 38, 39, and 40 will not add to figures on this table due to 100,117 returns for which filing status was not indicated, and which have not been verified.

(b) Ohio income tax divided by federal adjusted gross income.

Table 38

1982 OHIO PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS CLAIMING MARRIED JOINT FILING STATUS

Income Class (Federal Adjusted Gross Income)	Number of Joint Returns	Federal Adjusted Gross Income	Ohio Taxable Income	Ohio Income Tax	Effective Rate[a]
0 - $ 5,000	82,615	$ 242,186,327	$ 91,834,156	$ 844,020	.35%
$5,000 - 10,000	183,033	1,407,729,574	922,368,143	5,709,193	.41
10,000 - 15,000	232,200	2,913,060,639	2,237,573,671	20,435,386	.70
15,000 - 20,000	253,806	4,452,007,650	3,702,878,938	50,592,548	1.14
20,000 - 25,000	287,022	6,472,908,909	5,625,527,478	100,746,652	1.56
25,000 - 50,000	885,917	30,244,630,275	27,360,217,868	665,763,484	2.20
50,000 - 100,000	125,631	7,918,145,319	7,013,528,958	216,995,093	2.74
100,000 and Over	24,538	4,960,692,002	3,955,617,251	165,499,358	3.34
Total	2,074,762	$58,611,360,695	$50,909,546,463	$1,226,585,734	2.09%

(a) Ohio income tax divided by federal adjusted gross income.

Table 39

1982 OHIO PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS CLAIMING
SINGLE FILING STATUS

Income Class (Federal Adjusted Gross Income)	Number Of Single Returns	Federal Adjusted Gross Income	Ohio Taxable Income	Ohio Income Tax	Effective Rate[a]
0 - $ 5,000	521,161	$1,333,233,672	$ 940,351,267	$ 6,888,208	.52%
$ 5,000 - 10,000	417,482	3,090,018,987	2,596,040,659	28,697,922	.67
10,000 - 15,000	323,102	4,003,402,479	3,546,986,159	41,211,256	1.03
15,000 - 20,000	215,659	3,729,451,150	3,383,369,966	53,286,639	1.43
20,000 - 25,000	131,537	2,930,390,247	2,680,331,408	52,567,770	1.79
25,000 - 50,000	129,398	4,047,690,081	3,585,914,108	85,664,009	2.12
50,000 - 100,000	10,659	691,183,102	509,967,395	15,364,166	2.22
100,000 and Over	2,662	564,305,502	355,162,594	14,161,301	2.51
Total	1,751,660	$20,389,675,220	$17,598,123,556	$289,841,271	1.42%

(a) Ohio income tax divided by federal adjusted gross income.

Table 40

1982 OHIO PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS CLAIMING
MARRIED SEPARATE FILING STATUS

Income Class (Federal Adjusted Gross Income)	Number Of Married Filing Separate Returns	Federal Adjusted Gross Income	Ohio Taxable Income	Ohio Income Tax	Effective Rate[a]
0 - $ 5,000	10,513	$ 28,694,215	$ 18,464,168	$ 155,251	.54%
$ 5,000 - 10,000	15,342	118,124,027	96,203,422	862,315	.73
10,000 - 15,000	25,626	323,302,919	288,884,141	3,386,359	1.05
15,000 - 20,000	19,786	340,377,640	310,557,966	4,833,229	1.42
20,000 - 25,000	9,238	205,042,363	187,911,586	3,628,909	1.77
25,000 - 50,000	7,204	223,814,387	200,075,691	4,841,281	2.16
50,000 - 100,000	555	35,973,263	28,396,157	848,770	2.36
100,000 and Over	179	50,707,332	30,842,683	1,173,978	2.32
Total	88,443	$1,326,036,146	$1,161,335,817	$19,730,092	1.49%

(a) Ohio income tax divided by federal adjusted gross income.

Table 41

1982 OHIO PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS ACCORDING TO OHIO TAXABLE INCOME CLASS

Ohio Taxable Income Class	Number of Returns		Joint Filer Credit	Ohio Income Tax	
	Number	Percent of Total		Amount	Percent of Total
0 - $ 5,000	881,226	21.95%	$374,002	$14,573,320	.93%
$ 5,000 - 10,000	659,688	16.43	874,460	38,966,667	2.48
10,000 - 15,000	580,282	14.45	1,862,203	87,400,459	5.57
15,000 - 20,000	481,450	12.00	4,390,692	135,921,835	8.66
20,000 - 25,000	420,794	10.48	3,783,456	190,205,406	12.13
25,000 - 30,000	331,092	8.25	5,373,777	207,214,905	13.21
30,000 - 40,000	389,070	9.69	11,231,555	337,940,073	21.54
40,000 - 50,000	149,075	3.71	6,739,159	184,067,227	11.73
50,000 - 100,000	101,709	2.53	5,837,270	205,306,774	13.09
100,000 and Over	20,596	.51	3,208,634	167,151,055	10.66
Total	4,014,982	100.00%	$43,675,208	$1,568,747,721	100.00%

Table 42

1982 OHIO PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS CLAIMING THE JOINT FILER CREDIT, BY INCOME CLASS[a]

Income Class (Federal Adjusted Gross Income)	Number Of Returns Claiming Credit	Federal Adjusted Gross Income	Ohio Taxable Income	Joint Filer Credit	Ohio Income Tax
0 - $ 5,000	10,441	$ 37,686,512	$ 18,375,169	$ 66,078	$ 235,136
$ 5,000 - 10,000	47,155	369,627,882	262,234,345	416,871	1,579,690
10,000 - 15,000	82,019	1,037,746,075	829,664,831	1,282,025	7,256,511
15,000 - 20,000	108,995	1,919,543,493	1,634,303,997	2,038,773	21,047,784
20,000 - 25,000	141,941	3,206,076,074	2,834,896,936	4,201,210	48,965,336
25,000 - 50,000	568,997	19,808,005,077	18,232,906,579	24,180,941	443,212,447
50,000 - 100,000	76,562	4,684,223,213	4,310,445,001	7,035,898	131,267,740
100,000 and Over	8,734	1,630,438,385	1,446,192,734	3,453,412	61,647,922
Total	1,044,844	$32,693,346,711	$29,569,019,592	$43,675,208	$715,212,566

(a) A husband and wife who file a joint return are allowed a tax credit if each spouse earns at least $500 of wage income. The credit is graduated based on income.

Table 43

1982 OHIO PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS, BY COUNTY

County	Number of Returns	Federal Adjusted Gross Income	Ohio Income Tax	County	Number of Returns	Federal Adjusted Gross Income	Ohio Income Tax
Adams	6,230	$ 96,483,972	$ 1,471,674	Lucas	167,156	$ 3,628,509,177	$ 73,143,002
Allen	38,748	758,757,886	14,206,875	Madison	10,994	195,980,127	3,465,310
Ashland	16,512	302,752,843	5,233,092	Mahoning	103,193	1,880,787,004	33,050,165
Ashtabula	34,514	626,713,167	11,060,676	Marion	23,121	450,968,451	8,416,327
Athens	14,763	253,252,980	4,346,072	Medina	42,966	954,493,895	19,282,303
Auglaize	15,940	290,005,500	4,977,961	Meigs	6,700	114,057,649	1,897,910
Belmont	28,649	529,844,705	9,649,933	Mercer	14,290	245,088,706	4,032,248
Brown	10,070	170,987,991	2,808,955	Miami	33,902	677,851,911	12,533,841
Butler	91,162	2,024,341,275	40,944,978	Monroe	5,428	102,028,149	1,838,132
Carroll	8,582	151,419,577	2,609,506	Montgomery	211,211	4,517,500,370	87,805,061
Champaign	11,761	209,224,081	3,611,771	Morgan	4,315	73,324,826	1,222,818
Clark	51,034	972,190,438	17,558,355	Morrow	8,476	146,886,246	2,472,018
Clermont	45,689	936,401,584	17,741,364	Muskingum	29,147	526,561,873	9,539,243
Clinton	12,008	215,581,472	3,622,457	Noble	3,769	62,345,539	1,071,213
Columbiana	38,719	687,443,828	11,954,673	Ottawa	15,592	298,737,178	5,465,064
Coshocton	12,483	233,316,592	4,145,539	Paulding	6,997	126,356,084	2,143,091
Crawford	17,828	316,688,055	5,496,400	Perry	9,506	159,876,943	2,691,600
Cuyahoga	566,993	12,517,073,572	254,291,145	Pickaway	14,270	269,243,199	4,879,032
Darke	18,933	327,736,428	5,377,197	Pike	6,388	106,897,853	1,799,663
Defiance	13,839	266,789,509	4,818,308	Portage	47,309	931,798,602	17,820,917
Delaware	19,545	429,305,320	8,505,642	Preble	13,236	242,075,386	4,185,758
Erie	29,928	583,382,989	11,012,997	Putnam	12,119	213,368,978	3,656,768
Fairfield	33,243	685,424,797	12,917,465	Richland	46,434	897,274,242	16,362,824
Fayette	9,530	157,122,954	2,550,918	Ross	21,569	412,999,903	7,733,423
Franklin	327,137	6,978,341,416	138,120,686	Sandusky	23,237	442,474,382	8,041,058
Fulton	14,004	272,157,465	5,073,613	Scioto	23,640	417,633,506	7,423,299
Gallia	9,101	168,363,684	3,176,223	Seneca	21,873	387,664,406	6,669,742
Geauga	28,341	707,261,844	15,778,207	Shelby	15,557	282,182,329	4,914,354
Greene	45,523	984,290,914	18,638,911	Stark	142,372	2,875,236,038	55,002,284
Guernsey	13,871	239,951,727	4,170,529	Summit	195,346	4,123,147,660	82,465,077
Hamilton	325,691	7,363,134,377	149,199,074	Trumbull	88,548	1,800,369,096	35,389,340
Hancock	25,021	616,212,422	14,737,870	Tuscarawas	31,163	570,083,484	10,350,974
Hardin	9,784	166,988,595	2,779,474	Union	10,454	204,795,058	3,702,951
Harrison	5,802	111,711,628	1,921,192	Van Wert	11,396	204,927,124	3,457,815
Henry	10,705	196,442,310	3,399,718	Vinton	3,096	48,855,281	772,317
Highland	10,689	171,916,219	2,724,298	Warren	34,788	743,749,744	14,719,196
Hocking	7,442	125,282,147	2,030,920	Washington	22,895	439,245,829	7,891,539
Holmes	9,339	141,941,958	2,220,013	Wayne	35,999	704,012,117	13,000,719
Huron	19,597	356,100,529	6,203,223	Williams	13,337	247,469,384	4,400,393
Jackson	9,053	152,137,638	2,577,063	Wood	37,314	826,927,776	16,665,493
Jefferson	30,921	612,543,881	11,829,002	Wyandot	8,498	147,060,606	2,436,580
Knox	15,495	276,122,690	4,707,369				
Lake	86,200	1,864,256,979	36,921,822	88 Cty. Totals	3,900,317	$80,283,085,722	$1,552,590,518
Lawrence	18,665	330,251,683	5,755,945	Other*	114,665	1,819,230,239	16,157,203
Licking	43,807	869,089,673	16,128,330				
Logan	13,277	233,033,338	4,052,219				
Lorain	96,548	1,902,464,979	35,720,002	State Total	4,014,982	$82,102,315,961	$1,568,747,721

*Including returns from out-of-state filers and returns not indicating county of residence.

Table 44

RANK OF COUNTIES BY AVERAGE INCOME,
AS REPORTED ON 1982 OHIO PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS

County	Average Federal Adjusted Gross Income	Percent of State Average
Geauga	$24,955	122.04%
Hancock	24,628	120.44
Hamilton	22,608	110.56
Medina	22,215	108.64
Butler	22,206	108.59
Wood	22,161	108.37
Cuyahoga	22,076	107.96
Delaware	21,965	107.41
Lucas	21,707	106.15
Lake	21,627	105.76
Greene	21,622	105.74
Montgomery	21,389	104.60
Warren	21,379	104.55
Franklin	21,332	104.32
Summit	21,107	103.22
Fairfield	20,619	100.83
Clermont	20,495	100.22
State Average	20,449	100.00
Trumbull	20,332	99.43
Stark	20,195	98.76
Miami	19,994	97.77
Licking	19,839	97.02
Jefferson	19,810	96.88
Lorain	19,705	96.36
Portage	19,696	96.32
Union	19,590	95.80
Allen	19,582	95.76
Wayne	19,556	95.63
Marion	19,505	95.38
Erie	$19,493	95.32%
Fulton	19,434	95.04
Richland	19,324	94.50
Defiance	19,278	94.27
Harrison	19,254	94.16
Washington	19,185	93.82
Ottawa	19,160	93.70
Ross	19,148	93.64
Clark	19,050	93.16
Sandusky	19,042	93.12
Pickaway	18,868	92.27
Monroe	18,797	91.92
Coshocton	18,691	91.40
Williams	18,555	90.74
Gallia	18,499	90.46
Belmont	18,494	90.44
Henry	18,351	89.74
Ashland	18,335	89.66
Tuscarawas	18,294	89.46
Preble	18,289	89.44
Mahoning	18,226	89.13
Auglaize	18,194	88.97
Huron	18,171	88.86
Ashtabula	18,158	88.80
Shelby	18,139	88.70
Muskingum	18,066	88.35
Paulding	18,059	88.31
Van Wert	17,982	87.94
Clinton	17,953	87.79
Madison	17,826	87.17
Knox	17,820	87.14
Champaign	$17,790	87.00%
Crawford	17,764	86.87
Columbiana	17,755	86.83
Seneca	17,723	86.67
Lawrence	17,694	86.53
Scioto	17,666	86.39
Carroll	17,644	86.28
Putnam	17,606	86.10
Logan	17,552	85.83
Morrow	17,330	84.75
Darke	17,310	84.65
Wyandot	17,305	84.63
Guernsey	17,299	84.60
Athens	17,155	83.89
Mercer	17,151	83.87
Hardin	17,068	83.47
Meigs	17,024	83.25
Morgan	16,993	83.10
Brown	16,980	83.04
Hocking	16,834	82.32
Perry	16,819	82.25
Jackson	16,805	82.18
Pike	16,734	81.83
Noble	16,542	80.89
Fayette	16,487	80.62
Highland	16,083	78.65
Other[a]	15,866	77.59
Vinton	15,780	77.17
Adams	15,487	75.73
Holmes	15,199	74.33

(a) Includes returns from out-of-state filers and returns not indicating county.

Table 45

PERSONAL INCOME TAXES REQUIRED TO BE RETURNED TO COUNTIES OF ORIGIN, SCHOOL FOUNDATION PAYMENTS, AND PROPERTY TAX RELIEF REIMBURSEMENT PAYMENTS, CALENDAR YEAR 1983, BY COUNTY*

County	Income Taxes Required To Be Returned To Counties	Actual Amount Returned For School Foundation Payments And Property Tax Relief Reimbursements		
		Total Payments	School Foundation	Property Tax Relief
Adams	$ 1,166,186	$ 6,211,079	$ 5,692,211	$ 518,868
Allen	10,898,901	24,920,166	22,564,134	2,356,032
Ashland	4,082,826	8,660,689	7,478,857	1,181,832
Ashtabula	8,969,757	25,330,932	22,243,221	3,087,711
Athens	3,095,330	15,291,329	13,994,831	1,296,498
Auglaize	3,879,449	8,726,072	7,739,909	986,163
Belmont	7,577,857	16,793,181	14,995,220	1,797,962
Brown	2,144,277	9,650,705	8,931,552	719,153
Butler	31,317,735	52,902,527	46,364,070	6,538,458
Carroll	2,124,292	4,831,808	4,372,481	459,327
Champaign	2,735,599	9,014,734	8,212,579	802,156
Clark	13,614,515	40,537,722	37,453,102	3,084,619
Clermont	13,506,361	33,728,331	30,368,147	3,360,184
Clinton	2,729,721	9,459,226	8,417,987	1,041,239
Columbiana	10,199,424	30,297,735	27,992,426	2,305,309
Coshocton	3,135,300	6,094,362	5,245,707	848,655
Crawford	4,495,459	10,030,074	8,185,324	1,844,751
Cuyahoga	190,972,347	239,693,490	177,038,944	62,654,545
Darke	4,243,882	12,230,451	10,954,891	1,275,560
Defiance	3,914,717	8,263,400	7,246,316	1,017,083
Delaware	6,198,889	8,806,087	7,340,978	1,465,110
Erie	8,564,178	16,897,476	14,201,921	2,695,555
Fairfield	9,517,582	23,926,078	21,488,346	2,437,732
Fayette	1,972,641	6,554,524	5,909,016	645,509
Franklin	99,397,364	167,713,865	139,523,443	28,190,421
Fulton	3,843,006	9,409,015	8,201,565	1,207,450
Gallia	2,186,599	7,313,971	6,683,359	630,612
Geauga	11,369,137	12,892,314	9,981,627	2,910,688
Greene	14,277,548	31,732,509	28,137,250	3,595,259
Guernsey	3,053,009	8,528,763	7,580,388	948,375
Hamilton	107,882,777	152,442,186	123,914,895	28,527,291
Hancock	8,057,498	9,778,863	7,989,708	1,789,155
Hardin	2,184,247	7,935,940	7,077,246	858,694
Harrison	1,416,587	3,788,945	3,372,110	416,835
Henry	2,714,439	8,079,785	7,003,973	1,075,812
Highland	1,971,465	9,429,185	8,599,506	829,679
Hocking	1,531,795	4,635,419	4,111,848	523,571
Holmes	1,845,677	5,243,967	4,589,940	654,027
Huron	4,787,005	14,079,909	12,632,402	1,447,508
Jackson	1,844,502	9,949,772	9,346,939	602,832
Jefferson	9,664,531	14,462,285	12,587,713	1,874,572
Knox	3,519,718	9,026,036	7,697,166	1,328,871
Lake	28,729,084	33,793,922	26,406,913	7,387,009
Lawrence	4,550,711	24,125,307	23,006,055	1,119,252
Licking	12,067,438	27,217,896	24,193,984	3,023,913
Logan	$ 2,917,816	$ 11,230,892	$ 10,205,873	$ 1,025,019
Lorain	29,504,974	65,105,057	56,724,788	8,380,269
Lucas	94,461,587	94,443,723	80,243,477	14,200,246
Madison	2,600,406	9,122,530	8,129,585	992,944
Mahoning	28,190,663	64,387,813	56,038,999	8,348,814
Marion	6,368,174	16,916,405	15,194,551	1,721,854
Medina	14,560,866	30,776,526	27,006,224	3,770,302
Meigs	1,453,030	7,555,214	7,083,571	471,643
Mercer	3,159,988	9,845,188	8,741,419	1,103,770
Miami	10,589,720	22,059,417	19,606,824	2,452,593
Monroe	1,437,747	3,495,689	3,104,380	391,309
Montgomery	67,006,315	123,109,097	106,313,796	16,795,300
Morgan	961,633	3,544,410	3,186,593	357,817
Morrow	1,900,930	7,345,895	6,688,306	657,589
Muskingum	7,124,079	24,756,754	22,851,860	1,904,893
Noble	840,547	2,732,516	2,483,052	249,464
Ottawa	4,082,826	6,569,959	5,554,228	1,015,731
Paulding	1,849,204	5,578,160	4,948,517	629,643
Perry	2,086,673	10,222,217	9,559,366	662,851
Pickaway	3,633,751	10,461,684	9,519,954	941,730
Pike	1,301,379	10,458,803	9,893,608	565,194
Portage	13,516,941	35,890,684	32,156,146	3,734,538
Preble	3,386,877	9,581,535	8,543,151	1,038,385
Putnam	2,797,906	8,686,806	7,795,842	890,963
Richland	13,284,174	30,097,055	26,463,647	3,633,408
Ross	5,875,602	15,993,138	14,446,218	1,546,919
Sandusky	6,224,752	14,116,738	12,524,420	1,592,318
Scioto	5,261,944	29,386,134	27,640,476	1,745,658
Seneca	5,358,342	9,534,475	8,175,655	1,358,819
Shelby	3,843,006	8,532,271	7,543,639	988,632
Stark	43,385,172	80,432,209	70,281,316	10,150,894
Summit	60,922,633	12,497,115	94,266,850	18,230,266
Trumbull	29,441,492	50,315,796	43,845,060	6,470,736
Tuscarawas	7,704,821	18,676,221	16,451,797	2,224,424
Union	2,787,325	4,722,072	3,961,724	760,348
Van Wert	2,843,754	5,064,201	4,200,088	864,113
Vinton	552,528	3,461,209	3,247,302	213,907
Warren	11,007,055	24,884,843	22,493,297	2,391,546
Washington	6,086,033	13,115,708	11,619,407	1,496,301
Wayne	9,743,295	20,455,173	17,867,074	2,588,099
Williams	3,296,356	7,364,287	6,435,163	929,125
Wood	12,427,169	19,366,969	16,249,459	3,117,510
Wyandot	1,859,784	4,452,549	3,873,920	578,629
Total	$1,175,590,631	$2,266,777,169	$1,940,230,822	$326,546,350

* Ohio's Constitution requires 50% of all personal income tax collections to be returned to counties of origin. This requirement is met by school foundation payments and property tax relief reimbursements.

SOURCE: Records of the Ohio Auditor of State.

Table 46

PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FILED BY EMPLOYERS AND INDIVIDUALS DURING FISCAL YEARS 1983 AND 1984

	1983				1984			
	Number of Returns		Amount of Tax Payment		Number of Returns		Amount of Tax Payment	
Type of Return	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent
Employer (Withholding):								
Monthly & Quarterly	906,549	15.53%	$ 1,707,549,223	80.90%	913,190	15.69%	$ 2,301,610,768	92.28%
Annual	185,520	3.18	26,413,703	1.25	193,159	3.31	24,760,259	.89
Subtotal	1,092,069	18.71%	$ 1,733,962,926	82.15%	1,106,349	19.00%	$ 2,326,371,027	83.17%
Individual Taxpayer:								
Quarterly	498,347	8.54%	$ 130,278,935	6.17%	605,116	10.40%	$ 206,173,640	7.37%
Annual	4,246,370	72.75	246,439,945	11.68	4,110,341	70.60	264,472,171	9.46
Subtotal	4,744,717	81.29%	$ 376,718,880	17.85%	4,715,457	81.00%	$ 470,645,811	16.83%
Total	5,836,786	100.00%	$ 2,110,681,806	100.00%	5,821,800	100.00%	$ 2,797,016,838	100.00%
Other Collections:								
Attorney General			$ 2,626,168				$ 2,866,834	
Assessment Payments			4,014,448				5,099,553	
Adjustment for Bad Checks			- 356,962				372,579	
Total			$ 6,283,654				$ 8,338,966	
Tax Refunded			- 145,001,704				- 319,576,146	
Total Net Tax Collected			$1,971,963,756				$2,485,779,658	

Table 47

PERSONAL INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS, BY MONTH, FISCAL YEAR 1984

Month	Employer Withholding(a)	Individual Taxpayer(b)	Other Collections(c)	Refunds	Total
July	$88,333,493	$ 16,969,012	$ 777,136	$ 2,360,185	$ 103,719,456
August	244,378,614	10,641,247	894,640	2,563,712	253,350,789
September	165,235,541	37,735,342	464,349	1,753,159	201,682,073
October	196,497,476	5,517,107	463,824	3,903,778	198,574,629
November	206,247,296	4,187,406	478,204	204,574	210,708,332
December	167,773,748	8,731,813	648,263	715,892	176,437,932
January	215,255,382	65,400,318	683,593	573,786	280,765,507
February	232,744,287	11,138,592	504,366	65,732,421	178,654,824
March	185,729,624	25,729,378	695,923	57,515,049	154,639,876
April	214,740,959	172,245,102	1,063,843	103,521,769	284,528,135
May	210,862,606	72,607,587	1,180,625	55,551,722	229,099,096
June	198,572,001	39,742,907	484,200	25,180,099	213,619,009
Total	$2,326,371,027	$470,645,811	$8,338,966	$319,576,146	$2,485,779,658

(a) Monthly, Quarterly, and Annual returns.
(b) Quarterly Estimated, and Annual returns.
(c) Attorney General collections, assessments, and bad checks.

SCHOOL DISTRICT INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

The law authorizing the current school district income tax was effective November 15, 1981. Under that law six school districts levied an income tax. Those districts are: Anna Local, Arlington Local, Bradford Exempted Village, Licking Valley Local, McComb Local, and West Liberty-Salem Local. H.B. 291 of the 115th General Assembly repealed the authority of any school district to enact an income tax after August 2, 1983; however, those districts which approved the tax on or before that date may continue to levy the tax. The school district income tax is imposed on the incomes of residents and estates. The Department of Taxation administers the tax and employer withholding is required. During fiscal year 1984 total gross collections for all districts were $470,401, prior to deductions for administrative costs and refunds.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5748.01):

For individuals, adjusted gross income for state income tax purposes less personal exemptions. For estates, taxable income for state income tax purposes.

RATES (5748.02):

The tax rates imposed are:

School District	Tax Rate
Anna Local	.50%
Arlington Local	.75
Bradford Exempted Village	1.00
Licking Valley Local	.75
McComb Local	1.00
West Liberty-Salem Local	.50

SPECIAL PROVISIONS:

No new school district income taxes may be levied.

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5748.01):

Every individual or estate having income upon which a school district income tax is imposed.

PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 5747.06-5747.09):

Individual Taxpayers:

1. Calendar year taxpayer files an annual return between January 1 and April 15.
2. Fiscal year taxpayer files before the 15th day of the fourth month after the end of the fiscal year.
3. Taxpayers making quarterly declarations must file an annual estimated return on or before April 15 and quarterly payments of the tax must be made on or before April 15, June 15, and September 15 of the current year and January 15 of the next year.

PAYMENT DATES (cont'd):

For Employers:

1. If the employer withholds on a quarterly basis for state income tax purposes, payment is made for both taxes within 30 days after the last day of the quarter ending March, June, September, and December.
2. If the employer withholds on a monthly basis for state purposes, remittances are made for both taxes within 10 banking days after the close of each calendar month. The only exception is for the month of June where payment for the first 20 days of the month is due within 3 banking days of June 20. Amounts withheld for the last 10 days of June are due within 10 banking days after the month of July.

ADMINISTRATION (R.C. 5747.03):

The Tax Commissioner administers the tax for school districts.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 5747.03):

Collections are deposited into a School District Income Tax Fund to be distributed back to the school district less 3% retained for state administrative purposes. During the first 16 months the school district income tax is in effect, advance payments to the school district will be made on April 10, July 10, and October 10 of the first calendar year and on January 10 and April 10 of the following calendar year. Each of these advance payments will equal 90% of the amount paid into the fund during the preceding three months. On July 10 of each year, reconciliation between advance payments made to the school district and collections deposited into the School District Income Tax Fund are made. After this initial period, quarterly payments are made to the school district equal to 22.5% of the amount received by the school district during the preceding fiscal year.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapter 5747 and 5748.

INTANGIBLE PROPERTY TAXES

Ohio law provides for the taxation of five classes of intangible property — investments, credits, money, other intangible property, and shares in and capital employed by dealers in intangibles. Although all of these types of property are included on the intangible property tax lists, we have separated the descriptive section on the intangible property tax into 3 divisions. This separation is based on the differing administrative procedures followed based on the identity of the taxpayer. The three divisions are: (1) intangible property taxes paid by individuals, unincorporated businesses, non-financial corporations, and public utilities; (2) intangible property taxes paid by financial institutions (repealed effective 1984); and (3) intangible property taxes paid by dealers in intangibles. Data for tax collections from all three of these groups are shown in the combined tables following the tax descriptions.

Total taxes levied on intangible property in calendar year 1983 were $259,394,705 — an increase of about 8.1% from the previous year. Taxes levied and payable to the State Treasurer were $113,652,012 in calendar year 1983, with $104,323,799 allocated to the 88 county undivided local government funds and $9,328,213 allocated to the state general revenue fund. Taxes levied and payable to county treasurers and allocated to the 88 undivided county classified property tax funds amounted to $145,742,693 in calendar year 1983, with $135,762,297 of this amount distributed to libraries.

INTANGIBLE PROPERTY TAXES PAID BY INDIVIDUALS, UNINCORPORATED BUSINESSES, NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Intangible property taxes paid by these taxpayers are paid to either the State Treasurer (state-collected) or the county treasurers (locally-collected). Intangible property taxes paid by public utilities and inter-county corporations (corporations with taxable property in more than one county) are collected by the State Treasurer. Taxes on the intangible property of individuals, unincorporated businesses, and single-county corporations (corporations with taxable property in only one county) are collected by the treasurer of the county where the taxpayers reside or do business. Total intangible taxes levied on these taxpayers in calendar year 1983 amounted to $154,306,869 — with $8,564,176 of this amount payable to the State Treasurer (deposited in the state general revenue fund) and $145,742,693 payable to county treasurers (deposited in county undivided classified property tax funds). After the 1985 return year this tax will no longer be levied.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5701.04-5701.10, 5711.22, 5725.05) AND RATES (R.C. 5707.03, 5707.04):

Type of Property[a]	Base	Rate
Investments:		
productive	Income Yield	5.0%
unproductive	Value	0.2% (2 mills)
Deposits	Value	0.2% (2 mills) prior to 1982 0.1375% (1.375 mills) for 1982 and 1983 no tax for 1984 and thereafter
Credits	Value	0.3% (3 mills)
Money and Other Intangible Property	Value	0.3% (3 mills)

(a) Definitions:

"Investments" include: (1) shares of stock in corporations, associations, or joint stock companies; (2) interest-bearing obligations such as notes, corporate and municipal bonds, and deposits in financial institutions located outside of Ohio (if income yield exceeds 4%); (3) land contracts, annuities, and royalties from patents; and (4) equitable interests (including trusts and life estates) in any of these investments.

"Deposits" include: deposits in financial institutions (unless the tax is paid by the financial institution), member shares of federal credit unions, and postal savings accounts. Financial institutions in Ohio are required to pay the tax for their depositors.

TAX BASE AND RATES (cont'd):

"Credits" are the excess of current accounts receivable over current accounts payable. Tax applies only to accounts used in business.

"Money" includes: (1) gold, silver, and other coins; (2) U.S. legal tender notes; and (3) other notes and certificates of the U.S. intended for circulation.

"Other intangible property" includes every valuable right, title, or interest not included in the other definitions of intangible property unless expressly excluded from those definitions. Examples include escrow accounts, deposits with utilities, and surety bonds.

EXEMPTIONS AND EXCEPTIONS:

Exemptions (R.C. 140.08, 5709.02, 5709.04, 5709.041, 5725.26):

1. Intangible property belonging to organizations operated exclusively for the following purposes: religious, educational, charitable, scientific, literary, health, hospital, other public purposes, prevention of cruelty to children or animals, homes for the aged.

2. Deposits representing withheld taxes, and deposits not used in business to the extent that they represent funds belonging to non-residents of Ohio.

3. Delayed price sales agreements for grain or soybeans if entered into by a person engaged in agriculture.

4. State bonds issued under Constitutional and Ohio Revised Code sections authorizing exempt status.

5. Bonds issued by public hospital agencies.

6. Shares owned by a corporation in any other corporation or its own treasury stock.

7. Shares owned by an unincorporated mutual fund.

8. All intangible property of financial institutions and dealers in intangibles.

Exceptions (R.C. 5701.06):

1. Shares of stocks as follows:

   issued by instrumentalities of the federal government;
   in financial institutions, dealers in intangibles, and domestic insurance companies;
   defined as deposits.

2. Interest-bearing obligations as follows:

   issued by the U.S. or any of its territories, districts, or dependencies;
   issued by any instrumentality of the federal government;
   issued prior to 1913 by the state of Ohio or any subdivision;
   defined as deposits and current accounts.

3. Contractual obligations for payment of money as follows:

   interest in land;
   contracts of insurance;
   contracts of employment or partnership and retirement annuities resulting therefrom;
   pension and profit-sharing plans.

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5711.01, 5727.01), DATES OF PAYMENT (R.C. 323.16, 5719.02, 5725.06, 5725.22), DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 5707.05, 5725.24) AND RETURN DATES (R.C. 5711.02, 5711.13, 5727.08, 5727.17):

Except for public utilities, returns must be filed between February 15th and April 30th (public utilities file returns including all of their property by March 1st) unless time extension of 45 days is allowed by the county auditor or Tax Commissioner. The Tax Commissioner certifies the intangible property values of inter-county corporations and public utilities to the State Auditor by the second Monday in August and the first Monday in October, respectively.

Intangible Taxes Collected by State Treasurer

Taxpayer	Payment Dates	Disposition of Revenue
Inter-county Corporations	September 30	State General Revenue Fund
Public Utilities	November 30	State General Revenue Fund

Intangible Taxes Collected by County Treasurers

Individuals	April 30 and September 20	Undivided Classified Property Tax Fund (primarily distributed to libraries but including municipalities, counties, and township park districts).
Unincorporated Businesses	April 30 and September 20	
Single-county Corporations	April 30 and September 20	

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapters 319, 323, 5701, 5705, 5707, 5709, 5711, 5719, 5725, 5727.

ADMINISTRATION (R.C. 5711.11, 5711.13):

Each county auditor is a deputy of the Tax Commissioner for the purpose of administering the intangible property tax (except the tax on public utilities). Taxpayers are required to file returns with either the Tax Commissioner or the county auditor. The following table indicates where the returns are filed and who is responsible for assessing the property.

Taxpayer	Filed With And Tax Assessed By
Inter-county corporations (corporations with taxable property in more than one Ohio county)	Tax Commissioner
Public utilities	Tax Commissioner
Single-county corporations (corporations with taxable property in only one Ohio county)	County Auditor
Individuals and unincorporated businesses	County Auditor

INTANGIBLE PROPERTY TAXES PAID BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

NOTE: The intangible property taxes paid by financial institutions were repealed effective in 1983 and 1984. The descriptions below relate to the taxes prior to repeal.

Prior to 1982, all financial institutions were subject to intangible property taxes on the value of their deposits and the value of their shares or capital employed. Beginning in 1982, as a result of changes enacted in H.B. 694 of the 114th General Assembly, the intangible property tax on financial institutions was phased out as financial institutions were made subject to the corporate franchise tax. The tax on shares was repealed in 1982 for all financial institutions except those which were not subject to the corporate franchise tax in that year. All shares were exempt beginning in 1983. The tax rate on deposits was reduced from 2 mills to 1.375 mills for 1982 and 1983 and repealed altogether beginning in 1984. The tax on deposits amounted to $100,503,512 in 1983.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5701.05, 5725.04, 5725.05) AND RATES (R.C. 5707.03):

Type of Property	Base	Rate
Deposits[a]	Value	0.2% (2 mills) prior to 1982 0.1375% (1.375 mills) for 1982 and 1983 no tax for 1984 and thereafter
Shares In and Capital Employed By [b]	Value	0.3% (3 mills) prior to 1982 0.15% (1.5 mills) for 1982 no tax for 1983 and thereafter

(a) Includes running and paid-up stock of building and loan associations and members' withdrawable shares in credit unions.

(b) Includes capital stock, surplus, undivided profits, and reserves of financial institutions.

EXEMPTIONS (R.C. 5709.03, 5709.04, 5709.041, 5725.03, 5725.04, and Tax Commissioner Rule 5703-3-19):

Exempt deposits include deposits of:

1. the federal government or any of its agencies;
2. the state or any of its subdivisions;
3. other financial institutions;
4. dealers in intangibles;
5. domestic insurance companies;
6. charitable, religious, educational, etc. organizations;
7. non-residents when not used in business;
8. any depositor when the deposit represents taxes withheld on persons other than the depositor;
9. a business when the deposit has a legal situs outside of Ohio.

Exempt shares include shares owned by:

1. charitable organizations;
2. dealers in intangibles;
3. domestic insurance companies;
4. other financial institutions.

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5725.01):

Firms having an office in Ohio when the firm is:

1. engaged in the business of receiving deposits, lending money, and buying and selling bullion, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidence of indebtedness (state and national banks, federal savings and loan associations, state building and loan associations, state-chartered credit unions);
2. licensed as a small business investment company;
3. chartered as a production credit association.

FILING AND PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 5725.02, 5725.06, 5725.10, 5725.22):

Second Monday in March — Returns must be filed by this date unless a time extension (not to exceed 45 days) is allowed by the Tax Commissioner.

First Monday in June — Tax Commissioner certifies tax base to the State Auditor.

July 31 — Payment to State Treasurer is due.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 5725.24):

Deposits — All receipts are distributed to the county where the deposit is held. The revenue is placed in each county's undivided local government fund and distributed among the local subdivisions by the county budget commissions.

Shares in and Capital Employed:
a) One third of receipts credited to the state General Revenue Fund.
b) Two thirds of receipts distributed to county where principal office of the financial institution is located. Revenue placed in each county's undivided local government fund and distributed among the local subdivisions by the county budget commission.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapters 5701, 5707, 5709, 5719, and 5725.

ADMINISTRATION (R.C. 5725.02, 5725.07):

Returns are filed with the Tax Commissioner — who determines the taxable values. Taxes are collected by the State Treasurer.

INTANGIBLE PROPERTY TAXES PAID BY DEALERS IN INTANGIBLES

Dealers in intangibles pay intangible property taxes on the fair value of the shares of their stockholders allocated to Ohio on the basis of gross receipts. Taxes levied on shares of dealers in intangibles amounted to $4,584,324 in 1983.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5725.13, 5725.14, 5725.15):

The tax base for dealers in intangibles is either:

1. shares of stock of incorporated dealers in intangibles and unincorporated dealers in intangibles with capital stock divided into shares; or

2. capital employed in Ohio by an unincorporated dealer in intangibles with capital stock not divided into shares.

For dealers in intangibles with offices in more than one state, the tax base is allocated to Ohio based on gross receipts from offices in Ohio.

RATES (R.C. 5707.03):

Rate on fair value of shares or capital employed is 0.6% (6 mills).

EXEMPTIONS (R.C. 5709.04, 5725.01, 5725.26):

Excluded from definition of dealer in intangibles:

1. institutions used exclusively for charitable purposes;
2. insurance companies;
3. financial institutions.

Shares owned by the following are excluded from base:

1. financial institutions;
2. domestic insurance companies;
3. institutions used exclusively for charitable purposes;
4. other dealers in intangibles.

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5725.01):

Firms having an office in Ohio and engaged in: (1) lending money; (2) discounting, buying, or selling bills of exchange, drafts, acceptances, notes, mortgages, or other evidences of indebtedness; or (3) buying or selling bonds, stocks, or other investment securities.

FILING AND PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 5725.06, 5725.10, 5725.14, 5725.16, 5725.22):

Second Monday in March — Returns must be filed by this date unless a time extension (not to exceed 45 days) is allowed by the Tax Commissioner.

First Monday in June — Tax Commissioner certifies tax base by county to State Auditor.

July 31 — Payment to State Treasurer is due.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 5725.15, 5725.24):

1. One mill of receipts credited to state General Revenue Fund.

2. Five mills of receipts distributed to the county where the firm's capital was employed (determined on the basis of gross receipts). Revenue is placed in each county's undivided local government fund and distributed among the local subdivisions by the county budget commisison.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapters 5707, 5709, and 5725.

ADMINISTRATION (R.C. 5725.14):

Returns are filed with the Tax Commissioner — who determines the taxable values. Taxes are collected by the State Treasurer.

Table 48

INTANGIBLE PROPERTY TAXES LEVIED, BY LEVEL OF COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS, CALENDAR YEAR 1983

Collected By	Allocation to County Undivided Local Government Funds	Undivided County Classified Property Tax Funds	State General Revenue Fund	Total
County Treasurer	-	$145,742,693*	-	$145,742,693
State Treasurer	$104,323,799	-	$9,328,213	$113,652,012
Total	$104,323,799	$145,742,693	$9,328,213	$259,394,705

* $135,762,297 was distributed to public libraries.

Table 49

INTANGIBLE PROPERTY TAXES LEVIED, BY LEVEL OF COLLECTION AND FORM OF PROPERTY,
CALENDAR YEARS 1979 - 1983

Level of Collection and Form of Property	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Locally-Collected[a]					
Productive Investments	$ 86,002,745	$ 96,094,059	$106,877,698	$121,354,757	$134,196,809
Unproductive Investments	2,353,574	2,670,636	3,205,952	3,282,308	3,904,254
Deposits	251,232	293,696	309,590	297,422	332,671
Credits	4,781,476	5,334,348	5,673,744	6,183,026	6,542,257
Money & Other Intangibles	509,270	556,314	655,958	702,853	766,702
Total -- Locally-Collected	$ 93,898,297	$104,949,053	$116,722,942	$131,820,366	$145,742,693
State-Collected					
Public Utility Companies:					
Productive Investments	$ 203,505	$ 98,175	$ 48,634	$ 185,316	$91,188
Unproductive Investments	17,349	15,943	15,308	16,552	55,656
Deposits	31,827	34,150	29,707	14,285	19,830
Credits	94,602	140,651	152,916	172,777	199,229
Money & Other Intangibles	68,565	77,479	100,712	113,476	20,532
Total	$ 415,848	$ 366,398	$ 347,277	$ 502,406	$386,435
Intercounty Corporations:					
Productive Investments	$ 2,321,860	$ 2,327,322	$ 2,182,524	$ 3,884,692	$3,045,952
Unproductive Investments	668,586	728,263	841,407	1,261,900	1,470,082
Deposits	305,861	332,134	382,557	195,911	211,784
Credits	2,857,028	2,889,594	2,818,423	2,911,518	3,095,739
Money & Other Intangibles	344,463	342,947	342,354	415,310	354,184
Total	$ 6,497,798	$ 6,620,260	$ 6,567,265	$ 8,669,331	$8,177,741
Financial Institutions and Dealers in Intangibles:					
Deposits In:					
Banks	$ 58,795,784	$ 61,606,797	$ 65,912,985	$ 47,957,971	$53,075,924
Savings & Loans	54,200,240	58,595,869	62,062,327	44,758,663	45,738,896
State Credit Unions	1,997,137	2,077,155	2,173,922	1,524,389	1,688,692
Federal Credit Unions	517,789	0	0	0	0
Total	$115,510,950	$122,279,821	$130,149,234	$ 94,241,023	$100,503,512
Shares In:					
Banks	$ 8,246,022	$ 5,136,388	$ 5,135,926	0	0*
Savings & Loans	6,166,788	6,539,294	6,709,788	$ 677,452	0*
State Credit Unions	297,061	333,073	355,078	201,112	0*
Small Business Investment Co.	347,214	399,344	459,599	14,552	0*
Dealers in Intangibles	3,099,083	3,786,641	2,893,856	3,814,852	$4,584,324
Total	$ 18,156,168	$ 16,194,740	$ 15,554,247	$ 4,707,968	$4,584,324
Total -- State-Collected	$140,580,764	$145,461,219	$152,618,023	$108,120,728	$113,652,012
Grand Total	$234,479,061	$250,410,272	$269,340,965	$239,941,094	$259,394,705

(a) Includes property of individuals, partnerships, and single-county corporations.

* Tax repealed

Table 50

INTANGIBLE TAXES LEVIED, BY FORM OF PROPERTY,
CALENDAR YEARS 1982 AND 1983

Form of Property Subject to Tax	Tax Rate	1982 Amount	1982 Percent of Total	1983 Amount	1983 Percent of Total
Productive Investments:	0.05				
Individuals, Partnerships, and Single-county Corporations		$121,354,757		$134,196,809	
Public Utilities		185,316		91,188	
Inter-county Corporations		3,884,692		3,045,952	
Total		$125,424,765	52.27%	$137,333,949	52.95%
Unproductive Investments:	0.002				
Individuals, Partnerships, and Single-county Corporations		$ 3,282,308		$3,904,254	
Public Utilities		16,552		55,656	
Inter-county Corporations		1,261,900		1,470,082	
Total		$ 4,560,760	1.90%	$5,429,992	2.09%
Deposits:	0.001375				
Outside the State:					
Individuals, Partnerships, and Single-county Corporations		$ 297,422		$332,671	
Public Utilities		14,285		19,830	
Inter-county Corporations		195,911		211,784	
In Ohio Financial Institutions		94,241,023		100,503,512	
Total		$94,748,641	39.49%	$101,067,797	38.96%
Credits:	0.003				
Individuals, Partnerships, and Single-county Corporations		$ 6,183,026		$6,542,257	
Public Utilities		172,777		199,229	
Inter-county Corporations		2,911,518		3,095,739	
Total		$ 9,267,321	3.86%	$9,837,225	3.79%
Money and Other Intangibles:	0.003				
Individuals, Partnerships, and Single-county Corporations		$ 702,853		$766,702	
Public Utilities		113,476		20,532	
Inter-county Corporations		415,310		354,184	
Total		$ 1,231,639	.52%	$1,141,418	.44%
Shares and Capital Employed In:					
Financial Institutions	1982: 0.0015 1983: 0.00	$ 893,116		0*	
Dealers in Intangibles	0.006	3,814,852		$4,584,324	
Total		$ 4,707,968	1.96%	$4,584,324	1.77%
Grand Total		$239,941,094	100.00%	$259,394,705	100.00%

* Tax repealed.

Table 51

INTANGIBLE PROPERTY TAXES LEVIED FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT PURPOSES,
CALENDAR YEAR 1983, BY COUNTY

County	Locally-Collected(1)	State-Collected(2)	Total	County	Locally-Collected(1)	State-Collected(2)	Total
Adams	$ 53,961	$ 129,075	$ 183,036	Logan	$ 265,928	$ 352,669	$ 618,597
Allen	1,148,592	1,289,126	2,437,718	Lorain	1,825,697	2,104,322	3,930,019
Ashland	545,331	386,113	931,444	Lucas	6,431,193	4,537,334	10,968,527
Ashtabula	653,628	810,402	1,464,030	Madison	184,154	206,328	390,482
Athens	235,327	339,502	574,829	Mahoning	2,526,430	2,871,757	5,398,187
Auglaize	510,904	443,942	954,846	Marion	527,812	625,797	1,153,609
Belmont	569,660	836,382	1,406,042	Medina	1,036,064	786,771	1,822,835
Brown	179,929	218,525	398,454	Meigs	60,532	130,647	191,179
Butler	2,398,898	1,886,904	4,285,802	Mercer	389,802	459,204	849,006
Carroll	154,056	129,481	283,537	Miami	1,307,436	810,093	2,117,529
Champaign	184,918	273,819	458,737	Monroe	39,324	72,060	111,384
Clark	1,272,381	1,110,758	2,383,139	Montgomery	8,297,307	5,452,609	13,749,916
Clermont	927,514	628,101	1,555,615	Morgan	62,277	93,457	155,734
Clinton	412,425	271,045	683,470	Morrow	106,834	98,438	205,272
Columbiana	784,439	888,206	1,672,645	Muskingum	647,918	679,305	1,327,223
Coshocton	356,397	300,676	657,073	Noble	26,093	86,096	112,189
Crawford	437,515	525,983	963,498	Ottawa	387,170	324,912	712,082
Cuyahoga	30,318,724	21,860,149	52,178,873	Paulding	93,524	130,177	223,701
Darke	439,881	503,068	942,949	Perry	70,952	135,153	206,105
Defiance	300,861	412,369	713,230	Pickaway	228,396	279,540	507,936
Delaware	684,767	314,752	999,519	Pike	81,887	130,673	212,560
Erie	1,199,819	644,167	1,843,986	Portage	998,575	755,224	1,753,799
Fairfield	888,468	672,278	1,560,746	Preble	203,209	235,574	438,783
Fayette	226,815	212,248	439,063	Putnam	198,169	327,279	525,448
Franklin	13,495,449	8,975,862	22,471,311	Richland	1,448,074	1,176,924	2,624,998
Fulton	365,822	418,502	784,324	Ross	406,550	454,182	860,732
Gallia	118,588	212,593	331,181	Sandusky	543,435	616,343	1,159,778
Geauga	1,809,330	452,593	2,261,923	Scioto	423,672	589,914	1,013,586
Greene	1,062,899	875,535	1,938,434	Seneca	615,935	687,610	1,303,545
Guernsey	165,023	383,108	548,131	Shelby	490,734	403,860	894,594
Hamilton	26,568,087	9,788,463	36,356,550	Stark	4,528,715	3,845,761	8,374,476
Hancock	1,296,822	626,872	1,923,694	Summit	6,664,118	4,834,064	11,498,182
Hardin	162,914	281,551	444,465	Trumbull	2,006,841	1,971,333	3,978,174
Harrison	204,837	127,383	332,220	Tuscarawas	709,497	863,106	1,572,603
Henry	233,337	268,428	501,765	Union	318,373	238,926	557,299
Highland	235,752	299,458	535,210	Van Wert	279,089	266,082	545,171
Hocking	101,654	178,111	279,765	Vinton	26,860	56,316	83,176
Holmes	192,529	186,183	378,712	Warren	730,190	490,640	1,220,830
Huron	441,590	512,815	954,405	Washington	451,409	555,787	1,007,196
Jackson	173,724	211,709	385,433	Wayne	1,219,654	887,502	2,107,156
Jefferson	602,575	819,636	1,422,211	Williams	432,265	399,547	831,812
Knox	436,442	390,962	827,404	Wood	1,826,153	801,474	2,627,627
Lake	2,695,986	1,848,097	4,544,083	Wyandot	210,196	235,643	445,839
Lawrence	111,584	394,722	506,306				
Licking	1,054,096	923,712	1,977,808	Total	$145,742,693	$104,323,799	$250,066,492

(1) Taxes paid by individuals, unincorporated businesses, and corporations with property in only one Ohio county.

(2) The 1 3/8-mill tax on deposits paid by financial institutions and 5 mills of receipts from tax on shares in and capital employed by dealers in intangibles.

STATE AND COUNTY LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS

The tables in this section deal with certain state-imposed taxes which are collected by the state treasurer but are distributed to local governments for expenditure. Revenues from these taxes are commonly referred to as local government fund moneys. Ohio has in fact 89 "local government" funds, one state fund and 88 county funds. These funds are closely interrelated in law and administrative practice, but by statute they are also sharply differentiated, both as to the revenues of which they are composed and the formulas under which they are distributed. In the language of the statutes, there is one state "local government fund." There are 88 county "undivided local government funds." The accompanying tables show state and county undivided local government fund statistics for calendar year 1983 and the descriptions which follow reflect statutes in force during that period.

STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUND (LGF)

Prior to legislation which became effective in November 1981 (H.B. 694), the state LGF consisted of 3.5% of collections from the state sales, personal income, and corporation franchise taxes. Since that time, as a result of legislation enacted by both the 114th and the 115th General Assemblies, changes have occurred in all three tax components of the LGF—in tax rates and in percentage allocations to the state Local Government Fund. As the fund was constituted during calendar year 1983, amounts derived from the sales and income taxes during January through July were the equivalent of 3.5% of those taxes as if levied at rates prevailing prior to calendar year 1982, and amounts derived from the franchise tax represented 10.85% of all franchise tax collections. For August through December, the franchise tax allocation was 14.50% and that for both sales and income taxes was 3.5% of collections at current rates.

Prior to November 1981, 11/12 of the state LGF went to the 88 county undivided local government funds (75% according to municipal property tax duplicates, 25% according to population) and 1/12 to municipalities which levy incomes taxes (to each in proportion to its percentage of statewide aggregate municipal income tax collections). As of 1983 the direct allocation to municipalities consisted of 1/12 of all state LGF moneys not distributed according to the percentage distribution during 1981 of intangible taxes then due to the counties pursuant to R.C. 5707.03 and 5725.24. During January through July 1983, 67.7% of all franchise tax revenues allocated to the LGF were distributed according to this formula. The remainder of the franchise tax component of the LGF during that period was distributed, along with all of the sales and income taxes received into the fund, according to the traditional distribution formula: 11/12 to the county funds (according to the 2-part formula based on property and population), 1/12 to the income tax-levying municipalities. LGF allocations to the counties and municipalities during the remaining months of calendar 1983 for all tax components were all based upon the latter formula, according to provisions of Am. Sub. H.B. 291, effective July 1, 1983.

Allocations from the state LGF to both municipal corporations and counties are made on or before the tenth of each month, at the same time that the statutes require the crediting to the state local government fund of revenues from the three component taxes (in amounts for each tax equal to the required percentages of the previous month's collection). Only the portion distributed to the counties according to the 2-factor formula during 1983 was subject to possible further adjustments—to meet statutory stipulations that each county should receive a minimum allocation per month of $18,750 and a minimum allocation per year of $225,000. The statutes authorize adjustments to be made in December to ensure each county the minimum allocation to which it is entitled for the entire calendar year. They also authorize moneys to be withheld during December or the ensuing calendar year so that the total amount received by a county does not exceed the proportionate share to which it is entitled or its statutory minimum whichever is greater.

All amounts received by a municipal corporation from the one-twelfth portion of the state local government fund are paid into the municipality's general fund to be used for any lawful purpose. However, the amount which a county receives from the state local govenment fund is expressly designated for deposit in the county's "undivided local government fund," where it is combined with revenue from one other source.

COUNTY UNDIVIDED LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS (ULGFs)

Pursuant to statutes in force during calendar year 1983, each of Ohio's 88 county undivided local government funds received revenue from two sources: (1) the state LGF allocations explained above, and (2) portions of state-collected intangible property taxes paid by financial institutions and dealers in intangibles. In 1983 the latter included all of a tax on deposits of financial institutions of one and three-eights mills and five-sixths of a 6-mill tax levied on shares of, and capital employed by dealers in intangibles. These state-collected taxes due to the counties were returned to the counties in which they originated (deposits taxes to counties in which the deposits were located, the tax on dealers to counties in which their capital was employed). (Like the state LGF the intangible tax portion of the county local government funds in 1983 was in transition, most such taxes having previously been reduced or repealed or scheduled for elimination in subsequent years.)

Within each county, moneys from these two state revenue sources, the designated state situs intangible taxes and the allocations from the state local government fund, are by statute required to be deposited in a single county undivided local government fund. From this fund they are then disbursed to local governments to be used for current operating expenses—to the county government itself, to municipalities, townships, and special districts. The statutes provide for these fund distributions to be made according to percentage determinations previously arrived at by each county budget commission on the basis of revenue estimates supplied by the Department of Taxation and according to specific statutory guidelines which are intended to yield a distribution which reflects the "needs" of the various recipient governmental units or according to alternative apportionment methods or formulas devised by the county budget commission. Such alternative apportionments are authorized if approved by subdivisions within the county as required by statute.

REVENUES DISTRIBUTED TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN 1983

The Auditor of State distributed approximately $270.5 million to local governments during 1983 from the state local government fund and from the earmarked intangibles taxes. Of this total, $166 million was from the state local government fund and $104.5 million was from the intangible taxes. Both sources showed small increases over 1982, a year in which the revised franchise tax allocations to the LGF and the phasing out of significant intangible taxes had produced a 48% increase in the former source and a 32% decline in the latter, as shown in Table 52. (For 1984 and thereafter only the tax on dealers in intangibles remains as an intangible tax component of the county local government funds.)

Table 53 illustrates the county-by-county distribution of the $166 million state local government fund, with $31.1 million going to the county undivided local government funds from the franchise tax component of the fund according to its intangible tax distribution formula. The remaining $134.8 million in the fund was distributed, one-twelfth ($11.2 million) directly to cities and villages which levy municipal income taxes, eleven-twelfths ($123.6 million) to the counties for their ULGFs according to the 2-part population and property valuation formula. Table 54 shows the 88-county distribution of the $104.5 million in intangible taxes still earmarked for the county local government funds along with the total state LGF moneys received for those funds.

S.B. 293

S.B. 293, effective December 16, 1983, made major changes in the formula for distribution of state local government funds to the counties for their undivided local government funds and to those municipal corporations which impose municipal income taxes. It also increased the amount of corporation franchise tax revenues designated for the state LGF from 14.5% to 15.4%.

The formula changes for distribution out of the state LGF were designed to restore proportionate share expectations of the counties for their undivided local government funds comparable to those which prevailed prior to the reduction or elimination of intangible tax revenues previously earmarked for those funds. At the same time S.B. 293 extended to the income tax-levying municipalities some compensation for the losses they would otherwise sustain from abandonment of the short-lived formula under which during the latter half of calendar 1983 they were entitled to 1/12 of the entire LGF as enlarged by the recent increases in its franchise tax component.

The new formula is complicated. In brief, the simpler part of the formula provides that the amount distributable directly to municipalities shall be 1/12 of the state LGF diminished by an amount equivalent to 1983 deposit tax revenues as if such taxes had been collected at the 2-mill rate which prevailed prior to 1982, plus $6 million. The remainder (11/12 of the LGF less the 1983 deposit tax figure, plus the deposit tax amount less $6 million) is distributable for the county undivided local government funds, with each county being guaranteed a minimum equal to its proportionate share, as defined by law, or to the combined amount it actually received during calendar year 1983 from the state LGF and from the deposit taxes which were then still earmarked for the county funds, whichever is greater.

Each county's proportionate share of the amount available for distribution is based upon its percentage of all counties' "assigned shares." Each county's assigned share is derived from the greater of two different calculations, one of which reflects application of the 2-factor population/property value formula to the entire amount available for distribution to the 88 county funds (11/12 of the state LGF less $6 million), subject to a guaranteed minimum of $225,000 for each county. The other reflects application of a formula which incorporates the population/property value formula with a minimum of $225,000 for only a portion of the fund (consisting of $6 million less than 11/12 of the entire state LGF less 145.45% of aggregate 1983 deposit tax revenues). The remainder (the equivalent of 145.45% of aggregate 1983 deposit tax revenues) is distributable according to the 1983 distribution record for such revenues. In general, results of this latter calculation approximate the distribution pattern which prevailed prior to phasing out of the intangible taxes. The former represents the distribution pattern of the legislation (H.B. 291) which was in effect during the latter part of 1983.

Table 52

TOTAL STATE-COLLECTED REVENUES DISTRIBUTED
FOR GENERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL PURPOSES, CALENDAR YEARS 1979-1983

	Total State Local Government Fund		Earmarked Intangible Taxes		State LGF and Intangible Taxes Combined	
	Amount	Percent Increase	Amount	Percent Increase	Amount	Percent Increase
1979	$101,054,318	+ 10.15%	$125,128,300	+ 5.11%	$226,182,618	+ 7.31%
1980	103,277,756	+ 2.20	138,796,618	+ 10.92	242,074,374	+ 7.03
1981	109,032,313	+ 5.57	145,261,965	+ 4.66	254,294,278	+ 5.05
1982	161,350,590	+ 47.98	99,507,005	- 31.50	260,857,595	+ 2.58
1983	165,944,316	+ 2.85	104,524,780	+ 5.04	270,469,096	+ 3.68

Source: Ohio Auditor of State.

Table 53

STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUND:[a]
AMOUNTS DISTRIBUTED TO COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES,
BY COUNTY AND BY SOURCE, CALENDAR YEAR 1983

Counties	To County Undivided Local Government Funds (R.C. 5747.50(B))[b]	(R.C. 5747.50 (A))[c]	Total	To Municipalities[d]	Total State LGF
Adams	$ 225,000	$ 38,631	$ 263,631	$ 104	$ 263,735
Allen	883,637	422,491	1,306,128	59,680	1,365,808
Ashland	454,629	123,036	577,665	25,698	603,363
Ashtabula	925,561	250,345	1,175,906	49,083	1,224,989
Athens	359,956	95,136	455,092	17,735	472,827
Auglaize	456,017	133,743	589,760	22,760	612,520
Belmont	589,291	243,305	832,596	10,716	843,312
Brown	225,000	67,175	292,175	602	292,777
Butler	3,242,546	567,299	3,809,845	271,362	4,081,207
Carroll	225,000	37,212	262,212	--	262,212
Champaign	281,161	89,114	370,275	13,052	383,327
Clark	1,161,249	343,972	1,505,221	139,001	1,644,222
Clermont	623,239	155,402	778,641	11,573	790,214
Clinton	322,698	84,925	407,623	6,296	413,919
Columbiana	831,880	272,250	1,104,130	48,961	1,153,091
Coshocton	304,597	87,181	391,778	18,191	409,969
Crawford	493,844	158,290	652,134	28,138	680,272
Cuyahoga	24,203,746	6,306,998	30,510,744	2,943,089	33,453,833
Darke	458,491	156,118	614,609	17,912	632,521
Defiance	375,958	145,243	521,201	21,695	542,896
Delaware	543,538	92,600	636,138	23,553	659,691
Erie	781,879	200,027	981,906	45,349	1,027,255
Fairfield	818,819	190,273	1,009,092	42,666	1,051,758
Fayette	225,000	65,759	290,759	5,421	296,180
Franklin	12,807,043	2,598,451	15,405,494	1,237,694	16,643,188
Fulton	367,989	131,539	499,528	24,804	524,332
Gallia	225,000	62,509	287,509	8,116	295,625
Geauga	408,668	130,674	539,342	15,236	554,578
Greene	1,421,445	242,371	1,663,816	52,909	1,716,725
Guernsey	311,635	119,447	431,082	16,883	447,965
Hamilton	11,151,673	2,995,788	14,147,461	1,564,661	15,712,122
Hancock	803,951	190,180	994,131	55,365	1,049,496
Hardin	248,323	84,047	332,370	14,717	347,087
Harrison	225,000	34,404	259,404	3,759	263,163
Henry	239,767	83,624	323,391	9,251	332,642
Highland	225,000	93,207	318,207	7,973	326,180
Hocking	225,000	51,146	276,146	7,395	283,541
Holmes	225,000	56,481	281,481	2,203	283,684
Huron	519,254	165,417	684,671	30,148	714,819
Jackson	225,470	64,498	289,968	--	289,968
Jefferson	1,079,271	256,172	1,335,443	48,753	1,384,196
Knox	366,935	119,036	485,971	19,096	505,067
Lake	3,195,242	511,640	3,706,882	206,118	3,913,000
Lawrence	396,533	92,491	489,024	13,972	502,996
Licking	1,192,271	274,553	1,466,824	73,374	1,540,198
Logan	323,147	110,608	433,755	12,538	446,293
Lorain	3,709,191	624,274	4,333,465	201,323	4,534,788
Lucas	6,372,509	1,453,922	7,826,431	677,162	8,503,593
Madison	241,553	64,931	306,484	9,300	315,784
Mahoning	2,269,982	838,705	3,108,687	236,460	3,345,147
Marion	626,788	185,558	812,346	44,294	856,640
Medina	1,189,615	222,919	1,412,534	37,749	1,450,283
Meigs	225,000	36,206	261,206	--	261,206
Mercer	370,519	135,781	506,300	13,355	519,655
Miami	932,876	253,062	1,185,938	52,909	1,238,847
Monroe	225,000	18,061	243,061	2,504	245,565
Montgomery	6,621,531	1,628,091	8,249,622	805,074	9,054,696
Morgan	225,000	25,164	250,164	919	251,083
Morrow	225,000	32,475	257,475	4,014	261,489
Muskingum	546,450	215,524	761,974	50,844	812,818
Noble	225,000	25,036	250,036	--	250,036
Ottawa	259,162	107,312	366,474	14,384	380,858
Paulding	225,000	39,039	264,039	--	264,039
Perry	225,000	42,724	267,724	5,302	273,026
Pickaway	301,989	83,938	385,927	11,696	397,623
Pike	225,000	36,343	261,343	--	261,343
Portage	1,138,281	227,727	1,366,008	69,646	1,435,654
Preble	268,371	74,912	343,283	8,045	351,328
Putnam	257,701	103,475	361,176	11,718	372,894
Richland	1,552,421	345,709	1,898,130	108,369	2,006,499
Ross	579,449	140,191	719,640	33,949	753,589
Sandusky	564,381	179,607	743,988	31,582	775,570
Scioto	514,413	175,704	690,117	26,960	717,077
Seneca	637,324	221,839	859,163	44,776	903,939
Shelby	500,933	119,983	620,916	30,992	651,908
Stark	3,195,314	1,191,383	4,386,697	329,609	4,716,306
Summit	6,218,299	1,428,270	7,646,569	670,214	8,316,783
Trumbull	2,207,617	613,443	2,821,060	142,604	2,963,664
Tuscarawas	850,797	245,126	1,095,923	55,490	1,151,413
Union	225,000	72,743	297,743	8,843	306,586
Van Wert	304,739	81,492	386,231	15,743	401,974
Vinton	225,000	17,140	242,140	--	242,140
Warren	758,791	134,583	893,374	29,508	922,882
Washington	463,025	158,402	621,427	25,659	647,086

Table 53 (cont'd)

Counties	To County Undivided Local Government Funds (R.C. 5747.50(B))[b]	(R.C. 5747.50 (A))[c]	Total	To Municipalities[d]	Total State LGF
Wayne	972,686	284,516	1,257,202	64,655	1,321,857
Williams	366,414	119,370	485,784	23,230	509,014
Wood	1,120,906	245,954	1,366,860	78,917	1,445,777
Wyandot	225,000	78,470	303,470	9,634	313,104
Total	$123,585,377	$31,123,905	$154,709,282	$11,235,034	$165,944,316

(a) The state Local Government Fund (LGF) consists of monthly allocations from the general revenue fund equal to specified percentages of the previous month's collections of the personal income tax, state sales tax, and corporation franchise tax. Sales and income tax percentages for 1983 (January through July) were the equivalent of 3.5% of the tax based upon rates effective prior to calendar year 1982; the franchise tax allocation (January through July) was 10.85%. For August through December the franchise tax allocation was 14.50% and that for sales and income was 3.5% of taxes at current rates.

(b) State total equals 11/12 of all state LGF moneys, August through December, 1983, and 11/12 of all state LGF moneys not distributed according to R.C. 5747.50 (A) during January through July 1983. (Two-part formula based upon population and property values.)

(c) State total for January through July 1983 equals 67.7% of all corporation franchise tax revenues received into the state LGF, with distribution pursuant to R.C. 5747.50 (A) based upon 1981 percentage distribution of intangible taxes to counties pursuant to R.C. 5725.24.

(d) State total equals 1/12 of all state LGF moneys not distributed according to R.C. 5747.50 (A). (Distribution based upon municipal income taxes collected.)

SOURCE: Records of the Auditor of State.

Table 54

County Undivided Local Government Funds: Amounts Distributed to Counties for Redistribution to Subdivisions by County Budget Commissions, by County and by Source, Calendar Year 1983

County	State Local Government Fund[a]	Intangible Taxes (R.C. 5725.24)[b]	Total State Revenues For County Undivided Local Government Funds	County	State Local Government Fund[a]	Intangible Taxes (R.C. 5725.24)[b]	Total State Revenues For County Undivided Local Government Funds
Adams	$ 263,631	$ 129,076	$ 392,707	Logan	$ 433,755	$ 352,669	$ 786,424
Allen	1,306,128	1,295,473	2,601,601	Lorain	4,333,465	2,110,433	6,443,898
Ashland	577,665	386,473	964,138	Lucas	7,826,431	4,554,198	12,380,629
Ashtabula	1,175,906	810,598	1,986,504	Madison	306,484	209,546	516,030
Athens	455,092	340,617	795,709	Mahoning	3,108,687	2,883,312	5,991,999
Auglaize	589,760	444,624	1,034,384	Marion	812,346	627,409	1,439,755
Belmont	832,596	836,442	1,669,038	Medina	1,412,534	786,964	2,199,498
Brown	292,175	218,525	510,700	Meigs	261,206	130,158	391,364
Butler	3,809,845	1,911,620	5,721,465	Mercer	506,300	461,730	968,030
Carroll	262,212	129,481	391,693	Miami	1,185,938	810,963	1,996,901
Champaign	370,275	274,977	645,252	Monroe	243,061	72,059	315,120
Clark	1,505,221	1,111,773	2,616,994	Montgomery	8,249,622	5,538,631	13,788,253
Clermont	778,641	623,308	1,401,949	Morgan	250,164	93,635	343,799
Clinton	407,623	216,113	623,736	Morrow	257,475	98,437	355,912
Columbiana	1,104,130	908,454	2,012,584	Muskingum	761,974	689,531	1,451,505
Coshocton	391,778	302,003	693,781	Noble	250,036	86,097	336,133
Crawford	652,134	509,454	1,161,588	Ottawa	366,474	358,305	724,779
Cuyahoga	30,510,744	22,051,926	52,562,670	Paulding	264,039	130,821	394,860
Darke	614,609	469,574	1,084,183	Perry	267,724	135,153	402,877
Defiance	521,201	413,838	935,039	Pickaway	385,927	278,853	664,780
Delaware	636,138	280,210	916,348	Pike	261,343	130,673	392,016
Erie	981,906	644,206	1,626,112	Portage	1,366,008	755,503	2,121,511
Fairfield	1,009,092	672,924	1,682,016	Preble	343,283	236,199	579,482
Fayette	290,759	212,247	503,006	Putnam	361,176	328,522	689,698
Franklin	15,405,494	9,035,164	24,440,658	Richland	1,898,130	1,182,309	3,080,439
Fulton	499,528	418,502	918,030	Ross	719,640	488,762	1,208,402
Gallia	287,509	212,824	500,333	Sandusky	743,988	616,360	1,360,348
Geauga	539,342	452,594	991,936	Scioto	690,117	590,780	1,280,897
Greene	1,663,816	879,250	2,543,066	Seneca	859,163	697,378	1,556,541
Guernsey	431,082	384,150	815,232	Shelby	620,916	404,430	1,025,346
Hamilton	14,147,461	9,553,828	23,701,289	Stark	4,386,697	3,852,548	8,239,245
Hancock	994,131	627,282	1,621,413	Summit	7,646,569	4,857,092	12,503,661
Hardin	332,370	274,643	607,013	Trumbull	2,821,060	2,046,754	4,867,814
Harrison	259,404	127,383	386,787	Tuscarawas	1,095,923	864,785	1,960,708
Henry	323,391	268,665	592,056	Union	297,743	167,711	465,454
Highland	318,207	300,750	618,957	Van Wert	386,231	273,088	659,319
Hocking	276,146	178,111	454,257	Vinton	242,140	56,317	298,457
Holmes	281,481	186,833	468,314	Warren	893,374	452,190	1,345,564
Huron	684,671	513,024	1,197,695	Washington	621,427	557,849	1,179,276
Jackson	289,968	211,708	501,676	Wayne	1,257,202	888,403	2,145,605
Jefferson	1,335,443	820,730	2,156,173	Williams	485,784	400,408	886,192
Knox	485,971	391,430	877,401	Wood	1,366,860	808,734	2,175,594
Lake	3,706,882	1,849,534	5,556,416	Wyandot	303,470	236,635	540,105
Lawrence	489,024	406,750	895,774				
Licking	1,466,824	935,356	2,402,180	Total	$154,709,282	$104,524,780	$259,234,062

(a) Allocations from the State Local Government Fund based in part upon distribution of property values and population throughout the state pursuant to R.C. 5747.50(B) and in part upon the 1981 percentage distribution of intangible taxes pursuant to R.C. 5747.50(A) and 5725.24. See Table 53, footnotes (b) and (c).
(b) State-collected intangible taxes paid by financial institutions and dealers in intangibles and returned to counties of origin pursuant to R.C. 5725.24.

Table 55

DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTY UNDIVIDED LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS,
BY COUNTY, CALENDAR YEAR 1983

County[a]	Amount Distributed By Subdivision Class			
	County	Townships	Municipalities	Total[b]
Adams	$ 213,417	$ 131,745	$ 81,671	$ 426,833
Allen	1,055,868	115,148	1,367,750	2,601,602 (c)
Ashland	483,027	161,475	323,831	968,333
Ashtabula	777,488	240,920	967,412	1,985,819
Athens	397,471	79,494	317,884	794,849
Auglaize	341,555	117,918	574,910	1,034,383
Belmont	813,974	172,321	682,742	1,669,038
Brown	306,420	76,605	127,675	510,700
Butler	2,860,474	243,520	2,438,514	5,720,949 (c)
Carroll	235,015	58,754	97,923	391,691
Champaign	322,355	64,609	258,288	645,251
Clark	1,108,144	108,838	1,199,307	2,416,289
Clermont	700,975	140,195	560,780	1,401,949
Clinton	283,800	62,374	277,562	623,736
Columbiana	1,006,292	201,258	805,034	2,012,584
Coshocton	241,660	156,046	282,852	680,558
Crawford	580,794	116,159	464,635	1,161,589
Cuyahoga	17,699,423	99,852	34,763,395	52,562,670
Darke	259,640	165,521	656,674	1,081,834
Defiance	397,392	257,136	273,456	932,658 (c)
Delaware	399,939	127,254	381,760	908,953
Erie	891,450	242,382	629,557	1,763,389
Fairfield	542,339	178,521	942,476	1,663,335
Fayette	186,313	50,301	266,392	503,006
Franklin	8,918,099	1,292,938	14,229,621	24,440,658
Fulton	338,884	204,428	383,880	927,192
Gallia	205,137	65,043	230,153	500,333
Geauga	376,935	493,712	121,288	991,936
Greene	1,161,973	232,174	1,098,910	2,543,066 (c)
Guernsey	407,616	78,506	317,548	803,670
Hamilton	10,546,046	1,424,341	11,730,902	23,701,289
Hancock	862,744	253,875	652,258	1,792,902 (c)
Hardin	303,454	116,349	187,104	606,907
Harrison	193,394	96,697	96,697	386,787
Henry	164,015	91,618	237,240	492,873
Highland	309,462	105,192	204,256	618,909
Hocking	249,841	118,859	85,556	454,257
Holmes	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Huron	406,536	138,090	653,069	1,197,695
Jackson	230,733	71,342	199,601	501,677
Jefferson	579,454	215,576	1,360,212	2,155,241
Knox	438,701	124,846	324,639	888,186
Lake	613,150	384,454	4,466,775	5,556,416 (c)
Lawrence	537,464	89,577	268,732	895,774
Licking	1,201,090	259,916	941,174	2,402,181
Logan	$ 393,041	122,154	270,887	786,082
Lorain	2,375,914	273,866	3,097,802	6,260,411 (c)(d)
Lucas	4,833,951	324,100	7,222,578	12,380,629
Madison	258,015	77,404	180,610	516,029
Mahoning	2,995,999	872,135	2,123,864	5,991,999
Marion	611,896	143,975	683,183	1,439,755 (c)
Medina	769,852	272,309	992,627	2,199,498 (c)
Meigs	156,546	117,409	117,409	391,365
Mercer	217,709	91,134	197,457	506,300
Miami	698,960	199,703	1,098,365	1,997,028
Monroe	181,952	79,530	53,639	315,121
Montgomery	6,386,539	507,472	6,872,272	13,766,283
Morgan	171,899	80,724	91,175	343,798
Morrow	213,547	81,504	60,861	355,912
Muskingum	621,960	178,980	695,529	1,496,468
Noble	201,680	70,588	63,865	336,133
Ottawa	252,429	155,170	317,180	724,779
Paulding	197,210	70,996	126,214	394,420
Perry	201,438	90,683	110,756	402,877
Pickaway	333,800	80,112	253,688	667,600
Pike	215,609	78,400	98,007	392,017
Portage	925,191	437,243	759,076	2,121,511
Preble	289,741	57,948	231,793	579,481
Putnam	206,909	158,630	324,158	689,697
Richland	1,386,197	261,837	1,432,404	3,080,438
Ross	490,031	238,366	477,525	1,205,922
Sandusky	680,174	135,131	533,782	1,360,348 (c)
Scioto	517,061	128,089	635,747	1,280,897
Seneca	700,443	233,481	622,616	1,556,540
Shelby	512,673	102,530	410,143	1,025,345
Stark	4,119,622	459,220	3,643,394	8,239,244 (c)
Summit	3,751,098	1,067,563	7,296,753	12,503,661 (d)
Trumbull	2,434,167	793,923	1,640,244	4,868,333
Tuscarawas	980,354	235,285	745,069	1,960,707
Union	279,272	111,634	74,547	465,454
Van Wert	328,748	115,734	209,294	659,319 (c)
Vinton	149,228	62,767	86,552	298,457
Warren	638,906	158,060	548,166	1,345,132
Washington	528,975	285,896	361,413	1,176,284
Wayne	981,861	258,267	905,478	2,145,606
Williams	345,301	105,224	415,514	866,039
Wood	604,550	217,559	1,353,484	2,175,594
Wyandot	531,470	265,735	265,735	1,062,941
Total	$103,821,872	$19,084,258	$134,232,948	$258,651,401

(a) Amounts shown are for 87 counties. Data from one county (Holmes) was not reported.
(b) Includes amounts not contained in preceding subdivision class columns totalling $624,076 for park districts in 12 counties, and $888,247 for public assistance in two counties.
(c) Includes amount(s) for park district(s) not accounted for in preceding columns.
(d) Includes an amount for public assistance not shown in preceding columns.

N.A. Not Available

Note: Differences between county totals in this table and totals in previous tables result from normal time lag in distribution of funds.

MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX

An excise tax is imposed on all dealers in motor vehicle fuel upon the use, distribution, or sale within the state of Ohio of fuel used in generating power for the propulsion of motor vehicles. The fuel tax is actually composed of five separate levies: three levies of two cents each; one levy of one cent; and a cents per gallon rate. The cents per gallon rate in effect during fiscal year 1984 was 5 cents. This rate was based upon factors of highway costs and motor vehicle fuel. Prior to March 1, 1984, the cents per gallon rate was adjusted annually, however, it will now remain in effect at 5 cents.

After amounts are set aside for refunds, the Waterways Safety Fund, and highway bond retirement, the remaining fuel tax receipts are distributed in approximately the following proportion: 75% to the state, 10.7% to municipalities, 9.3% to counties, and 5% to townships. All of this money is earmarked for highway related purposes in accordance with Article XII, Section 5a of the Ohio Constitution.

There are other provisions in Ohio law concerning the taxation of motor fuel and distribution of tax receipts: a portion of the motor fuel tax collected on fuel sold by Ohio Turnpike Commission stations is returned to the Commission for turnpike projects; a use tax is imposed on operators of vehicles subject to the Ohio highway use tax for fuel purchased outside of the state but consumed in Ohio; and dealers receive a credit which effectively equals 3.5¢ per gallon on gasohol.

Motor vehicle fuel wholesalers and distributors rather than retailers remit the tax. In fiscal year 1984, motor fuel tax receipts were $614.2 million which is an increase of 5.81% over the previous year. This increase was due to the 2.8% increase of total gallons consumed.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5735.06):

Gallons of motor vehicle fuel sold, used, or distributed in Ohio.

RATES:

Ohio Revised Code Section	Tax Rate Per Gallon July 1, 1983 - June 30, 1984
5735.30	1¢
5735.05	2¢
5735.25	2¢
5735.29	2¢
5735.05 (Cents Per Gallon Rate)*	5.0¢
Total Rate Per Gallon	12.0¢

*See description under "**Special Provisions**".

DEDUCTIONS, REFUNDS, AND CREDITS:

1. Dealers may claim the following deductions from their reported gallonage. (R.C. 5735.05, 5735.06):

   (a) Sales made either by tank car or cargo lots for purposes other than propelling motor vehicles on public highways or on waters within Ohio.
   (b) Sales of motor fuel made by licensed dealers to other licensed dealers for delivery by tank car or boat.
   (c) Export of motor fuel to other states or foreign countries.
   (d) Sales of motor fuel for exclusive use of the United States Government or its agencies.

DEDUCTIONS, REFUNDS, AND CREDITS (cont'd):

(e) Sales of motor fuel that is in the process of transportation in either interstate or foreign commerce.
(f) Sales of motor fuel to be used exclusively for the propulsion of aircraft.
(g) Three percent of net, taxable gallons of motor fuel to cover evaporation, shrinkage, and other losses. This deduction is only two percent on motor fuel sold to a retailer.

2. Persons who have purchased motor vehicle fuel on which the fuel tax has been paid may receive a refund under the following conditions (R.C. 5735.13, 5735.14, 5735.141, 5735.142, 5735.18):

(a) Fuel used in the following ways: to operate or propel stationary gas engines; tractors used for off-highway purposes; unlicensed motor vehicles used exclusively in intraplant operations.
(b) Motor fuel used by watercraft in the following ways: vessels used entirely for commercial purposes such as trade or fishing; vessels used in Boy Scout training; vessels used or owned by railroad car ferry companies; vessels used or owned by federal, state, and local governments.
(c) Fuel used for cleaning or dyeing.
(d) Motor fuel used by local transit systems except for the one-cent bond retirement levy.
(e) Motor fuel used in aircraft.
(f) One percent of the motor fuel tax paid on fuel purchased by retailers to cover losses from shrinkage and evaporation.
(g) Fuel lost or destroyed through theft, fire, explosion, lightning and other natural disasters.
(h) Any person, other than a dealer, who sells the fuel or uses the fuel outside Ohio, or who sells the fuel to the U.S. government or any of its agencies.

3. Dealers may receive the following credit against their fuel tax liability (R.C. 5735.145):

(a) 35 cents per gallon of ethanol or methanol not made from petroleum or natural gas, combined with gasoline to create a blend containing not more than 10% ethanol or methanol. This credit effectively equals 3.5 cents per gallon of gasohol containing no more than ten percent ethanol or methanol that has not been made from petroleum or natural gas, combined with gasoline.

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5735.01):

Dealers who import into Ohio, produce, refine, prepare, distill, and otherwise process motor vehicle fuel for use, distribution, or sale and delivery in Ohio; or who purchase motor vehicle fuel for sale to any person for resale.

FILING AND PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 5735.06):

By the last day of each month for the preceding month's tax liability; filed with the Ohio Treasurer of State.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS:

Cents per Gallon Rate (Variable Rate) (R.C. 5735.011): This rate is intended to increase funds for highway expenditures to make up for higher costs and reduced tax receipts from lower motor vehicle fuel consumption. The present rate of 5 cents that began March 1, 1984, will continue in effect from that point on. Between 1982 and 1984, the rate was calculated annually. The procedure used for calculating the cents per gallon tax rate is as follows:

(a) Divide the highway maintenance cost trend index as published by the U.S. Department of Transportation for the most recent preceding calendar year by the maintenance index for 1975.
(b) Divide motor vehicle fuel consumption for fiscal year 1975 by motor vehicle fuel for the fiscal year preceding the calculation.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS (cont'd):

(c) Multiply the quotient obtained in (a) of this section by the quotient obtained in (b) of this section.
(d) Multiply the product obtained in (c) of this section by 6 cents.
(e) Subtract 6 cents from the product obtained in (d). If the difference is a positive amount of 5 cents or less, the difference will be the cents per gallon rate, rounded to the nearest 1/10th of 1 cent. If the difference is a negative amount, the cents per gallon rate is zero. If the difference is a positive amount in excess of five cents, the cents per gallon rate is five cents.

Fuel Use Tax (R.C. 5735.31): The Ohio motor vehicle fuel tax is imposed on the amount of motor fuel purchased outside of Ohio and consumed in Ohio for any vehicle subject to the highway use tax (3 or more axles). A credit or refund is allowed for the tax on fuel purchased in Ohio for use in another state provided that state allows a similar credit or refund.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE:

The motor vehicle fuel tax is composed of five separate levies. Each of these levies is distributed in a different manner. Prior to any distribution, the following transfers of receipts are made:

(1) 0.5% to the Waterways Safety Fund.
(2) The amount needed to insure that there are sufficient funds to meet all payments for highway bond retirement.
(3) An amount equal to the current cents per gallon rate times the number of gallons sold at stations operated by the Ohio Turnpike Commission to the Commission for turnpike projects.

Tax Rate	Disposition of Revenue
2 cents per gallon (R.C. Section 5735.05)	(R.C. Section 5735.23) - 30% to municipal corporations in proportion to their motor vehicle registrations; - 25% to all counties in equal amounts; - 45% to the state.
2 cents per gallon (R.C. Section 5735.25)	(R.C. Sections 5735.26, 5735.27) - 67.5% to the state; - 7.5% to all counties in equal amounts; - 7.5% to municipalities in proportion to their motor vehicle registrations; - 17.5% to all townships in equal amounts.
2 cents per gallon (R.C. Section 5735.29)	(R.C. Section 5735.291) - 100% to the state.
1 cent per gallon (R.C. Section 5735.30)	(R.C. Section 5735.30) - 100% to the state for highway bond retirement funds, as long as required; thereafter, 100% to the state highway operating fund.
Cents Per Gallon Tax (R.C. Section 5735.05) 5.0 cents per gallon	(R.C. Section 5735.23) - 75.0% to the state; - 10.7% to municipalities in proportion to their motor vehicle registration; - 9.3% to all counties in equal amounts; - 5.0% to all townships in equal amounts.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapter 5735.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

H.B. 373, effective July 1, 1983.

R.C. 5735.01: Change definition of "consumption factor" by using "motor vehicle fuel" rather than just "gasoline."

R.C. 5735.145: Excludes alcohol produced from petroleum or natural gas from qualified fuel credit.

R.C. 5735.146: Requires registration of and informational reporting by persons selling alcohol to Ohio licensed motor vehicle fuel dealers.

Table 56

GROSS AMOUNT OF MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX CERTIFIED FOR COLLECTION, REFUNDS AND NET TAX AFTER REFUNDS, FISCAL YEARS 1980-1984

Fiscal Year	Gross Collections	Number of Refunds Approved	Amount Certified For Refund	Net Tax After Refund
1980	$401,816,863	55,350	$10,051,006	$391,765,857
1981	386,616,530	49,965	8,743,441	377,873,089
1982	566,281,817	48,556	11,548,590	554,733,227
1983	596,789,201	46,649	16,309,025	580,480,176
1984	629,674,907	39,207	15,465,216	614,209,691

Table 57

TAXABLE GALLONS OF MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL, FISCAL YEARS 1980-1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Gasoline	4,999,104,871	4,723,145,064	4,508,227,206	4,470,537,326	4,505,361,798
Special Fuels	730,857,205	732,431,141	744,193,881	753,996,908	867,418,821
Total	5,729,962,076	5,455,576,205	5,252,421,087	5,224,534,234	5,372,780,619

Table 58

MOTOR FUEL TAXES DISTRIBUTED TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS,
BY COUNTY, CALENDAR YEAR 1983

County	Total	Amount Distributed To:		
		County	Townships	Municipalities
Adams	$1,037,081	$ 625,755	$ 335,711	$ 75,615
Allen	1,479,698	625,755	268,569	585,374
Ashland	1,183,823	625,755	335,711	222,357
Ashtabula	1,689,815	625,755	604,281	459,779
Athens	1,121,647	625,755	313,331	182,561
Auglaize	1,173,720	625,755	313,331	234,634
Belmont	1,339,784	625,755	358,092	355,937
Brown	1,074,353	625,755	358,092	90,506
Butler	2,398,452	625,755	290,950	1,481,747
Carroll	991,159	625,755	313,331	52,073
Champaign	1,043,225	625,755	268,569	148,901
Clark	1,542,692	625,755	223,808	693,129
Clermont	1,093,484	625,755	313,331	154,398
Clinton	1,082,182	625,755	290,950	165,477
Columbiana	1,505,231	625,755	402,854	476,622
Coshocton	1,288,098	625,755	492,377	169,966
Crawford	1,297,716	625,755	358,092	313,869
Cuyahoga	12,491,794	625,755	89,523	11,776,516
Darke	1,314,240	625,755	447,615	240,870
Defiance	1,104,471	625,755	268,569	210,147
Delaware	1,235,566	625,755	402,854	206,957
Erie	1,286,255	625,755	201,427	459,073
Fairfield	1,375,911	625,755	290,950	459,206
Fayette	984,096	625,755	223,808	134,533
Franklin	7,635,992	625,755	380,473	6,629,764
Fulton	1,076,597	625,755	268,569	182,273
Gallia	1,023,997	625,755	335,711	62,531
Geauga	1,097,364	625,755	358,092	113,517
Greene	1,773,148	625,755	268,569	878,824
Guernsey	1,720,299	625,755	425,234	169,310
Hamilton	5,871,566	625,755	268,569	4,977,242
Hancock	1,411,534	625,755	380,473	405,306
Hardin	1,118,269	625,755	335,711	156,803
Harrison	1,041,191	625,755	335,711	79,725
Henry	1,060,411	625,755	290,950	143,706
Highland	1,126,393	625,755	380,473	120,165
Hocking	944,888	625,755	246,188	72,945
Holmes	983,945	625,755	313,331	44,859
Huron	1,370,532	625,755	425,234	319,543
Jackson	1,029,489	625,755	268,569	135,165
Jefferson	1,410,213	625,755	313,331	471,127
Knox	1,312,391	625,755	492,377	194,259
Lake	2,320,681	625,755	111,904	1,583,022
Lawrence	1,160,890	625,755	313,331	221,804
Licking	1,826,222	625,755	581,900	618,567
Logan	$ 1,198,4156	$ 625,755	$ 380,473	$ 192,187
Lorain	3,015,156	625,755	402,854	1,986,547
Lucas	4,422,819	625,755	246,188	3,550,876
Madison	1,070,993	625,755	313,331	131,907
Mahoning	2,196,041	625,755	313,331	1,256,955
Marion	1,340,094	625,755	335,711	378,628
Medina	1,583,723	625,755	380,473	577,495
Meigs	971,679	625,755	268,569	77,355
Mercer	1,121,515	625,755	313,331	182,429
Miami	1,436,168	625,755	268,569	541,844
Monroe	1,073,524	625,755	402,854	44,915
Montgomery	4,550,321	625,755	268,569	3,655,997
Morgan	974,416	625,755	313,331	35,330
Morrow	1,040,560	625,755	358,092	56,713
Muskingum	1,511,364	625,755	559,519	326,090
Noble	992,013	625,755	335,711	30,547
Ottawa	1,043,469	625,755	268,569	149,145
Paulding	971,523	625,755	268,569	77,199
Perry	1,053,832	625,755	313,331	114,746
Pickaway	1,109,549	625,755	335,711	148,083
Pike	990,172	625,755	313,331	51,086
Portage	1,541,359	625,755	402,854	512,750
Preble	1,061,065	625,755	268,569	166,741
Putnam	1,099,001	625,755	335,711	137,535
Richland	1,767,540	625,755	402,854	738,931
Ross	1,272,567	625,755	358,092	288,720
Sandusky	1,172,089	625,755	268,569	277,765
Scioto	1,246,221	625,755	358,092	262,374
Seneca	1,320,229	625,755	335,711	358,763
Shelby	1,159,705	625,755	313,331	220,619
Stark	2,639,184	625,755	380,473	1,632,956
Summit	4,668,479	625,755	290,950	3,751,774
Trumbull	2,208,502	625,755	537,138	1,045,609
Tuscarawas	1,633,198	625,755	492,377	515,066
Union	1,046,044	625,755	313,331	106,958
Van Wert	1,048,699	625,755	268,569	154,375
Vinton	931,495	625,755	268,569	37,171
Warren	1,319,206	625,755	246,188	447,263
Washington	1,368,740	625,755	492,377	250,608
Wayne	1,405,229	625,755	358,092	421,382
Williams	1,080,351	625,755	268,569	186,027
Wood	1,568,792	625,755	425,234	517,803
Wyandot	1,040,471	625,755	290,950	123,766
Total	$147,216,017	$55,066,440	$29,497,843	$62,651,734

SOURCE: Records of Ohio Auditor of State.

PUBLIC UTILITY EXCISE TAX

The public utility excise tax, a tax for the privilege of doing business in Ohio, is payable by virtually all companies classified by statute as public utilities. Companies liable for this tax do not pay the corporation franchise tax. Only utilities owned by municipal corporations are exempt from the public utility excise tax.

Both tax base and rates vary with the class of utility. Gross receipts or gross earnings comprise the tax base for most utility classes, with rates ranging from 4.59% to 7.39% for 1983 (including surtax). The rate is 3.75% for companies which are taxed on a capital stock base. Companies, except freight line and equipment companies, with a preceding year's tax liability of $1,000 or more are liable during each calendar year for three advance payments — each in an amount equal to one-third of the previous year's certified tax liability. Where the current year's total tax liability as certified to the Auditor of State exceeds the sum of the three advance payments, a final payment is due in December for the difference.

Total public utility excise taxes of $616.2 million were certified in November, 1983. Electric light companies accounted for about 54% of total taxes levied, while the natural gas industry accounted for 24% and the telephone industry accounted for 21% of the total. Therefore, these three main industries were responsible for 99% of the total excise taxes on public utilities.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5727.01, 5727.26):

Gross receipts, gross earnings, or value of capital stock, depending upon class of utility.

EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS (R.C. 5727.05, 5727.33, 5727.34):

Exempt Utilities:

1. Municipally-owned utilities.

Deductions from Gross Receipts:

1. $25,000 for all companies.
2. Amounts attributable to sales of merchandise.
3. Receipts derived wholly from interstate business.
4. Sales to other public utilities for resale.
5. Receipts from business done for the federal government.

TAX BASE AND RATES:

Utility Class	Base	Tax Rate				
		1979-1980	1981	1982(a)	1983(a)	1984
Electric Light, Rural Electric, Intrastate Toll Bridge, Artificial Gas, Natural Gas, Waterworks, Telephone, Union Depot, Heating, Cooling, and Water Transportation (R.C. 5727.38)	Gross Receipts	4.00%	5.00%	4.71%	5.28%	4.75%
Telegraph (R.C. 5727.38)	Gross Receipts	4.00%	5.00%	4.75%	5.28%	4.75%
Railroads (R.C. 5727.40)	Gross Earnings	4.50%	5.50%	5.28%	5.81%	5.25%
Express (R.C. 5727.38)	Gross Receipts	4.65%	5.65%	5.40%	5.96%	4.75%
Messenger (R.C. 5727.38)	Gross Receipts	3.35%	4.35%	4.06%	4.59%	4.75%
Pipe Line (R.C. 5727.38)	Gross Receipts	6.00%	7.00%	6.86%	7.39%	6.75%
Freight line and Equipment (R.C. 5727.27)	Capital Stock	3.50%	3.50%	3.75%	3.75%	3.75%

(a) Rates include surtax.

TAX REPORTING AND CERTIFICATION DEADLINES:

Utility Class	Deadline	For
Freight Line, and Equipment Companies (R.C. 5727.24, 51727.26, 5727.27)	May 31*	Company's annual statement to Tax Commissioner for preceding calendar year.
	First Monday in September	Commissioner's determination of amount of capital stock.
	First Monday in November	Commissioner's certification of tax base to Auditor of State.
Railroads (R.C. 5727.31, 5727.32, 5727.34, 5727.37)	September 1*	Company's annual statement to Tax Commissioner for year ending on June 30.
	First Monday in October	Commissioner's determination of gross earnings.
	First Monday in November	Commissioner's certification of tax base to Auditor of State.
All Other Public Utilities (R.C. 5727.31, 5727.32 5727.33, 5727.36)	August 1*	Company's annual statement to Tax Commissioner for year ending on April 30 (June 30 for express, telephone, and telegraph companies).
	First Monday In September	Commissioner's determination of gross receipts.
	First Monday in November	Commissioner's certification of tax base to Auditor of State.

*Subject to time extension of 60 days (R.C. 5727.48).

TAX PAYMENT DEADLINES:

Utility Class	Deadlines	For
All Utility Companies except Freight Line & Equipment Companies (R.C. 5727.31)	October 15, March 1, and June 1	Reports to Tax Commissioner and advance payments to State Treasurer for tax liability to be certified for collection in December. Each payment equal to one-third of previous year's liability. These reports and payments are due from each utility with an excise tax liability for the previous year in excess of $1,000.
All Utility Companies (R.C. 5727.38, 5727.40, 5727.42)	Third Monday in November	State Auditor's certification to Treasurer of State of amounts of tax charged for collection from each utility.
All Utility Companies (R.C. 5727.45)	Fourth Monday in December	(Or by 20th day following Treasurer's mailing of notification, whichever date is later.) Final payment equal to total tax certified for collection for the current year, less advance payments made.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 5727.45):

All to state General Revenue Fund.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapter 5727.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

H.B. 655, effective June 8, 1984.

R.C. 5709.35: Exempts for 30 years gross receipts from facilities used to convert coal to gaseous, liquid or solid fuels.

Table 59

PUBLIC UTILITY EXCISE TAXES LEVIED, BY CLASS OF UTILITY,
CALENDAR YEARS 1979 - 1983[a]

Class of Utility	Tax Rate[b]	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Electric Light	4.00%	$156,885,163	$171,879,305	$240,310,174	$264,699,142	$318,966,244
Telephone	4.00	65,216,141	68,740,014	94,216,113	99,829,278	128,003,482
Natural Gas	4.00	69,322,507	82,510,453	115,195,054	123,499,041	147,679,937
Railroad	4.50	7,217,212	7,430,346	4,939,312	4,734,481	4,048,759
Rural Electric Light	4.00	5,847,357	6,303,531	9,223,585	10,178,928	11,639,518
Freight Line & Equipment	3.50	1,914,282	2,180,208	2,530,759	2,703,982	2,839,824
Water Works	4.00	787,315	832,032	1,147,064	1,250,861	1,666,297
Pipe Line	6.00	352,675	426,396	690,362	735,239	969,190
Telegraph	4.00	84,014	90,057	126,334	89,902	48,635
Water Transportation	4.00	43,855	47,694	74,855	104,207	138,290
Union Depot	4.00	48,075	51,277	11,275	- -	- -
Toll Bridge	4.00	23,818	24,235	27,805	26,025	29,043
Heating	4.00	- -	- -	56,274	110,648	138,226
Total		$307,742,414	$340,515,548	$468,548,966	$507,961,734	$616,167,445

(a) Amount of tax certified for collection.

(b) 1981 rates were 1% higher for all utilities except freight line and equipment companies. 1982 rates were 0.5% higher for all utilities except the rate for freight line and equipment companies which was 0.25% higher. All utilities, except freight line and equipment companies, also subject to a 5.55% surtax in 1982. 1983 rates were 1% higher for all utilities except the rate for freight line and equipment companies which was 0.25% higher. All utilities except freight line and equipment companies, also subject to a 5.55% surtax in 1983.

PUBLIC UTILITY PROPERTY TAX

Additional data for public utility property taxes may be found in the REAL PROPERTY TAX section.

The assessed valuation of public utility personal property was about $9.5 billion in calendar year 1983, which was an increase of 5.8% over the previous year. These data and the other 1983 data in this section do not include public utility real or intangible property values. Effective in 1983, public utility real property (except railroad real property) is assessed by the county auditor and the value of the property is not available separately from other types of real property. The tax rates applied to the tangible personal property of public utilities are determined locally.

About 53% of the total public personal property utility valuation in 1983 was derived from the property of electric utilities, while the electric and telephone industries combined accounted for 84% of the total.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5715.01, 5727.01, 5727.06, 5727.10, 5727.12):

Property tax base for railroads consists of real and tangible personal property owned or operated in Ohio on December 31 of the preceding year. Property tax base for all other public utilities consists of real and tangible personal property owned and located in Ohio on December 31 of the previous year. The tax commissioner is responsible for valuing and assessing the tangible personal property of all utilities and the real property of railroads. County auditors are responsible for valuing and assessing the real property of all utilities except railroads. Real property includes land and improvements and is assessed at 35% of true value. Personal property base includes all plant and equipment not classified as real property or intangible property. The tangible personal property of public utilities is generally assessed at 100% of true value. The two exceptions to this 100% assessment level are (1) the tangible personal property of rural electric companies which is assessed at 50% of true value; and (2) the tangible personal property of railroads which is assessed at the same percentage as applied to all tangible property (except inventories) used in business by a non-utility (for 1984, this assessment level is 34%).

The Tax Commissioner also values and assesses the intangible personal property of public utilities. However, since public utilities are subject to the intangible property tax in the same manner as all other taxpayers, this section does not consider the intangible property taxes of public utilities. For additional information, see the **INTANGIBLE PROPERTY TAX** section. The tax on intangible property will be repealed January 1, 1986.

APPORTIONMENT OF TAX BASE (R.C. 5727.13, 5727.14, 5727.15, and Tax Commissioner Bulletin 130):

Real property values of all utilities except railroads are apportioned to the various taxing districts according to the physical location of the property. Personal property values of all utilities except railroads are apportioned (using a specific base) among the taxing districts in which the utilities operate. The bases for distributing personal property values among taxing districts for the various classes of utilities are shown in the table on the following page.

Railroads are valued on a system wide basis with allocation to Ohio on the basis of the length of road in this state to length of road everywhere. Values for railroad real property used in operation are apportioned on the basis of their relative value. Values for railroad personal property used in operation are apportioned on the basis of miles of track in each taxing district weighted according to traffic density. Values for railroad real and personal property not used in operation are apportioned on the basis of their physical location.

APPORTIONMENT OF TAX BASE (cont'd):

Class of Utility	Distribution Base
Electric Light and Rural Electric Companies	Value of overhead and underground lines.
Artificial Gas, Natural Gas, Pipeline, Heating, Cooling, and Water Works	Value of pipeline.
Telephone and Telegraph Companies	Miles of wire.
Railroads	Miles of track and trackage rights weighted by use.
Express Companies	Gross receipts.

Actual location of property is used to distribute values for water transportation and toll bridge utility classes.

RATES (R.C. 319.301, 5705.02-5705.05, 5705.19):

Vary with taxing jurisdiction. Total tax rate includes all levies, enacted by legislative authority or approved by voters, for all taxing jurisdictions within which the property is located or to which it is apportioned (e.g., county, township, municipal corporation, and school district). Although the nominal tax rates applied to public utility real and personal property are the same, the effective rates on the two types of property may differ substantially because of the effects of the tax reduction factor applied to real property taxes. Public utility real property taxes (in addition to other real property taxes) are reduced by a computed reduction factor whenever real property values increase. However, this reduction factor does not apply to taxes levied on public utility personal property. State law also requires that all non-residential real property tax bills (but not personal property tax bills) be reduced by 10% — with the cost of the reduction reimbursed from state funds.

EXEMPTIONS AND CREDITS (R.C. 319.302, 5701.03, 5709.25, 5727.01, 5727.05, 6111.31):

1. Property of municipally-owned utilities.
2. Certified air, water, and noise pollution control facilities.
3. Licensed motor vehicles.
4. Personal property under construction.
5. Real property tax bills are reduced by 10% as provided by state law.

REPORTING, CERTIFICATION, AND PAYMENT DATES:

Utility Class	Deadline	For
All Public Utilities (R.C. 5727.08, and and 5727.48)	March 1[a]	Company's annual report to Tax Commissioner.
All Utilities (R.C. 5727.10)	First Monday in September	Tax Commissioner assesses property.

REPORTING, CERTIFICATION, AND PAYMENT DATES (cont'd):

Utility Class	Deadline	For
All Public Utilities (R.C. 5727.23)	First Monday in October	Tax Commissioner certifies apportionment of property values to county auditors.
All Public Utilities (R.C. 323.12 & 323.17)	December 31[b]	At least half of total tax liability due.
All Public Utilities (R.C. 323.12 & 323.17)	June 20[b]	Balance of tax liability due.

[a] Tax Commissioner may grant extension of up to 60 days.

[b] These deadlines may be extended by 45 days (longer in certain circumstances)

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 319.54, 5705.10, 5719.05):

After local administrative deductions, revenue is distributed to counties, municipalities, townships, school districts, and special districts according to the taxable values and total millage levied by each.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapters 319, 323, 5705, 5709, 5715, 5719, 5727, 6111.

ADMINISTRATION (R.C. 5713.01, 5727.06):

The Tax Commissioner assesses the real estate of railroads and the tangible personal property of all public utilities. County auditors assess all other public utility real estate.

Table 60

ASSESSED VALUE OF PUBLIC UTILITY REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
BY CLASS OF UTILITY, CALENDAR YEARS 1979 - 1983

Class of Utility	Calendar Year 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983[a]
Electric Light	$4,266,987,370	$4,443,884,470	$4,768,788,270	$5,068,323,510	$4,944,835,850
Telephone	2,428,244,270	2,605,280,450	2,786,312,770	3,019,514,279	2,970,608,010
Natural Gas	528,958,780	547,361,070	584,709,600	621,445,470	640,967,450
Railroad	436,343,610	419,621,170	375,993,060	348,043,940	257,505,550
Pipeline	432,812,930	451,740,400	466,713,950	499,892,480	528,836,140
Rural Electric Light	143,642,620	150,145,900	164,703,820	169,584,570	148,024,040
Waterworks	42,784,180	46,262,610	49,431,760	53,061,060	47,473,760
Union Depot	3,430,000	5,777,500	1,105,290	- -	- -
Telegraph	1,200,000	1,835,500	2,173,470	3,074,270	3,131,000
Other (b)	1,017,700	926,900	945,300	1,781,330	1,228,900
Total	$8,285,421,460	$8,672,835,970	$9,200,877,290	$9,784,720,900	$9,542,610,700

(a) Includes only personal property. Data by class for real estate no longer available.
(b) Includes Water Transportation, Toll Bridge, and Heating.

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Taxation; values differ slightly from those reported on abstracts filed by County Auditors with the Ohio Department of Taxation shown on Table 61.

Table 61

ASSESSED VALUE OF PUBLIC UTILITY PERSONAL PROPERTY, AND TAXES CHARGED, BY COUNTY, CALENDAR YEAR 1983

County	Assessed Value Of Public Utility Personal Property	Taxes Charged on Public Utility Tangible Personal Property
Adams	$308,498,890	$ 8,445,775
Allen	98,845,900	3,689,339
Ashland	57,071,820	2,713,191
Ashtabula	109,464,060	5,675,252
Athens	68,221,100	3,478,562
Auglaize	26,048,170	1,005,236
Belmont	102,157,050	4,199,709
Brown	32,358,040	1,302,116
Butler	172,135,230	7,507,914
Carroll	43,618,540	1,858,279
Champaign	21,972,430	983,019
Clark	92,037,670	4,348,482
Clermont	167,095,080	8,784,679
Clinton	26,598,570	1,113,046
Columbiana	91,155,290	4,094,124
Coshocton	175,932,250	5,767,362
Crawford	36,875,280	1,883,071
Cuyahoga	974,816,630	73,967,613
Darke	30,755,200	1,159,310
Defiance	44,692,560	1,898,406
Delaware	59,469,790	2,275,865
Erie	70,704,320	3,811,142
Fairfield	72,542,310	3,805,210
Fayette	26,066,620	983,418
Franklin	566,202,150	30,028,584
Fulton	44,184,330	2,119,924
Gallia	207,480,600	6,523,059
Geauga	60,933,510	3,876,411
Greene	93,120,870	5,064,262
Guernsey	45,690,940	1,985,893
Hamilton	671,074,830	37,898,268
Hancock	57,484,680	2,313,660
Hardin	24,891,720	1,039,620
Harrison	30,396,250	1,283,435
Henry	25,841,460	1,228,421
Highland	23,265,170	985,763
Hocking	40,818,900	1,822,911
Holmes	26,750,490	1,255,645
Huron	38,898,300	1,881,693
Jackson	37,498,140	1,325,498
Jefferson	338,069,520	12,561,271
Knox	45,629,170	2,251,117
Lake	210,066,400	12,894,162
Lawrence	61,318,940	2,205,225
Licking	111,890,520	4,789,355
Logan	$ 33,771,470	$ 1,630,944
Lorain	282,489,060	16,637,013
Lucas	347,994,540	19,788,198
Madison	34,523,910	1,351,452
Mahoning	172,537,810	9,077,158
Marion	50,419,450	2,382,316
Medina	85,495,890	5,440,423
Meigs	36,695,110	1,399,145
Mercer	19,347,750	731,885
Miami	56,301,900	2,830,890
Monroe	32,725,440	1,285,503
Montgomery	389,992,900	24,160,352
Morgan	85,384,340	3,237,476
Morrow	22,101,490	1,024,046
Muskingum	81,024,000	3,727,100
Noble	20,520,100	755,962
Ottawa	179,434,480	7,304,750
Paulding	19,154,760	922,566
Perry	27,422,160	1,247,357
Pickaway	51,797,210	2,126,375
Pike	33,843,920	1,678,020
Portage	95,386,180	5,908,853
Preble	25,757,930	1,108,737
Putnam	25,017,400	1,035,223
Richland	98,114,530	5,070,595
Ross	46,407,010	2,217,333
Sandusky	59,524,750	2,524,962
Scioto	76,305,280	3,356,336
Seneca	46,732,820	1,976,973
Shelby	35,227,870	1,452,291
Stark	266,460,930	13,072,190
Summit	306,691,870	17,726,177
Trumbull	164,842,740	7,885,585
Tuscarawas	68,939,880	3,013,913
Union	40,469,470	1,748,260
Van Wert	26,029,940	1,169,309
Vinton	22,596,730	795,544
Warren	78,228,240	3,953,323
Washington	77,880,800	3,009,059
Wayne	69,070,050	3,332,215
Williams	35,070,130	1,861,791
Wood	98,258,880	4,838,466
Wyandot	17,225,060	736,939
Total	$9,513,855,870	$486,617,302

SOURCE: Abstracts filed by county auditors with the Ohio Department of Taxation; values differ slightly from those certified by the Department of Taxation shown on Table 60.

REAL PROPERTY TAX

Accompanying tables include data for public utility property taxes.
See the separate section PUBLIC UTILITY PROPERTY TAX for explanatory material on that tax.

In tax year 1983, the assessed valuation of taxable real estate and public utility property exceeded $77 billion, an increase of 1.0% over the 1982 valuation. Taxes on these values are distributed to the local taxing authorities during calendar year 1984. Net taxes charged after the application of the percentage reductions required by Section 319.301 of the Ohio Revised Code equalled approximately $3.3 billion for tax year 1983, an increase of 4.4% over 1982. This figure is before deductions of the tax rollback of 10% on all real property, the homestead exemption, and the 2.5% rollback for homeowners only. All three of these property tax reductions are fully reimbursed to local governments from the state general revenue fund. The amount of relief for 1983 was $281.8 million for the 10% reduction, $53.7 million for the homestead exemption, and $41.6 million for the 2.5% reduction.

Under state law and Department of Taxation rules, real property in all counties is now reappraised every six years at 35% of market value, and updated in the third year following each sexennial reappraisal. Sales ratio studies are made by the Department of Taxation twice a year in each county to compare the assessed taxable value to the sales price of properties sold. These ratios are used extensively in checking the reappraisal process.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5713.03, 5715.01):

Taxable value of land and improvements. Taxable value is a percentage of market value except for certain land devoted exclusively to agricultural use. Under the rules adopted under current law, all counties are now reappraised and equalized at 35% of true or market value as of the year of reappraisal or the third calendar year after reappraisal.

RATES (R.C. 319.301, 5705.02, 5705.03, 5705.04, 5705.05, 5705.19):

Vary with taxing jurisdiction. Total tax rate includes all levies, enacted by legislative authority or approved by voters, for all taxing jurisdictions within which the property is located (e.g., county, township, municipality, and school district). The statewide average "gross" millage rate on all real property for 1983 was 56.06 mills, as compared to last year's rate of 54.96 mills. The statewide average "effective" millage rate was 41.79 mills for 1983 as compared to last year's effective rate of 40.59 mills. The difference between the gross millage rate of 56.06 mills and the effective rate of 41.79 mills is explained by Section 319.301 of the Revised Code which prevents increases in voted taxes when the valuation of existing real property is increased due to reappraisal or the triennial update. (See "**Credits**" section.)

The Ohio Constitution prohibits governmental units from levying property taxes which in the aggregate exceed 1% of true value unless they are approved by the voters. This is known in state law as the 10-mill limitation, and the millage within this limitation is commonly referred to as "inside" millage. Since the "inside" 10 mills are levied on "taxable value" which is 35% of true or market value, the effect is a statutory limit of 0.35%, a limit nearly three times as strict as the 1% constitutional limitation.

EXEMPTIONS (R.C. 5709.08, 5709.10, 5709.25, 5713.23, 5713.30, 5713.31, 5713.34, 6111.34):

The Constitution requires real property (land and improvements) to be taxed by uniform rule according to value. Authorized exemptions implemented by statute include:

1. General: Exemption of the real property of governmental or private institutional owners on the grounds of ownership and/or usage (e.g., schools, hospitals, churches, municipal corporations, etc.).

EXEMPTIONS (cont'd.)

2. Pollution Control: Certified air, water, and noise pollution control equipment.

3. Farm Land: Land devoted exclusively to commercial agricultural use may be valued according to current use instead of "highest and best" use. Such land must meet one of the following requirements for three years prior to the year in which application for current use treatment is made:

   a) 30 acres or more — all must be devoted to agricultural use; or
   b) under 30 acres — all must be devoted to agricultural use and produce an average yearly gross income of at least $2,500.

   In addition, when the land is converted from agricultural use, a charge is levied on such land in an amount equal to the amount of tax savings on the converted land during the four tax years immediately preceding the year in which the conversion occurs.

4. Forest Land: Forest land, devoted exclusively to forestry or timber growing under the rules of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, may be taxed at 50% of the local rate.

5. County Fairgrounds: Real property owned by a county or by a county agricultural society and used as a county fairgrounds is exempt from real property taxation.

CREDITS (R.C. 319.301, 323.151-323.157):

1. Percentage Rollback: State law grants tax relief in the form of a 10% reduction in each taxpayer's real property tax bill. In addition, a 2.5% rollback of real property taxes is granted on a homestead for each homeowner. The state reimburses local governments for the cost of these tax credits.

2. Tax Reduction Factor: Separate percentage reductions are applied to taxes levied against the two classes of real property (residential/agricultural and non-residential/non-agricultural) being reappraised or updated. These reduction factors remain in effect until there is a new increase in value (excluding new construction). New reduction factors are calculated annually and applied. The computation of these percentage reduction factors is a rather complex process, but it involves two main steps:

   Step One — The Department of Taxation certifies to each county auditor tax reduction factors to be applied to each tax levy for each of the two classes of property. The tax reduction factor is calculated to eliminate the effect of an increase in the valuation of existing real property in a taxing unit (school district, county, municipality, etc.) on voted taxes. If the tax reduction factor results in an "effective" tax rate for current expenses of a school district (including pre-1982 taxes for current expenses of a joint vocational school) of less than 20 mills on all real property in the district, the reduction factor must be adjusted to yield a minimum of 20 effective mills.

   Step Two — The county auditor then calculates a composite tax reduction factor to be applied to individual tax bills in a taxing district for each taxing district in the county. (A taxing district may be generally defined as a geographical area in which the total tax rate is uniform throughout.) To compute the composite tax reduction factor, the county auditor uses the tax reduction factors supplied by the Department of Taxation for each taxing unit (school district, municipality, etc.) in which a taxing district is located and multiplies them by the relative weights of each tax levy effective in the taxing district.

   These factors are applied to real estate and public utility real property, but not to public utility personal property. The result of these calculations yields net taxes as shown in the tables in this section.

CREDITS (cont'd.)

3. Homestead Exemption: Homestead exemption property tax reductions are granted to qualified low-income homeowners who are either 65 years of age or older or are permanently and totally disabled. The reduction is equal to the gross millage rate multiplied by the reduction in taxable value shown in the following schedule:

Total Income of Owner and Spouse:	Reduce Taxable Value by the Lessor of:
$ 5,000 or less	$5,000 or 75% of taxable value
$ 5,000-$10,000	$3,000 or 60% of taxable value
$10,000-$15,000	$1,000 or 25% of taxable value
Over $15,000	- 0 -

Total income for purposes of the homestead exemption is defined as federal adjusted gross income plus social security and railroad retirement benefits, retirement, pension, annuity, or other types of retirement payments or benefits not included in federal adjusted gross income; and interest on federal, state, and local government obligations. Disability benefits paid by the veteran's administration or a branch of the armed forces are excluded from total income, as well as increases in social security benefits effective after December 31, 1975 for those persons receiving the homestead exemption for the first time for tax years 1976 and earlier. For persons receiving the homestead exemption for tax years 1977 and thereafter, increases in social security benefits which occur on or after January 1 of the year for which the homestead exemption is first received are excluded from the definition of total income.

Table 69 shows the number of homestead exemptions granted, the average reduction in real taxable value, and the total reduction in real property taxes for each county for tax year 1983. Totals for the state show that 340,873 exemptions were approved for tax year 1983, the average reduction in taxable value was $3,086, and the total reduction in property taxes was $51,593,334.

Local governments are reimbursed in full for these tax reductions from the state general revenue fund.

Example of Homestead Exemption Computation

The example below illustrates the computation of homestead exemption property tax relief. For this example, we will assume a senior citizen homeowner with the following characteristics:

a) Total income of $6,500 (consisting of $2,000 in wages, $2,500 in social security income, and $2,000 in dividends).
b) A home with a market value of $25,000 and a taxable value of $8,750. Taxable value is 35% of market value — $25,000 x 35% = $8,750.
c) A local property tax rate of 50 mills (gross rate).

Since this homeowner receives $6,500 of total income, he is in the $5,000-$10,000 income bracket and is entitled to a reduction in taxable value of $3,000 or 60%, whichever is less. Sixty percent of $8,750 is $5,250, so his reduction in taxable value is the flat $3,000. His tax savings are equal to the $3,000 reduction in taxable value multiplied by the 50-mill tax rate. This amounts to a tax savings of $150.

Like all other real property taxpayers, the senior citizen homeowner in our example is entitled to a tax reduction factor (see no. 2 above) which is applied against the property tax (assume a 15% reduction for this example). Also, the homeowner is granted a 12.5% tax reduction (12.5% property tax rollback) which is reimbursed to local governments from the state general revenue

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION COMPUTATION (cont'd):

fund. When these are considered, the computation of net property tax due is shown below.

Property tax before any reductions:		
$8,750 taxable value x 50 mills =		$437.50
Subtract tax reduction factor ($437.50 x 15%)	-	65.63
Net taxes levied after tax reduction factor		$371.87
Subtract 12.5% rollback (.125 x of $371.87)	-	46.48
Net taxes before homestead		$325.39
Subtract homestead exemption tax relief	-	150.00
Net property tax due		**$175.39**

TAXPAYER:

All real property owners not specifically exempt.

PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 323.12, 323.17):

December 31: Full amount of tax (or one-half of it) is due.

June 20: Balance due.

Extensions are normally granted for 30 days by the county commissioners; further extensions not to exceed 15 days, may be granted by application of the county auditor or treasurer to the Tax Commissioner. Additional extension may be granted for unavoidable delay to avoid penalties to taxpayers.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 319.54, 5719.05):

After local administrative deductions, revenue is distributed to the counties, municipalities, townships, and school districts according to the taxable values and total millage levied by each.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapters 319, 323, 5701, 5705, 5709, 5713, 5715, 5719, 6111.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

H.B. 169, effective March 15, 1984.

R.C. 5713.34: Requires that any public entity or a private entity with the power of eminent domain, that acquires and converts land devoted exclusively to agricultural use must pay the conversion charge and shall not transfer the charge to the person from whom the land was acquired.

H.B. 572, effective September 26, 1984.

R.C. 5705.19, 5705.23, and 5705.25: Revises certain procedures for, and the length of, public library tax levies.

RECENT SIGNIFICANT COURT DECISIONS:

Ryan v. Tracy (1983), 6 Ohio St. 3d 363.

R.C. 319.36 outlines the procedure to be used when a county auditor is satisfied that taxes or assessments have been erroneously charged or collected. The Supreme Court held the statute provides a discretionary administrative remedy and that a court may not compel a county auditor to find that erroneous taxes or assessments have been charged or collected.

Summit United Methodist Church v. Kinney (1983), 7 Ohio St. 3d 13.

Religious organization leased a portion of its parish center which it used for Sunday School classes to Ohio State University for use as a day care center during the week. The Supreme Court affirmed the Board of Tax Appeals' denial of real property tax exemption based upon a finding that R.C. 5709.07 provides an exemption to houses used "exclusively for public worship" and "not leased or otherwise used with a view to profit."

Ohio Presbyterian Homes v. Kinney (1984), 9 Ohio St. 3d 90.

R.C. 5701.13 sets forth the requirements for determining whether a home for the aged is entitled to real property tax exemption under R.C. 5709.12. The Court held that all criteria must be met and the requirements should be strictly construed.

Columbus Board of Education v. Fountain Square Associates (1984), 9 Ohio St. 3d 218.

The best evidence of the true value in money of real property is an actual, recent sale of the property in an arm's length transaction. Appraisals based upon factors other than sales price are appropriate for use in determining value of real property only when no arm's length sale has taken place or when it is shown that the sales price is not reflective of true values.

OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc. v. Kinney (1984), 11 Ohio St. 3d 198.

Non-profit corporation which provides bibliographic information to its members who are academic and public libraries for a fee and engages in research for companies applied for real property tax exemption on its office building and grounds. The Supreme Court affirmed the Board of Tax Appeals' decision denying exemption to OCLC because it is not a charitable institution. The Court also held that an institution cannot obtain a vicarious charitable exemption by virtue of the activities of its customers.

Columbus Board of Education v. J.C. Penney Properties, Inc. (1984), 11 Ohio St. 3d 203.

The authority to determine the common level of assessment for real property taxation purposes is granted only to the Tax Commissioner and the Board of Tax Appeals is without authority to determine a common level of assessment upon appeal.

Table 62

ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE REAL ESTATE AND PUBLIC UTILITY PROPERTY, TAXES CHARGED, AVERAGE TAX RATES, AND TAX RELIEF, CALENDAR YEARS 1979 - 1983

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Value of Taxable Property	$61,654,625,010	$65,127,895,220	$72,681,155,212	$76,001,395,494	$77,112,563,408
Taxes Charged[a]	$ 2,557,650,628	$ 2,754,705,723	$ 2,998,544,599	$ 3,172,502,814	$3,311,868,195
Average Effective Tax Rate[b]	41.48 mills	42.30 mills	41.26 mills	41.74 mills	42.95 mills
10% Reduction In Real Property Taxes Only[c]	$ 219,258,656	$ 235,445,713	$ 256,572,074	$ 269,441,350[e]	$281,758,225
2.5% Reduction In Homeowner's Real Property Taxes[d]	$ 33,900,785	$ 35,097,335	$ 37,339,343	$ 39,323,878[e]	$41,561,812
Homestead Exemption Reduction	$ 57,726,732	$ 58,552,163	$ 57,811,442	$ 55,557,310[e]	$53,666,017
Net Taxes Collectible (After 12.5% Reduction & Homestead Exemption)	$ 2,246,764,455	$ 2,425,610,512	$ 2,646,821,740	$ 2,808,180,276[e]	$2,934,882,141

(a) Net taxes charged after application of percentage reductions required by R.C. 319.301.
(b) Taxes charged divided by value of taxable property.
(c) Not applicable to tangible personal property of public utilities.
(d) Starting in tax year 1979, a 2.5% rollback of real property taxes is granted on a homestead for each homeowner.
(e) Revised data.

Table 63

ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE REAL ESTATE AND PUBLIC UTILITY PROPERTY INSIDE AND OUTSIDE MUNICIPALITIES,
CALENDAR YEARS 1979 - 1983

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Real Estate					
Inside Municipalites	$34,419,033,475	$36,053,475,281	$40,180,425,145	$42,627,957,350	$43,337,945,678
Outside Municipalities	18,926,637,999	20,404,367,326	22,993,657,417	23,603,528,548	24,260,760,870
Total Real Estate	$53,345,671,474	$56,457,842,607	$63,174,082,562	$66,231,485,898	$67,598,706,548
Public Utility[a]					
Inside Municipalities	$ 4,121,344,400	$4,265,223,693	$ 4,835,082,510	$ 4,837,511,940	$ 4,580,262,700
Outside Municipalities	4,187,603,850	4,404,828,920	4,671,990,140	4,932,397,656	4,933,593,170
Total Public Utility	$ 8,308,948,250	$ 8,670,052,613	$ 9,507,072,650	$ 9,769,909,596	$9,513,855,870
Total Real and Public Utility					
Inside Municipalities	$38,540,377,875	$40,318,698,974	$45,015,507,655	$47,465,469,290	$47,918,208,378
Outside Municipalities	23,114,241,049	24,809,196,246	27,665,647,557	28,535,926,204	29,194,354,040
Grand Total	$61,654,619,724	$65,127,895,220	$72,681,155,212	$76,001,395,494	$77,112,562,418

(a) Data for 1979-82 include both real and personal public utility property. Data for 1983 include only public utility personal property. For 1983, public utility real property is included with "real estate" values.

Table 64

TOTAL REAL PROPERTY TAXES, VALUES, AND EFFECTIVE TAX RATES, BY COUNTY,
CALENDAR YEAR 1983 (Including Public Utility Real Property)

Counties	Gross Taxes Levied	Taxes Charged[a]	Taxable Value	Special Assessments	Delinquent Taxes	Effective Tax Rate[b]
Adams	$ 4,001,795	$ 3,787,217	$ 136,969,490	$ 10,260	$ 319,158	27.65
Allen	23,163,634	19,259,206	620,159,420	843,296	1,685,872	31.06
Ashland	13,243,359	10,152,945	270,116,590	41,282	732,586	37.59
Ashtabula	31,417,111	23,290,248	601,034,320	318,441	2,372,567	38.75
Athens	11,017,880	8,393,155	201,602,870	603,788	727,391	41.63
Auglaize	11,125,415	8,770,023	285,262,320	234,710	448,714	30.74
Belmont	17,631,837	12,846,571	407,595,240	17,946	1,081,102	31.52
Brown	6,322,944	5,396,384	152,741,430	3,291	703,112	35.33
Butler	73,849,285	56,888,546	1,678,348,560	1,926,459	4,538,871	33.90
Carroll	7,706,974	5,149,633	177,555,510	46,457	679,189	29.00
Champaign	9,765,135	6,547,553	218,431,470	41,735	570,581	29.98
Clark	35,427,378	25,245,476	745,243,590	278,426	2,176,389	33.88
Clermont	42,149,901	30,321,764	774,700,810	254,803	2,915,561	39.14
Clinton	10,447,090	8,303,825	246,147,120	85,670	555,857	33.74
Columbiana	23,893,198	17,895,752	523,189,920	244,074	1,967,724	34.21
Coshocton	9,221,832	7,194,268	226,534,850	19,179	608,045	31.76
Crawford	15,726,081	10,714,443	308,632,685	102,691	777,435	34.72
Cuyahoga	777,107,692	559,808,833	10,038,657,870	15,957,481	43,177,179	55.77
Darke	13,768,261	11,156,902	360,449,660	235,863	675,898	30.95
Defiance	11,147,257	9,020,619	266,850,880	306,646	481,910	33.80
Delaware	19,352,490	16,040,866	473,024,260	148,723	1,346,089	33.91
Erie	31,230,222	19,882,032	569,415,470	1,277,604	1,404,537	34.92
Fairfield	33,625,916	20,697,156	616,677,380	156,935	924,299	33.56
Fayette	7,189,777	5,605,475	187,903,870	197,510	264,605	29.83
Franklin	317,388,322	256,364,782	5,919,345,160	1,584,367	16,787,293	43.31
Fulton	13,016,119	9,842,852	268,548,780	228,885	518,958	36.65
Gallia	5,403,702	4,789,557	164,028,460	1,293	327,300	29.20
Geauga	43,508,868	30,045,035	671,704,320	321,537	2,504,395	44.73
Greene	43,406,548	31,822,676	782,948,150	1,632,300	2,432,107	40.64
Guernsey	8,810,853	7,327,607	198,052,200	38,267	799,200	37.00
Hamilton	313,118,200	259,912,910	5,331,725,150	2,047,057	13,292,640	48.75
Hancock	21,373,282	16,607,480	511,280,140	239,172	726,793	32.48
Hardin	8,584,681	6,402,684	202,442,900	220,629	511,930	31.63
Harrison	4,252,367	3,030,567	99,739,930	8,250	315,175	30.38
Henry	9,008,072	8,026,445	194,379,470	428,429	301,008	41.29
Highland	8,209,855	6,402,083	193,462,150	48,313	450,517	33.09
Hocking	5,510,192	4,327,084	122,980,700	23,211	337,704	35.19
Holmes	8,184,621	6,261,017	179,889,010	18,537	427,436	34.80
Huron	16,570,785	10,942,289	338,928,420	211,878	590,401	32.28
Jackson	5,015,271	4,317,494	137,606,470	13,973	504,185	31.38
Jefferson	17,128,367	13,563,383	410,417,310	172,897	1,936,024	33.05
Knox	14,037,192	11,147,056	284,476,000	1,001,532	1,418,677	39.18
Lake	108,741,821	66,824,729	1,706,169,240	10,623,239	5,045,109	39.17
Lawrence	8,683,120	7,395,656	234,303,140	279,079	1,437,363	31.56
Licking	33,633,748	25,192,349	776,406,070	281,210	2,000,383	32.45
Logan	$ 13,875,028	$ 9,117,937	$ 287,252,600	$ 181,325	$ 654,194	31.74
Lorain	106,616,061	69,397,328	1,795,569,060	1,812,480	6,873,922	38.65
Lucas	170,671,971	118,936,965	2,847,242,300	24,087,514	15,368,881	41.77
Madison	9,369,896	7,843,682	227,560,390	206,201	512,689	34.47
Mahoning	82,534,272	63,327,088	1,549,133,340	530,783	13,159,010	40.88
Marion	19,095,589	13,558,318	404,726,240	306,191	1,181,028	33.50
Medina	60,918,358	38,899,163	943,735,500	1,946,994	3,024,994	41.22
Meigs	3,987,782	3,758,048	103,494,860	-0-	574,454	36.31
Mercer	10,856,944	9,142,293	281,044,390	110,370	267,304	32.53
Miami	30,517,849	20,132,539	599,705,660	306,179	1,072,535	33.57
Monroe	3,725,302	2,828,387	94,437,990	3,549	415,656	29.95
Montgomery	202,144,416	161,019,709	3,279,962,220	5,716,943	14,220,699	49.09
Morgan	2,871,590	2,235,005	77,527,110	-0-	125,925	28.83
Morrow	7,415,514	5,936,581	160,248,800	11,710	907,458	37.05
Muskingum	18,393,037	12,717,395	392,052,720	509,860	1,575,858	32.44
Noble	2,195,221	1,956,863	61,175,030	9,834	190,693	31.99
Ottawa	16,363,853	10,701,531	316,892,650	237,843	1,336,799	33.77
Paulding	6,627,768	5,510,987	135,443,800	89,857	322,725	40.69
Perry	6,093,572	4,743,058	133,132,200	16,528	521,377	35.63
Pickaway	11,148,404	8,968,219	271,071,430	41,067	841,557	33.08
Pike	5,059,951	3,491,260	96,860,860	- 0 -	612,568	36.04
Portage	48,973,709	32,619,506	772,242,450	1,153,121	4,178,703	42.24
Preble	11,090,498	9,239,184	260,714,340	419,803	1,054,637	35.44
Putnam	9,015,677	7,557,178	218,406,380	109,461	268,962	34.60
Richland	40,828,235	30,943,666	802,903,630	574,323	3,323,358	38.54
Ross	18,629,814	13,032,704	390,417,400	24,104	957,587	33.38
Sandusky	15,406,057	12,244,589	367,262,510	461,857	991,318	33.34
Scioto	14,400,474	11,204,917	312,431,150	17,152	950,526	35.86
Seneca	15,291,750	11,713,208	362,229,310	279,158	565,233	32.34
Shelby	11,724,188	9,318,559	281,953,160	244,867	379,012	33.05
Stark	120,975,007	80,370,445	2,440,285,990	1,196,330	7,011,544	32.93
Summit	189,614,076	153,927,861	3,250,995,010	10,032,561	14,754,062	47.35
Trumbull	73,276,884	54,866,230	1,529,408,900	665,228	6,747,862	35.87
Tuscarawas	20,517,901	15,818,164	460,490,820	46,432	963,575	34.35
Union	11,315,145	8,172,286	248,393,150	70,226	582,144	32.90
Van Wert	9,309,311	7,714,127	206,174,110	94,544	214,496	37.42
Vinton	1,671,752	1,625,370	46,733,440	-0-	109,982	34.78
Warren	32,391,949	21,836,347	641,656,150	911,566	2,182,881	34.03
Washington	14,232,013	11,629,928	349,672,650	24,064	1,078,972	33.26
Wayne	31,041,424	23,154,583	636,541,340	277,142	1,357,985	36.38
Williams	11,818,534	7,818,679	228,788,130	427,011	223,891	34.17
Wood	37,681,302	28,295,274	752,153,210	2,199,849	2,102,799	37.62
Wyandot	7,052,729	5,011,101	164,506,403	58,936	190,087	30.46
Total	$3,789,859,257	$2,825,250,889	$67,598,707,538	$98,190,297	$237,749,211	41.79

(a) Represents taxes charged after "tax reduction factors" are applied. The 10% rollback for all real property, 2.5% rollback for residential real property, and homestead exemption reduction have not been subtracted from this figure because they are fully reimbursed to the local governments and school districts from the State General Revenue Fund.

(b) Rate shown in mills equals taxes charged divided by taxable value.

Source: Abstracts filed by county auditors with Department of Taxation.

Table 65

TAXES CHARGED ON REAL AND PUBLIC UTILITY PROPERTY AND PROPERTY TAX RELIEF, CALENDAR YEAR 1982[a], BY COUNTY (INCLUDING PUBLIC UTILITY REAL AND TANGIBLE PROPERTY)

County	Taxes Charged[b]	10% Reduction in Real Property Taxes Only[c]	2.5% Reduction in Real Property Taxes of Homeowners[d]	Homestead Exemption Reduction	Net Taxes Collectible
Adams	$ 8,701,704	$ 375,709	$ 19,314	$ 109,930	$ 8,196,751
Allen	22,355,196	1,871,041	231,588	339,465	19,913,102
Ashland	11,652,308	965,975	111,809	254,037	10,320,486
Ashtabula	28,731,037	2,304,889	323,644	776,453	25,326,051
Athens	12,237,277	876,551	98,527	332,560	10,929,638
Auglaize	9,426,529	843,837	95,835	166,328	8,320,529
Belmont	17,277,390	1,291,806	178,135	562,400	15,245,049
Brown	6,782,613	553,995	43,249	193,750	5,991,620
Butler	62,983,361	5,579,767	927,940	916,536	55,559,118
Carroll	6,352,794	446,626	53,930	150,885	5,701,353
Champaign	7,446,673	648,129	29,293	145,554	6,623,697
Clark	28,462,018	2,424,276	340,655	672,893	25,024,194
Clermont	38,430,092	3,011,576	381,064	505,684	34,531,768
Clinton	9,394,280	827,626	93,004	196,854	8,276,795
Columbiana	21,226,279	1,729,978	249,904	692,469	18,553,927
Coshocton	12,865,051	708,271	89,243	157,108	11,910,429
Crawford	11,402,269	956,589	185,002	184,178	10,076,501
Cuyahoga	589,531,850	51,409,719	8,384,011	10,899,241	518,838,880
Darke	12,125,826	1,101,486	130,279	265,711	10,628,350
Defiance	10,696,915	886,490	112,442	181,043	9,516,941
Delaware	17,638,410	1,537,982	194,270	150,588	15,755,570
Erie	23,509,668	1,975,090	306,581	449,346	20,778,651
Fairfield	23,427,662	1,987,259	280,566	572,536	20,587,300
Fayette	6,583,909	554,398	46,811	133,315	5,849,385
Franklin	282,282,821	24,917,874	3,782,394	2,921,120	250,661,433
Fulton	11,652,558	968,307	118,151	178,821	10,387,279
Gallia	9,959,878	438,581	43,068	125,101	9,353,128
Geauga	31,814,937	2,813,410	458,344	269,102	28,274,081
Greene	35,873,481	3,109,174	488,282	421,589	31,854,436
Guernsey	9,157,829	723,605	83,249	309,684	8,041,291
Hamilton	274,395,696	23,862,081	3,785,947	4,282,560	242,465,109
Hancock	19,121,876	1,684,255	158,642	229,914	17,049,065
Hardin	7,556,822	648,116	64,450	148,481	6,695,775
Harrison	4,303,300	301,887	31,827	105,844	3,863,742
Henry	9,322,949	802,119	81,698	143,422	8,295,710
Highland	7,422,627	626,512	43,741	221,074	6,531,300
Hocking	5,868,401	440,272	64,115	166,189	5,197,826
Holmes	6,600,587	550,510	39,139	71,559	5,939,379
Huron	13,126,771	1,112,275	130,191	278,197	11,606,109
Jackson	5,508,877	432,874	64,883	222,214	4,788,906
Jefferson	26,702,477	1,367,143	169,853	464,476	24,701,004
Knox	12,838,195	1,074,572	125,324	267,393	11,370,906
Lake	77,141,990	6,451,534	1,138,455	959,842	68,592,158
Lawrence	9,581,379	732,775	113,928	395,344	8,339,333
Licking	29,249,124	2,478,504	447,680	447,977	25,874,963
Logan	9,145,086	761,140	76,978	220,410	8,086,557
Lorain	86,651,267	6,999,321	1,124,740	1,639,049	76,888,158
Lucas	136,939,251	11,626,349	1,813,755	2,724,890	120,774,257
Madison	9,229,904	793,216	62,976	124,581	8,249,131
Mahoning	70,911,895	6,168,183	968,232	1,823,318	61,952,162
Marion	15,781,305	1,335,635	184,458	329,906	13,931,306
Medina	38,351,718	3,340,194	534,055	387,831	34,089,638
Meigs	4,463,290	341,406	34,253	156,757	3,930,874
Mercer	9,672,497	897,159	93,444	153,899	8,527,996
Miami	21,947,139	1,924,045	299,547	480,803	19,242,744
Monroe	3,673,978	154,523	17,661	53,827	3,447,967

Table 65 (cont'd)

County	Taxes Charged(b)	10% Reduction in Real Property Taxes Only(c)	2.5% Reduction in Real Property Taxes of Homeowners(d)	Homestead Exemption Reduction	Net Taxes Collectible
Montgomery	$ 170,107,500	$ 14,739,049	$ 2,123,118	$ 2,102,891	$ 151,142,442
Morgan	5,483,789	222,722	19,384	56,083	5,185,600
Morrow	6,701,874	572,671	68,092	146,345	5,914,767
Muskingum	16,452,636	1,263,679	164,552	467,731	14,556,674
Noble	2,674,138	192,667	15,436	70,336	2,395,699
Ottawa	17,421,067	1,054,944	103,169	254,786	16,008,168
Paulding	6,618,535	534,911	57,564	88,873	5,937,186
Perry	5,753,618	455,027	63,729	263,224	4,971,638
Pickaway	10,648,920	869,632	91,359	143,928	9,544,002
Pike	5,058,540	346,550	44,455	203,730	4,463,805
Portage	38,646,590	3,236,184	230,629	568,096	34,611,681
Preble	9,818,208	878,761	100,554	184,090	8,654,803
Putnam	8,739,251	772,092	98,822	125,126	7,743,210
Richland	32,937,475	2,817,225	379,030	652,591	29,088,630
Ross	13,296,612	1,119,887	100,396	345,827	11,730,502
Sandusky	14,621,188	1,225,122	167,552	287,191	12,941,323
Scioto	14,149,528	1,092,697	147,400	651,139	12,258,291
Seneca	13,605,906	1,164,187	160,620	242,995	12,038,105
Shelby	10,368,654	902,036	87,503	151,580	9,227,535
Stark	93,953,482	8,052,909	1,164,782	1,901,335	82,834,456
Summit	168,472,187	15,180,089	2,089,658	3,078,368	148,124,072
Trumbull	60,524,342	5,287,731	726,244	1,176,377	53,333,991
Tuscarawas	18,712,689	1,569,552	222,606	607,064	16,313,467
Union	8,834,434	712,753	69,488	132,826	7,919,367
Van Wert	8,733,598	761,127	84,717	179,849	7,707,905
Vinton	2,303,869	158,309	13,756	80,403	2,051,401
Warren	25,335,670	2,157,179	324,390	344,389	22,509,711
Washington	14,697,063	1,150,754	141,850	308,279	13,096,180
Wayne	25,243,034	2,213,708	286,525	341,609	22,401,192
Williams	9,401,943	759,990	101,225	207,888	8,332,840
Wood	32,099,641	2,746,130	279,689	368,780	28,705,042
Wyandot	5,595,817	484,464	45,025	89,548	4,976,780
Total	$3,172,502,814	$269,441,350	$39,323,878	$55,557,310	$2,808,180,276

(a) Taxes levied in calendar year 1982 and collected in calendar year 1983.
(b) Represents taxes charged after "tax reduction factors" are applied.
(c) Not applicable to tangible personal property of public utilities.
(d) Reduction is applied to residential and farm real property not exceeding one acre.

SOURCE: Auditor of State.

TABLE 66

ASSESSED VALUATION OF EXEMPT REAL PROPERTY IN OHIO, BY SELECTED OWNERSHIP CLASSIFICATIONS, CALENDAR YEARS 1979 - 1983

(amounts given in millions of dollars)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Property under Public Ownership:					
Boards of Education	$2,006.3	$2,052.4	$2,279.7	$2,413.4	$2,461.4
Municipalities	1,319.7	1,356.9	1,523.4	1,641.3	1,833.2
United States	760.8	794.1	869.2	900.7	903.9
State	1,023.4	1,078.0	1,233.9	1,291.1	1,382.2
Counties	497.9	574.2	675.0	749.8	746.7
Park Districts	190.9	185.6	193.2	206.9	206.7
Townships	103.9	101.8	113.4	122.7	144.1
Total	$5,902.9	$6,143.0	$6,887.8	$7,325.9	$7,678.2
Property under Private Ownership:					
Churches	$1,189.8	$1,216.9	$1,353.4	$1,445.6	$1,499.2
Charities	843.6	864.5	934.3	1,045.5	1,156.3
Schools and Colleges	555.8	571.3	613.2	646.2	684.4
Cemeteries	92.7	96.4	111.0	119.9	122.9
Tax Abatements[a]	-	94.2	158.0	395.5	429.0
Total	$2,681.9	$2,843.3	$3,169.9	$3,652.7	$3,891.8
Grand Total -- Property under Public and Private Ownership	$8,584.8	$8,986.6[b]	$10,057.7	$10,978.6	$11,570.0

(a) Tax Year 1980 is the first year that data on tax abatements was compiled separately.

(b) Individual totals do not add up to Grand Total because $300,000 of exempt property in Wood County was not classified.

Table 67

ASSESSED VALUE OF EXEMPT REAL PROPERTY COMPARED TO POTENTIAL TAX BASE,
BY COUNTY, CALENDAR YEAR 1983

County	Assessed Value of Taxable & Exempt Real & Public Utility Property (Potential Tax Base)	Assessed Value of Exempt Real Property	Percent of Potential Property Tax Base Exempt from Taxation
Adams	$ 459,071,490	$ 13,603,110	2.96%
Allen	807,142,120	88,136,800	10.92
Ashland	362,047,120	34,858,710	9.63
Ashtabula	779,398,300	68,899,920	8.84
Athens	394,046,820	124,222,850	31.52
Auglaize	337,247,000	25,936,510	7.69
Belmont	566,743,480	56,991,190	10.06
Brown	208,273,320	23,173,850	11.13
Butler	2,162,282,180	311,798,390	14.42
Carroll	231,587,410	10,413,360	4.50
Champaign	257,998,660	17,594,760	6.82
Clark	1,004,290,720	167,009,460	16.63
Clermont	1,022,586,407	80,790,517	7.90
Clinton	313,455,700	40,710,010	12.99
Columbiana	667,988,760	53,643,550	8.03
Coshocton	424,533,070	22,065,970	5.20
Crawford	444,197,985	98,690,020	22.22
Cuyahoga	12,903,603,960	1,890,129,460	14.65
Darke	422,881,670	31,676,810	7.49
Defiance	339,984,110	28,440,670	8.37
Delaware	621,681,560	89,187,510	14.35
Erie	696,346,920	56,227,130	8.07
Fairfield	752,684,460	63,464,770	8.43
Fayette	229,803,530	15,833,040	6.89
Franklin	7,866,440,310	1,380,893,000	17.55
Fulton	341,989,960	29,256,850	8.55
Gallia	416,274,360	44,765,300	10.75
Geauga	782,587,220	49,949,390	6.38
Greene	1,148,254,540	272,185,520	23.70
Guernsey	290,479,820	46,736,680	16.09
Hamilton	6,877,411,920	874,611,940	12.72
Hancock	624,665,420	55,900,600	8.95
Hardin	255,684,370	28,349,750	11.09
Harrison	140,666,070	10,529,890	7.49
Henry	241,304,470	21,083,540	8.74
Highland	238,107,300	21,379,980	8.98
Hocking	179,698,090	15,898,490	8.85
Holmes	219,602,790	12,963,290	5.90
Huron	412,901,150	35,074,430	8.49
Jackson	189,983,450	14,878,840	7.83
Jefferson	807,792,490	59,305,660	7.34
Knox	368,560,210	38,455,040	10.43
Lake	2,068,929,640	152,694,000	7.38
Lawrence	325,574,660	29,952,580	9.20
Licking	974,210,890	85,914,300	8.82
Logan	$ 349,147,300	$ 28,123,230	8.05%
Lorain	2,383,074,870	305,016,750	12.80
Lucas	3,693,896,620	498,659,780	13.50
Madison	290,157,350	28,073,050	9.68
Mahoning	1,928,586,910	206,915,760	10.73
Marion	495,778,550	40,632,860	8.20
Medina	1,121,516,890	92,285,500	8.23
Meigs	149,341,540	9,151,570	6.13
Mercer	326,495,880	26,103,740	8.00
Miami	731,245,080	75,237,520	10.29
Monroe	132,375,590	5,212,160	3.94
Montgomery	4,439,226,600	769,271,480	17.33
Morgan	171,388,820	8,477,370	4.95
Morrow	193,988,880	11,638,590	6.00
Muskingum	545,772,970	72,696,250	13.32
Noble	90,263,860	8,568,730	9.49
Ottawa	536,655,340	40,328,210	7.51
Paulding	165,277,850	10,679,290	6.46
Perry	174,763,420	14,209,060	8.13
Pickaway	369,268,050	46,399,410	12.57
Pike	260,146,520	129,441,740	49.76
Portage	1,066,249,510	198,620,880	18.63
Preble	304,306,940	17,834,670	5.86
Putnam	266,259,010	22,835,230	8.58
Richland	1,022,411,940	121,393,780	11.87
Ross	511,377,820	74,553,410	14.58
Sandusky	465,569,850	38,782,590	8.33
Scioto	468,036,430	79,300,000	16.94
Seneca	466,884,740	57,922,610	12.41
Shelby	346,058,520	28,877,490	8.34
Stark	3,086,675,930	379,929,010	12.31
Summit	4,216,375,380	658,688,500	15.62
Trumbull	1,884,682,090	190,430,450	10.10
Tuscarawas	578,865,680	49,434,980	8.54
Union	338,194,150	49,331,530	14.59
Van Wert	258,423,590	26,219,540	10.15
Vinton	75,398,280	6,068,110	8.05
Warren	794,734,640	74,850,250	9.42
Washington	500,323,150	72,769,700	14.54
Wayne	793,638,160	88,026,770	11.09
Williams	283,930,660	20,072,400	7.07
Wood	979,934,680	129,522,590	13.22
Wyandot	244,889,013	63,157,550	25.79
Grand Total	$88,682,584,935	$11,570,021,527	13.05%

SOURCE: Abstracts filed by County Auditors with the Ohio Department of Taxation.

Table 68

DELINQUENT REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES DUE AND PAYABLE DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1983, BY COUNTY*

County	Delinquent Property Taxes			
	Real And Public Utility	Tangible Personal	Intangible Personal	Total
Adams	$ 303,914	$ 127,406	$ 11,326	$ 442,646
Allen	1,772,370	527,893	52,385	2,352,648
Ashland	788,156	226,532	4,898	1,019,586
Ashtabula	2,052,056	921,773	23,572	2,997,401
Athens	570,517	178,039	2,368	750,924
Auglaize	431,639	220,784	9,307	661,730
Belmont	879,802	605,212	7,266	1,492,280
Brown	625,066	64,464	9,995	699,525
Butler	3,814,047	5,005,252	40,068	8,859,367
Carroll	436,976	265,754	1,321	704,051
Champaign	588,362	225,374	1,142	814,878
Clark	2,048,667	823,535	15,238	2,887,440
Clermont	2,750,154	380,950	11,723	3,142,827
Clinton	585,094	161,916	4,849	751,859
Columbiana	1,670,625	2,172,152	35,112	3,877,889
Coshocton	485,760	296,117	4,508	786,385
Crawford	790,395	1,597,403	9,165	2,396,963
Cuyahoga	33,663,913	23,144,866	639,221	57,448,000
Darke	659,278	226,907	47,796	933,981
Defiance	387,029	586,234	2,304	975,567
Delaware	824,007	309,411	50,095	1,183,513
Erie	1,262,475	826,475	28,953	2,117,903
Fairfield	979,050	1,741,332	60,667	2,781,049
Fayette	210,069	94,726	1,378	306,173
Franklin	15,948,047	10,327,361	437,868	26,713,276
Fulton	399,513	121,667	1,632	522,812
Gallia	240,491	577,105	1,983	819,579
Geauga	2,084,226	960,163	106,999	3,151,388
Greene	2,077,266	678,675	51,343	2,807,284
Guernsey	722,754	677,165	14,666	1,414,585
Hamilton	11,528,712	10,547,102	785,788	22,861,602
Hancock	685,160	573,639	77,665	1,336,464
Hardin	543,128	132,028	1,303	676,459
Harrison	232,856	141,598	3,198	377,652
Henry	230,587	100,975	1,050	332,612
Highland	436,001	141,216	4,656	581,873
Hocking	321,167	138,532	2,508	462,207
Holmes	391,953	636,009	9,068	1,037,030
Huron	541,478	245,036	4,370	790,884
Jackson	427,827	339,709	16,481	784,017
Jefferson	1,635,170	679,581	41,465	2,356,216
Knox	1,025,604	256,299	2,890	1,284,793
Lake	3,769,641	3,724,899	104,467	7,599,007
Lawrence	1,167,089	289,749	7,321	1,464,159
Licking	1,480,617	919,405	37,772	2,437,794
Logan	$ 571,190	$ 140,194	$ 7,139	$ 718,523
Lorain	5,383,222	3,259,905	65,023	8,708,150
Lucas	11,992,901	6,492,236	184,471	18,669,608
Madison	507,832	96,238	20,859	624,929
Mahoning	11,273,800	6,433,272	91,246	17,798,318
Marion	1,313,216	2,922,205	55,800	4,291,221
Medina	2,479,157	1,492,653	16,082	3,987,892
Meigs	447,398	73,735	261	521,394
Mercer	228,438	192,663	109,403	530,504
Miami	1,007,027	890,377	58,019	1,955,423
Monroe	264,564	208,852	236	473,652
Montgomery	12,100,778	7,295,312	410,018	19,806,108
Morgan	114,484	63,471	1,166	179,121
Morrow	724,259	103,037	6,790	834,086
Muskingum	1,269,030	1,055,728	12,529	2,337,287
Noble	157,410	185,707	68,959	412,076
Ottawa	717,272	4,794,908	5,363	5,517,543
Paulding	280,854	28,233	3,100	312,187
Perry	594,765	308,348	1,204	904,317
Pickaway	634,925	273,861	7,269	916,055
Pike	483,614	185,480	1,380	670,474
Portage	3,812,727	1,197,146	36,781	5,046,654
Preble	980,269	107,217	3,508	1,090,994
Putnam	278,769	339,143	3,056	620,968
Richland	3,265,243	1,760,146	24,408	5,049,797
Ross	836,903	741,619	16,724	1,595,246
Sandusky	736,443	191,407	5,735	933,585
Scioto	928,227	260,587	6,232	1,195,046
Seneca	467,526	246,114	19,677	733,317
Shelby	311,419	177,267	3,207	491,893
Stark	5,761,649	4,355,280	138,647	10,255,576
Summit	13,736,951	3,753,664	143,925	17,634,540
Trumbull	6,613,360	3,603,559	68,795	10,285,714
Tuscarawas	873,194	655,938	7,629	1,536,761
Union	526,129	113,019	2,807	641,955
Van Wert	364,521	134,914	1,296	500,731
Vinton	140,474	127,036	548	268,058
Warren	2,067,709	435,229	5,168	2,508,106
Washington	972,323	327,267	2,857	1,302,447
Wayne	1,106,381	977,701	7,008	2,091,090
Williams	300,475	50,807	2,377	353,659
Wood	1,644,044	799,264	105,036	2,548,344
Wyandot	192,879	225,020	63,335	481,234
Total	$202,932,459	$130,014,179	$4,584,223	$337,530,861

* As reported on 1982 abstracts of the duplicates of real and public utility property and the 1983 abstracts of the duplicates of tangible and intangible personal property.

Table 69

NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS GRANTED, AVERAGE REDUCTION IN TAXABLE VALUE, AND TOTAL AMOUNT OF REDUCTION IN TAXES, BY COUNTY, TAX YEAR 1983

County	Number of Homestead Exemptions Granted	Average Reduction in Real Taxable Value	Total Reduction in Real Property Taxes
Adams	1,152	$2,854	$ 52,092
Allen	3,117	2,619	302,949
Ashland	1,639	3,118	125,023
Ashtabula	4,539	3,091	727,299
Athens	2,120	2,794	160,642
Auglaize	1,444	2,615	73,489
Belmont	3,969	3,122	532,323
Brown	1,517	2,979	189,291
Butler	6,631	3,049	827,102
Carroll	1,087	3,020	142,129
Champaign	1,139	2,902	142,700
Clark	4,711	2,999	633,277
Clermont	2,990	3,162	492,096
Clinton	1,326	3,268	94,889
Columbiana	5,065	2,965	675,419
Coshocton	1,212	2,668	137,146
Crawford	2,005	2,897	276,538
Cuyahoga	51,862	2,832	11,166,483
Darke	2,123	2,989	249,589
Defiance	1,277	3,046	82,513
Delaware	1,202	2,838	141,997
Erie	2,550	3,121	427,416
Fairfield	3,351	3,158	270,404
Fayette	1,045	3,049	134,176
Franklin	17,372	3,110	2,765,871
Fulton	1,203	2,716	162,773
Gallia	1,243	3,134	60,330
Geauga	1,474	2,937	268,393
Greene	2,515	2,960	199,826
Guernsey	2,268	2,896	296,802
Hamilton	23,101	3,214	4,344,905
Hancock	1,622	3,018	209,668
Hardin	1,114	2,746	129,495
Harrison	838	2,833	100,675
Henry	1,005	2,791	133,741
Highland	1,775	4,516	219,342
Hocking	1,161	2,654	138,611
Holmes	540	2,661	67,127
Huron	2,132	2,517	256,771
Jackson	1,922	3,044	215,103
Jefferson	3,811	2,756	436,156
Knox	1,737	2,847	244,998
Lake	5,062	5,778	931,984
Lawrence	5,524	2,984	383,015
Licking	3,805	3,198	144,577
Logan	1,798	$ 2,932	$ 247,024
Lorain	9,371	3,129	1,629,852
Lucas	15,161	2,931	2,526,601
Madison	909	3,000	115,262
Mahoning	11,146	3,072	1,370,567
Marion	2,201	2,740	275,527
Medina	2,144	2,990	398,090
Meigs	1,424	2,742	151,520
Mercer	1,136	3,145	140,128
Miami	3,133	2,993	468,835
Monroe	775	2,885	89,988
Montgomery	13,019	2,504	2,075,996
Morgan	570	2,415	51,412
Morrow	955	2,997	134,123
Muskingum	3,652	2,877	464,771
Noble	644	2,815	65,333
Ottawa	1,394	2,973	104,502
Paulding	643	2,489	83,501
Perry	1,735	3,124	258,673
Pickaway	1,118	3,017	68,935
Pike	1,299	3,026	205,404
Portage	3,038	2,982	558,812
Preble	1,369	3,580	177,723
Putnam	1,020	2,456	104,942
Richland	4,337	2,941	327,432
Ross	2,559	2,987	365,546
Sandusky	2,256	2,899	272,576
Scioto	4,729	2,984	653,627
Seneca	1,836	2,961	113,552
Shelby	1,199	2,952	145,855
Stark	12,343	2,957	1,782,184
Summit	17,118	3,058	2,983,590
Trumbull	7,939	6,502	1,129,545
Tuscarawas	4,287	3,068	583,796
Union	889	2,941	61,426
Van Wert	1,218	2,953	166,070
Vinton	774	2,881	82,120
Warren	2,188	2,584	330,250
Washington	2,496	2,840	288,853
Wayne	2,364	2,876	334,491
Williams	1,333	2,675	188,589
Wood	2,329	2,953	169,446
Wyandot	728	2,634	79,718
Total	340,873	$3,086	$51,593,334*

*Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

SALES AND USE TAX

The Ohio sales and use tax went into effect in January 1936. The sales tax rate was 3% until 1967 when a 4% rate was adopted. After imposing a temporary 5% sales tax during the period of January through June 1981, a permanent 5% rate was adopted in November 1981. Until 1981 the sales and use tax was restricted to the sale or rental of tangible personal property, but in November 1981 the scope of the tax was extended to some services including costs of repairs and installation, cleaning and painting of motor vehicles, and industrial laundry. Effective July 1, 1983 automatic data processing and computer services provided to business became subject to the sales and use tax.

In 1967, the Ohio General Assembly authorized counties to levy a tax of 0.5% in addition to the state sales and use tax for the purpose of providing additional county general revenue. The tax is levied pursuant to a resolution of the county commissioners and is subject to repeal by majority vote upon the filing of a petition for referendum. Lake County was the first to levy a permissive tax and it became effective July 1, 1969. In January 1982, counties were given the option of levying a 1% permissive tax. As of January 1, 1985, twelve counties levied a tax of 1% and fifty-one counties levied a 0.5% tax. The state collects the combined state and local tax and returns the local share directly to the counties. In fiscal year 1984, the state returned $172.1 million to county governments. The same exemptions and exceptions, credits, and payment dates apply to the county tax as to the state tax.

In 1974, the Ohio General Assembly authorized transit authorities to levy a tax to be collected in addition to the state sales and use tax and county permissive tax for the purpose of providing revenues for public mass transit systems. The tax is levied pursuant to a resolution of the transit authority and subsequent approval by a majority of the voters at a special or general election. The tax can be levied at a rate of 0.5%, 1%, or 1.5%. Effective October 1, 1975, the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority began imposing the tax at a 1% rate. As of January 1, 1985, two additional transit authorities levied a 0.5% permissive sales tax. In fiscal year 1984, the state returned $104.5 million to the three transit authorities. The same exemptions and exceptions, credits, and payment dates apply to the regional transit authority tax as to the state tax.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5739.01, 5741.01):

The state, county, and transit authority sales and use taxes apply to all retail sales of tangible personal property that are not specifically exempt. Retail sales also include the rental of tangible personal property, the rental of hotel rooms by transient guests and sales of specified services. The use tax applies to tangible personal property and specified services purchased or rented outside of Ohio for use, storage, consumption or benefit in Ohio. The county and transit authority use taxes apply to purchases made outside of the state and to purchases made from vendors located in an area which does not have the permissive sales and use tax when the property or service is used in an area that levies a permissive sales and use tax.

RATES (R.C. 5739.02, 5739.021, 5739.023, 5739.025, 5741.02, 5741.021, 5741.022):

The state sales and use tax rate is 5%. Counties are authorized to levy an additional permissive tax at a rate of 0.5% or 1%. Transit Authorities (TA) are authorized to levy an additional permissive tax at a rate of 0.5%, 1% or 1.5%. The applicable sales tax rate for all taxable sales except computer services is the location of the vendor. The applicable sales or use tax rate for computer services is the location of the purchaser. The applicable use tax rate use tax rate is the location of the purchaser. Following are the number of jurisdictions at each tax rate as of January 1, 1985.

Total Rate	Number of Jurisdictions
5.0%	25 counties
5.5%	51 counties, 1 TA
6.0%	11 counties (including 1 TA)
6.5%	1 county (including 1 TA)

A bracket system is specified in Section 5739.025 of the Revised Code for each of the above rates.

EXEMPTIONS AND EXCEPTIONS (R.C. 5709.25, 5709.50, 5739.01, 5739.02, 5741.02):

1. Copyrighted motion picture films unless solely used for advertising;
2. Service transactions in which tangible personal property is an inconsequential element for which no separate charge is made except for the following:
   Repair labor costs
   Installation labor costs
   Washing, cleaning, waxing, polishing, and painting of a motor vehicle
   Cleaning and supplying of industrial towels, linens, and work clothing;
3. The value of motor vehicles traded-in on new motor vehicles sold by licensed motor vehicle dealers;
4. Tangible personal property to be resold in the form received;
5. The refundable deposit paid on returnable beverage containers, cartons, and cases;
6. Tangible personal property used or consumed in commercial fishing;
7. Direct use exceptions —
   a) Material incorporated as a part of tangible personal property produced for sale by manufacturing, assembling, processing, or refining;
   b) Material used or consumed directly in the production of tangible personal property by manufacturing, processing, refining, mining, farming, agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, or used in the production of and exploration for crude oil and natural gas;
   c) Tangible personal property used directly in rendering a public utility service;
   d) Tangible personal property used or consumed directly in the transformation or conversion of raw coal into coke;
   e) Tangible personal property used or consumed in the preparation for sale of graphic material and of magazines distributed as controlled circulation publications;
   f) Tangible personal property used directly in making retail sales.
8. Tangible personal property used or consumed in the process of reclamation of strip-mined land;
9. Sales to U.S. Government agencies;
10. Sales to the state or any of its political subdivisions;
11. Food for human consumption off the premises where sold;
12. Food sold to students in a dormitory, cafeteria, fraternity, or sorority;
13. Food served without charge to employees as a part of their compensation;
14. Newspapers;
15. Magazine subscriptions sent by 2nd class mail or distributed as controlled circulation material;
16. Motor vehicle fuel subject to the state motor fuel tax;
17. Gas, water, steam, and electricity delivered through pipes, conduits, or wires;
18. Communication services by telephone and telegraph companies;
19. Casual sales except for motor vehicles and house trailers, watercraft, outboard motors, snowmobiles, and all purpose vehicles;
20. Sales by churches and non-profit charitable organizations (excluding motor vehicles and house trailers) provided that the number of sales does not exceed six days each year and no more one day in any calendar month;
21. Transportation of persons or property;

Exemptions and Exceptions (R.C. 5709.25, 5709.50, 5739.02, 5741.02) con't:

22. Sales to churches and nonprofit organizations operated exclusively for charitable purposes;
23. Building and construction material sold to contractors for incorporation into real property of the federal, state, or local governments, or of religious and non-profit charitable institutions;
24. Ships used in interstate or foreign commerce and material used for repair, alteration, or propelling such vessels;
25. Material, machinery, equipment, and other items used in packaging property to be sold at retail;
26. Prescription drugs, insulin, testing and injection materials used by diabetics, oxygen and oxygen equipment for personal use, hospital beds for personal use, prosthetic and surgical devices, ostomy and orthopedic devices, crutches, wheelchairs and wheelchair lifts;
27. Emergency and fire protection vehicles used exclusively by non-profit organizations in providing emergency and fire protection services for political subdivisions;
28. Sales to community centers and producers offering presentations in music, dramatics, the arts, and related fields to foster public interest and education;
29. Motor vehicles sold in Ohio to non-residents for use outside the state;
30. Property used in the preparation of eggs for sale;
31. Sales of handling and transportation equipment (except licensed motor vehicles) to persons engaged in manufacturing, processing, assembling, or refining when used in moving property in or between plants during the production process;
32. Sales of property for use in agricultural production;
33. Property manufactured in Ohio and immediately shipped outside the state for use in retail business, if sold by the manufacturer to the retailer and shipped in vehicles owned by the retailer;
34. Sales to persons engaged in manufacturing, processing, assembling, or refining of property used directly in the production of property used or consumed in the production of a final product (use on use);
35. Sales of solar, wind, or hydrothermal energy systems that meet certain guidelines;
36. Sales to non-commercial, educational broadcasting stations;
37. Sales of animals by nonprofit animal shelters and county humane societies;
38. Items used in preserving, preparing, or serving food, or material used in maintaining or cleaning these items in a food service operation;
39. Tangible personal property used in air, noise, or water pollution control facilities by holders of pollution control certificates;
40. Bulk water for residential use;
41. Tangible personal property incorporated into an energy conversion facility, solid waste energy conversion facility, or thermal efficiency improvement facility.

DISCOUNT (R.C. 5739.12, 5741.12):

Payment on or before the date a return is required to be filed entitles the vendor to a discount of 1.5% of the amount due.

Example	$5,000	Tax Due
	- 75	1.5% Discount
	$4,925	Net Tax Due

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5739.01, 5739.03, 5739.031, 5739.17, 5741.01):

The following are persons who are required to remit sales or use tax, the cost of a "vendor's" license if required, and a description of each type of taxpayer:

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5739.01, 5739.03, 5739.031, 5739.17, 5741.01) con't.:

Taxpayer	Cost of License	Description
Vendor	First year $25 Annual renewal $10	Retailer located in Ohio.
Service Vendor	First year $25 Annual renewal $10	Person or business that provides automatic data processing and computer services to businesses.
Transient Vendor	First year $100 Annual renewal $40	Person or business that makes retail sales in any county in which the person has no fixed place of business. The license is valid throughout the state.
Limited Vendor	Each event $5	Person who makes retail sales at a temporary exhibition, show, flea market or other event. The license is valid only for the duration of the event or for seventeen days, whichever is less.
Seller	No fee	Retailer located outside of Ohio who makes retail sales of property or services for storage, use, or consumption in Ohio.
Direct Pay Permit Holder	No fee	Manufacturers or other consumers who purchase tangible personal property for which the taxable status cannot be determined at the time of purchase. These consumers are authorized to make sales tax payments directly to the state.
Clerks of Court	No fee	Vehicle dealers remit taxes collected on sales of motor vehicles and house trailers to county Clerks of Courts when a vehicle is titled. Clerks of Court also collect the tax on casual sales of motor vehicles, watercraft and outboard motors required to be titled.
Ohio Department of Liquor Control	No fee	Collects and remits sales tax paid on alcoholic beverages sold in state liquor stores.
Consumers Use Tax Account	No fee	Purchasers who have not paid the tax to a Vendor or Seller (in most cases for out-of-state transactions) make payments directly to the state.

PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 5739.12, 5741.12, Rule 5703-9-10):

Type of Return	Taxpayer	Payment Date
Weekly	Clerk of Court	Payment on Monday for tax collected during the preceding week on motor vehicles titled.
Semi-monthly	Ohio Department of Liquor Control	By the 15th day of the month for the tax collected during the first 15 days of the previous month, and by the last day of the month for the tax collected from the 16th through the last day of the previous month on spirituous beverage sales in state monopoly stores.
Monthly	Vendors, Sellers Service Vendors, Transient Vendors	By the 23rd day of the month for (except for January and July) the tax collected during the preceding month. A semi-annual reconciliation return is filed by the last day of January and July for the preceding six-month period along with the tax due for the previous month.

PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 5739.12, 5741.12, Rule 5703-9-10) con't.:

Type of Return	Taxpayer	Payment Date
Semi-annual	Vendors, Sellers	By the 23rd day of the month following the close of each semi-annual period (predetermined by filing schedule) for the tax collected during the preceding six-month period. This method of payment may be authorized for vendors and sellers whose tax liability is less than $600 per six-month period.
Alternate (Monthly)	Vendors, Sellers	By the 23rd day of the month (except for January and July) payments of an amount determined by the Tax Commissioner to be the average monthly tax liability of vendors and sellers authorized to use this method of payment. A semi-annual reconciliation return is filed by the last day of January and July for the preceding six-month period along with any tax due. This method of payment is available upon application to the Tax Commissioner for any vendor or seller normally required to file monthly returns and eliminates the need to determine the actual tax liability each month.
Quarterly	Direct Pay Permit Holders	By the last day of January, April, July, and October for their tax liability during the preceding three months.
Quarterly	Consumer Use Tax Accounts	By the 15th day of January, April, July, and October for their tax liability during the preceding three months.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS:

Master Accounts (Rule 5703-9-09): Vendors who have two or more places of business in Ohio may, upon approval by the Tax Commissioner, file a single, monthly, consolidated return reporting on one form the information that normally is required to be reported from each location.

Prearranged Agreements (R.C. 5739.05): Vendors, such as fast food outlets, whose business is of such a nature that keeping records of which sales are taxable and which exempt would impose an unreasonable burden, may be authorized by the Tax Commissioner to pay an amount based on a test check conducted to determine the proportion of taxable sales to total sales. Businesses electing this method of payment still collect the tax from customers and pay under alternate filing authority.

Prepayment (R.C. 5739.05 and Rule 5703-9-08): Vendors, such as coin-operated vending machine operators, whose business is of such a nature that the collection of the tax from consumers would impose an unreasonable burden, may be authorized by the Tax Commissioner to prepay the tax at a rate based on an analysis of sales and prices.

Construction Contractors (R.C. 5739.01): Construction contractors are considered to be the consumers of property incorporated into a structure or improvement to real property and thus responsible for paying the tax on such property.

Island Taxing Districts (R.C. 5739.010 - 5739.017): Off-shore islands not connected to the mainland by highway or bridge are authorized to levy a (sales) tax on business receipts from sales. Receipts from this tax are for the general revenue of the township or municipality within the island territory. The tax is administered and collected by the township or municipal taxing authority.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE:

1. State Sales and Use Tax:

   a) Sales tax (R.C. 5739.21) — All receipts to the state General Revenue Fund with 3.5% of the amount subsequently transferred to the Local Government Fund.
   b) Use tax (R.C. 5741.03) — All receipts to the state General Revenue Fund.

2. County Permissive Sales and Use Tax (R.C. 5739.021, 5739.41, 5741.021):

   a) 1% certified to the credit of the Local Sales Tax Administrative Special Account for the use of the Tax Commissioner in defraying costs of administration.
   b) Remainder to the county general revenue fund.

3. Transit Authority Sales and Use Tax (R.C. 306.31, 5739.023, 5739.21, 5741.022):

   a) 1% certified to the credit of the Local Sales Tax Administrative Special Account for the use of the Tax Commissioner in defraying costs of administration.
   b) Remainder to the general revenue of the transit authority for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, operating, maintaining, replacing, improving, and extending transit facilities.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapters 306, 5709, 5739, 5741.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

H.B. 15, effective May 1, 1983.

R.C. 5739.101: Enables Island Taxing Districts to levy an excise tax at the rate of 0.5%, 1%, or 1.5% on receipts from sales by businesses. Island Taxing Districts are islands not connected to the mainland by highway or bridge. Receipts from the tax are for general revenue of townships and municipalities within the Island Taxing District territory.

RECENT SIGNIFICANT COURT DECISIONS:

Revco Discount Drug Centers, Inc. v. Lindley (1983), 6 Ohio St. 3d 172, August 10, 1983.

The pharmacy area of a drug store is not part of the "sales area" and items used therein are taxable.

PBI Industries, Inc. v. Lindley (1983), 6 Ohio St. 3d 203, August 10, 1983.

Structural steel, used in building a power plant, was incorporated into the realty and, as such, was taxable to the construction contractor.

Boltz v. Lindley, Board of Tax Appeals, Case No. 80-B-74, October 18, 1983.

Items used in construction of access roads and brine pits, hauling equipment, and reclamation of the well site are not used directly in producing oil and gas.

Oty v. Lindley, Board of Tax Appeals Case No. 81-F-240, October 24, 1983.

The titling of a motor vehicle in Ohio constitutes "use" and subjects the vehicle to use taxation, even if the vehicle never physically enters the state.

Jennings & Churella Constr. Co. v. Lindley (1984), 10 Ohio St. 3d 67, April 11, 1984.

For purposes of sales and use taxation, a "construction contractor" is the person who actually incorporates the materials into the realty.

Table 70

SALES AND USE TAX COLLECTIONS BY TYPE OF PAYMENT
FISCAL YEARS 1980 - 1984

Type Of Payment	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Vendors and Sellers					
Sales Tax	$ 981,015,264	$1,142,928,405	$1,295,325,687	$1,400,315,420	$1,581,091,093
Use Tax	46,589,648	55,507,802	66,634,655	65,865,331	80,074,596
Consumer Payments					
Direct Payment Sales Tax	59,766,344	66,288,981	72,100,418	83,744,157	92,296,472
Consumers Use Tax	31,351,628	34,076,569	38,471,240	39,855,784	47,153,791
Sales and Use Tax Assessments and Penalties	23,782,076	31,542,953	27,241,801	37,869,177	41,486,076
Attorney General Sales and Use Tax Collections	13,451,957	14,042,893	13,035,295	16,410,880	17,998,560
Liquor Sales by Department of Liquor Control	12,966,454	14,635,442	15,587,889	16,099,811	15,256,544
Tax on Casual Watercraft Sales	- -	- -	1,835,954	2,977,655	3,441,031
Tax on Motor Vehicles and House Trailers	272,223,723	277,077,107	284,163,889	337,191,591	428,239,435
Total	$1,441,147,094	$1,636,100,152	$1,814,396,828	$2,000,329,806	$2,307,037,598
County and Regional Transit Authority Taxes	$ 158,605,370	$ 185,653,150	$ 217,080,264	$ 242,212,299	$ 280,279,553
Grand Total	$1,599,752,464	$1,821,753,302	$2,031,477,092	$2,242,542,105	$2,587,317,151

SOURCE: Ohio Office of Budget & Management.

Table 71

NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS BY TYPE AND PAYMENT SCHEDULE
AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

	PAYMENT SCHEDULE				
Accounts	Monthly	Alternative	Semi-Annual	Quarterly	Total
Vendors	88,885	1,405	117,497	- -	207,787
Sellers Use	1,804	9	4,580	- -	6,393
Service Vendors	1,124	- -	- -	- -	1,124
Limited Vendors	948	- -	- -	- -	948
Master Accounts[a]	1,236	57	64	- -	1,357
Consumers Use	- -	- -	- -	9,363	9,363
Direct Pay	- -	- -	- -	1,106	1,106
Total	93,997	1,471	122,141	10,469	228,078

(a) Represents 19,951 retail establishments authorized to file under consolidated master accounts.

Table 72

COUNTY AND TRANSIT AUTHORITY PERMISSIVE SALES AND USE TAX COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1980 - 1984

Number Active	County	Tax Rate 1/1/85	Amount of Tax 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Period Imposed Effective Date	Termination Date
1	Allen	0.5%	$ 2,180,152	$ 2,313,506	$ 2,217,184	$ 2,269,310	$ 2,734,503	May 1, 1970	-
2	Ashland	0.5	567,671	611,897	605,361	622,294	704,457	Mar. 1, 1971	-
3	Ashtabula	0.5	1,371,268	1,436,107	1,430,466	1,434,217	1,624,868	Apr. 1, 1977	-
4	Athens	0.5	0	0	201,814	666,903	775,013	Feb. 1, 1982	-
5	Auglaize	0.5	589,921	635,795	582,011	635,451	703,740	Nov. 1, 1973	-
6	Brown	0.5	249,494	348,298	285,124	293,139	337,184	Aug. 1, 1979	-
7	Clark	1.0	2,110,136	2,207,665	2,153,338	2,241,936	3,808,281	Nov. 1, 1972	-
8	Clermont	1.0	1,298,064	1,846,847	1,838,948	2,049,603	4,044,423	Aug. 1, 1979	-
9	Clinton	0.5	421,099	458,282	438,950	461,107	545,665	May 1, 1972	(1)
10	Coshocton	0.5	459,042	468,865	475,148	508,282	558,767	Jun. 1, 1971	-
11	Crawford	0.5	602,990	624,297	614,475	616,199	717,826	May 1, 1978	-
12	Cuyahoga	0.5	26,486,540	27,841,371	29,383,033	29,600,911	35,056,838	Sep. 1, 1969	-
13	Darke	0.5	672,920	678,421	637,685	665,743	762,129	Jul. 1, 1975	-
14	Delaware	0.5	629,641	673,501	660,694	731,323	825,359	Jan. 1, 1972	-
15	Erie	0.5	1,646,714	1,726,329	1,642,815	1,749,568	2,020,884	Mar. 1, 1977	-
16	Fairfield	0.5	0	0	819,790	1,284,458	1,526,992	Sep. 1, 1981	-
17	Fayette	0.5	0	0	0	87,942	265,438	Mar. 1, 1983	(2)
18	Fulton	0.5	472,224	508,402	495,877	524,109	605,440	May 1, 1972	-
19	Gallia	0.5	0	0	206,380	451,885	506,156	Dec. 1, 1981	-
20	Greene	0.5	1,392,319	1,470,576	1,535,035	1,567,940	1,821,295	Mar. 1, 1971	-
21	Guernsey	1.0	624,378	664,779	711,511	1,287,839	1,458,212	Feb. 1, 1971	-
22	Hamilton	0.5	18,116,453	19,394,800	19,431,404	20,793,300	24,052,210	Jun. 1, 1970	-
23	Hancock	0.5	752,123	4,888	1,718	199,549	1,464,267	Feb. 1, 1979	(3)
24	Henry	0.5	375,001	380,014	360,159	365,455	546,180	Mar. 1, 1972	-
25	Highland	0.5	361,709	386,422	367,536	387,513	434,573	May 1, 1979	-
26	Hocking	0.5	230,631	239,076	244,830	248,246	288,137	Apr. 1, 1979	-
27	Holmes	0.5	332,733	352,240	360,572	370,794	446,732	Jul. 1, 1977	-
28	Huron	0.5	739,737	774,206	734,089	763,631	893,146	Feb. 1, 1978	-
--	Jackson	-	0	0	103,124	447,311	1,909	Apr. 1, 1982	Dec. 31, 1982
29	Jefferson	0.5	1,338,985	1,325,465	1,332,853	1,243,566	1,432,330	Jun. 1, 1973	(4)
30	Knox	0.5	584,147	630,775	601,762	622,441	669,615	May 1, 1971	-
31	Lake	0.5	3,896,479	3,982,392	4,043,066	4,237,662	4,966,203	Jul. 1, 1969	-
32	Licking	1.0	1,670,810	1,754,228	1,796,459	1,889,677	2,865,707	Feb. 1, 1971	-
33	Logan	0.5	571,977	607,109	565,325	573,125	660,062	Jan. 1, 1974	-
34	Lucas	1.0	9,050,010	9,844,682	9,971,868	19,276,388	22,722,114	Feb. 1, 1971	-
35	Madison	1.0	0	0	0	178,728	798,996	Mar. 1, 1983	-
36	Mahoning	0.5	571,084	3,754,787	4,796,456	4,446,465	5,290,530	Apr. 1, 1980	(5)
37	Medina	0.5	1,552,871	1,578,953	1,588,740	1,625,841	1,959,357	Apr. 1, 1971	-
38	Mercer	0.5	561,780	569,961	546,732	592,424	647,511	Nov. 1, 1971	-
39	Miami	0.5	1,269,997	1,369,752	1,318,984	1,386,673	1,661,793	Dec. 1, 1969	-
40	Montgomery	0.5	11,108,242	11,427,041	11,400,645	12,147,665	14,453,643	Jan. 1, 1971	-
41	Morgan	0.5	104,198	112,356	116,838	114,796	131,583	Feb. 1, 1972	(6)
42	Morrow	0.5	172,552	115,881	88,142	183,073	216,858	Jul. 1, 1971	(7)
43	Muskingum	1.0	1,232,264	1,340,497	1,749,415	2,750,922	3,180,018	May 1, 1971	-
44	Noble	0.5	104,054	107,289	109,431	102,951	122,514	Jan. 1, 1971	-
45	Ottawa	0.5	535,719	590,714	600,029	638,876	770,837	Oct. 1, 1973	-
46	Paulding	1.0	0	0	0	0	69,376	Apr. 1, 1984	-
47	Perry	1.0	232,449	234,113	262,369	487,922	584,338	Mar. 1, 1971	-
48	Pickaway	1.0	0	0	0	0	776,001	Oct. 1, 1983	-
49	Preble	0.5	175,521	367,871	343,524	354,378	437,093	Nov. 1, 1979	-
50	Putnam	0.5	339,138	348,575	323,581	338,053	413,119	Jan. 1, 1974	-
51	Richland	0.5	1,380,352	9,757	1,247,273	13,527	2,524,939	Jun. 1, 1979	(8)
52	Ross	0.5	311,765	990,780	979,384	1,002,913	1,187,755	Jan. 1, 1980	-
53	Sandusky	0.5	689,287	928,163	900,494	916,959	1,087,345	Aug. 1, 1979	-
54	Scioto	0.5	999,164	1,093,574	1,089,062	1,132,449	1,208,367	May 1, 1979	-
--	Seneca	--	0	0	0	0	1,162,837	Oct. 1, 1983	-
55	Shelby	0.5	548,466	584,281	520,165	566,185	659,875	Mar. 1, 1971	-
56	Summit	0.5	21,155	71,415	9,605,440	10,396,055	12,363,715	Mar. 1, 1973	(9)
--	Tuscarawas	-	1,375	512	-(28)	1,543	636	Apr. 1, 1971	(10)
57	Van Wert	1.0	412,190	437,645	390,146	657,870	937,972	Mar. 1, 1972	-
58	Warren	0.5	1,426,600	1,521,242	1,502,193	1,541,551	1,923,935	Jan. 1, 1972	(11)
59	Washington	1.0	0	0	0	0	1,398,935	Oct. 1, 1983	-
60	Wayne	0.5	1,418,510	1,516,382	1,474,743	1,531,803	1,776,327	Mar. 1, 1971	-
61	Williams	0.5	517,027	526,521	505,274	530,527	618,203	Dec. 1, 1977	-
62	Wood	0.5	1,738,629	1,859,097	1,861,479	1,856,941	2,255,929	Jun. 1, 1971	-
County Total			$107,219,757	$115,648,394	$130,170,915	$146,665,907	$183,466,992		

Table 72 (cont'd)

Transit Authority	Tax Rate 1/1/85	Amount of Tax					Period Imposed	
		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Effective Date	Termination Date
Cleveland RTA	1.0%	$ 53,026,511	$ 55,285,857	$ 57,862,807	$ 59,429,661	$ 70,251,278	Oct. 1, 1975	-
Miami Valley TA	0.5	-	9,678,497	11,430,125	12,019,459	14,331,601	Jul. 1, 1980	-
Central Ohio TA	0.5	-	13,664,902	19,956,058	21,432,714	25,618,351	Sep. 1, 1980	-
Transit Authority Total		$53,026,511	$78,629,256	$89,248,990	$92,881,834	$110,201,230		
Grand Total		$160,246,268	$194,277,650	$219,419,905	$239,547,741	$293,668,222		

(1) Repealed December 31, 1972, re-enacted April 1, 1977.
(2) Repealed May 31, 1984, re-enacted June 1, 1984.
(3) Repealed December 31, 1979, re-enacted April 1, 1983.
(4) Repealed December 31, 1973, re-enacted July 1, 1977.
(5) Repealed December 31, 1980, re-enacted March 1, 1981
(6) Repealed February 28, 1973, re-enacted July 1, 1977.
(7) Repealed December 31, 1971, re-enacted November 1, 1977, repealed December 31, 1980, re-enacted December 1, 1981.
(8) Repealed December 31, 1979, re-enacted July 1, 1981, repealed December 31, 1981, re-enacted August 1, 1981, repealed December 1, 1981, re-enacted August 1, 1983, repealed December 31, 1983, re-enacted September 1, 1984.
(9) Repealed December 31, 1973, re-enacted June 1, 1981.
(10) Repealed December 31, 1971, re-enacted August 1, 1977, repealed December 31, 1977.
(11) Repealed December 31, 1972, re-enacted August 1, 1973.

SEVERANCE TAX

The severance tax, first levied in 1972, is paid by persons or firms which extract or sever certain natural resources from the soil or waters of Ohio. The tax produced over $6 million in fiscal year 1984, about 49% of it from the levy on natural gas. Effective July 1, 1983, the tax rate on oil and natural gas was increased, from 3 cents to 10 cents per barrel on oil and 1 cent to 2.5 cents per 1,000 cubic feet on natural gas. Severers are licensed by the Tax Commissioner or other designated state agencies.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5749.02):

The tax is levied on the weight or volume of certain natural resources extracted from the soil or water of Ohio.

RATES (R.C. 5749.02):

Coal, Salt	4 ¢ per ton
Oil	10 ¢ per barrel
Natural Gas	2.5 ¢ per 1,000 cubic feet
Limestone, Dolomite, Sand, Gravel	1 ¢ per ton

EXEMPTIONS AND CREDITS (R.C. 5749.03):

$1,000 exemption annually for natural resources used on the land from which they are taken by the severer as part of the improvement of or use in his homestead.

TAXPAYER (R.C. 5749.02):

Each severer.

PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 5749.06):

Quarterly:	May 15	For quarterly periods
	August 14	ending the last day of
	November 14	March, June, September
	February 14	and December, respectively.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 5749.02, 5749.021):

A. To fund the Geological Mapping Special Account, the following distributions are made:

(1) 11% of coal severance tax collections
(2) 15% of salt, limestone, dolomite, sand and gravel severance tax collections
(3) 10% of oil and gas severance tax collections

B. To fund the Unreclaimed Lands Special Account, the following distributions are made:

(1) 89% of coal severance tax collections
(2) 85% of salt, limestone, dolomite, sand and gravel severance tax collections

C. To fund the Oil and Gas Well Plugging Special Account, one million dollars is allocated from the remaining 90% of oil and gas severance tax collections. Any excess over this dollar amount will be allocated to the Oil and Gas Permit Fee Special Account.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS:

A temporary 1-cent-per-ton tax on coal may be enacted in the event the balance in the Reclamation Special Account falls below $2 million and $500,000 has already been transferred to the account by the Auditor of State in the fiscal year.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapter 5749.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

Am. H.B. 291, effective July 1, 1983.

R.C. 5749.02: Changes the tax rate on oil from 3 cents to 10 cents per barrel, and natural gas from 1 cent to 2.5 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

Table 73

SEVERANCE TAX COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1982-1984

Natural Resource	Tax Rate[a]	1982	1983	1984
Coal	4 ¢ per ton	$1,470,969	$1,396,538	$1,466,971
Natural Gas	1 ¢ per 1,000 cu. ft.	1,332,918	1,411,260	3,257,320
Limestone	1 ¢ per ton	295,532	285,077	311,972
Oil	3 ¢ per barrel	399,479	445,000	1,138,132
Gravel	1 ¢ per ton	171,597	167,879	183,487
Sand	1 ¢ per ton	127,244	123,192	124,769
Salt	4 ¢ per ton	150,387	114,790	117,396
Dolomite	1 ¢ per ton	39,947	19,747	18,166
Total		$3,988,073	$3,963,483	$6,618,213

(a) Effective July 1, 1983, rate on natural gas increased to 2.5¢ and rate on oil increased to 10¢.

TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX

Taxes levied on tangible personal property totaled $885.0 million in calendar year 1983, an increase of $5.0 million (0.6%) over the previous year. The statewide average tax rate increased by about 0.63 mills (51.26 mills in 1982 and 51.89 mills in 1983), while tangible property values decreased by 0.6%.

The assessment percentages applied to all types of tangible personal property (except electrical equipment and inventories) were reduced by two percentage points in 1983. The percentages for manufacturing machinery and equipment and furniture and fixtures were reduced by two percentage points in 1984 while the percentage for inventories was reduced by one percentage point.

TAX BASE (R.C. 5701.03, 5701.08, 5709.01, 5711.03, 5711.15-5711.18, 5711.22):

Tangible personal property located and used in business in Ohio — including machinery, equipment, and inventories.

Class of Property	Percentage Applied to True Value to Determine Taxable Value	
	1983	1984
Manufacturing Machinery & Equipment	36%	34%
Manufacturers' Inventories	35%	34%
Merchants' Inventories	35%	34%
Electrical Equipment(1)	100%	100%
Furniture, Fixtures, and All Other Property	36%	34%

(1) Property used in generating or distributing electricity to others (except by utilities); the total value of this class is not significant.

Taxable value is determined by applying various assessment percentages to the true value of different classes of tangible personal property. The true value of depreciable assets (machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, etc.) is statutorily defined as depreciated book value unless the assessor determines otherwise. The true value of manufacturers' and merchants' inventories is determined by the average monthly value (basically, cost of acquisition) of the inventories. Inventories of other taxpayers are listed at their value as of the tax listing date (generally December 31). The table above shows the assessment percentages applied to true value in 1983 and 1984. Starting in 1984, the percentages for all property (except for electrical equipment) are reduced by one percentage point whenever total statewide tangible personal property tax collections in the second preceding year exceed the third preceding year by more than 2.5%. These reductions will continue until the assessment level reaches 25%.

RATES (R.C. 319.31, 5705.02, 5705.03, 5705.05, 5705.19):

Vary with taxing jurisdiction. Total tax rate includes all levies, enacted by legislative authority or approved by voters, for all taxing jurisdictions within which the property is located (e.g. county, township, municipal corporation, school district, etc.). The rates applied to tangible personal property are the same as those rates developed and applied to the previous year's listing of real estate and public utility property. However, gross taxes levied on real property are reduced when real property values increase, while taxes levied against tangible property are not reduced. The statewide average tax rate on tangible property in 1983 was 51.89 mills.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS (R.C. 321.24, 5733.061, 5747.051):

(A) An annual credit against the corporate franchise or personal income tax liability of a firm is allowed for a portion of the tangible property taxes timely paid on machinery and equipment used in manufacturing or refining and acquired in 1978 or thereafter. This credit is equal to the difference between the tangible property taxes actually paid on such property and the tax that would have been due if the listing percentage for the property had been 20% (starting in 1989 this percentage will be increased by one percentage point per year until 1993 - an increase from 20% to 25%). For 1983, this credit was equal to about 44% of the taxes paid on qualified equipment.

(B) Until 1988, certain municipalities may abate up to 100% of the tangible property taxes for a period of up to 10 years for qualified businesses establishing, expanding, renovating or occupying a facility in an "Urban Jobs and Enterprise Zone." Counties may abate up to 50% of the tangible property taxes for up to 10 years for businesses meeting the same qualifications.

(C) The local revenue loss caused by the "$10,000 exemption" (see "Exemptions and Exceptions Section) is reimbursed from state revenues (in 1984, only 82% is to be reimbursed).

EXEMPTIONS AND EXCEPTIONS:

1. The first $10,000 of otherwise taxable value for each company (R.C. 5709.01).
2. Property not used in business; i.e., property owned and not used for gain by any level of government, schools, churches, colleges, etc. (R.C. 5701.08, 5709.07, 5709.08, and 5709.12).
3. Registered motor vehicles and licensed aircraft (R.C. 5701.03 and 5709.01).
4. Personal property used in agriculture (R.C. 5701.08).
5. Patterns, jigs, dies, and drawings used in business which are held for use and not for sale (R.C. 5701.03).
6. Certified air, water, and noise pollution control equipment (R.C. 5709.25 and 6111.35).
7. Tangible personal property of domestic and foreign insurance companies, financial institutions, and dealers in intangibles (except property held, for the purpose of leasing to others) (R.C. 5725.25 and 5725.26).
8. Machinery and equipment while under construction and not capable of operation (R.C. 5701.08).
9. Certified energy conversion facilities — property used to convert a commercial or industrial facility from the use of natural gas or fuel oil to any other fuel except propane, butane, or naptha (R.C. 5709.50).
10. Certified thermal efficiency improvement facilities — property used for recovery and use of waste heat, or steam produced in generating electricity, heat generation, lighting, refrigeration, or space heating (R.C. 5709.50).
11. Certified solid waste energy conversion facilities — property used to convert solid waste from industrial operations into energy for some useful purpose (R.C. 5709.50).
12. Inventories held for use in a foreign trade zone (R.C. 5709.44).
13. Property in a public recreational facility used for athletic events if certain criteria are met (5709.081).
14. Property shipped from outside Ohio and held in Ohio for storage only (R.C. 5701.08).
15. Leased property used by the lessee exclusively for agricultural purposes (R.C. 5701.08).
16. New and used machinery, equipment, and accessories designed and built for agricultural use while in the inventory of a merchant (R.C. 5701.08).

FILING AND PAYMENT DATES (R.C. 319.29, 323.10, 323.17, 5711.01, 5711.04, 5711.25, 5719.02):

February 15th to April 30th — Returns are filed by all businesses during this period unless a time extension of up to 45 days is allowed by the county auditor or Tax Commissioner. Taxpayers first engaging in business after January 1 file a return within 90 days of the day they start business. Single-county corporations, unincorporated businesses, and individuals pay one-half of tax due when filing tax return. Businesses whose only taxable property is exempt under the $10,000 exemption must still file returns and report the value of that property.

Second Monday in August — Tax Commissioner certifies preliminary tangible personal property valuations of inter-county corporations to county auditors.

Third Monday in August — County auditor certifies and delivers tangible personal property list to county treasurer.

September 20th — Inter-county corporations pay total tax liability by this date. Second half of tax due from all other taxpayers. County commissioners may allow 30-day extension and Commissioner of Tax Equalization may allow additional 15-day extension.

DISPOSITION OF REVENUE (R.C. 319.50, 319.54, 5705.10, 5719.02, 5719.05):

After local administrative deductions, revenue is distributed to counties, municipalities, townships, school districts, and special districts according to the taxable values and total voted millage levied by each, or as apportioned by the county budget commission (millage inside the 10-mill limit). In 1983, school districts received about 70% of the total tax revenue, while municipalities received 9%, townships 3%, and counties and special districts 8%.

OHIO REVISED CODE CITATIONS:

Chapters 319, 323, 5701, 5705, 5709, 5711 and 5719.

ADMINISTRATION (R.C. 5711.11, 5711.13):

Each county auditor is a deputy of the Tax Commissioner for purposes of this tax. Taxpayers are required to file annual returns with either the Tax Commissioner or the county auditor. The following table indicates where the returns are filed and who is responsible for assessing the property.

Taxpayers	File With And Tax Assessed By
Inter-county corporations (corporations with taxable property in more than one Ohio county)	Tax Commissioner
Single-county corporations* (corporations with taxable property in only one Ohio county)	County Auditor
Unincorporated businesses*	County Auditor

*Returns are filed in duplicate with one copy forwarded to the Tax Commissioner.

RECENT LEGISLATION:

H.B. 169, effective March 15, 1984.

R.C. 5709.71: Provides 10-year exemption for tangible personal property owned by a port authority and leased to a railroad.

Requires port authority to make payments in-lieu of taxes. These payments start at 10% of the taxes that would have been paid in the first year and increase by 10% each year—reaching 100% in the 10th year.

H.B. 379, effective March 3, 1984.

R.C. 5709.01: Reduces the value of the "$10,000 exemption" by 50% for companies which fail to file timely returns.

R.C. 5711.02 and 5711.13: Clarifies that companies with only property exempt under the "$10,000 exemption" must still file tax returns.

R.C. 5711.22: Includes amounts that would have been charged on property exempt under the "$10,000 exemption" in tangible property tax collections for purposes of making the computation to determine whether there will be a reduction in the tangible personal property assessment level.

RECENT SIGNIFICANT COURT DECISIONS:

Champion Spark Plug Co. v. Lindley (1983), 6 Ohio St. 3d 56, July 20, 1983.

Upholds use of FIFO (first in-first out) rather than LIFO (last in-last out) for valuing inventory.

Joseph & Feiss Co. v. Lindley (1983), Cuyahoga County Court of Appeals (Eighth District), Case No. 45868, July 21, 1983, cert. denied by Ohio Supreme Court, Case No. 83-1461, November 23, 1983.

Writedowns should be applied to all periods in which the inventory is held and not merely the period in which the writedown is made.

Boothe Financial Corp. v. Lindley (1983), 6 Ohio St. 3d 247, August 17, 1983.

Personal property is statutorily required to be valued at true value, which means market value. Arbitrary use of manufacturing cost less depreciation can result in the gross undervaluation of equipment held by a manufacturer-lessor. If a manufacturer-lessor is permitted to undervalue its equipment through use of such method, equal protection requires that a purchaser-lessor of the equipment also be permitted a similar undervaluation.

Gumpp Cadillac-Oldsmobile, Inc. v. Lindley, Stark County County Court of Appeals (Fifth District), Case No. CA-6262, February 6, 1984.

Motor vehicles registered under dealer plates pursuant to R.C. 4503.27 are not exempt from personal property tax.

Limbach v. Hooven & Allison Co., United States Supreme Court, _____ U.S. _____, 104 S. Ct. 1837, April 18, 1984.

The import-export clause of the United States Constitution does not bar a nondiscriminatory tax on imported personal property, whether held for sale or for use in manufacturing, and prior decisions exempting such property do not collaterally estop assessment of the property for subsequent years.

Table 74

ASSESSED VALUE OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY AND TAXES LEVIED,
CALENDAR YEARS 1979 - 1983

Calendar Year	Value Of Tangible Property	Taxes Levied	Annual Change		Average Tax Rate (in mills)
			Value	Taxes	
1979	$15,019,475,224	$727,688,836	+ 5.22%	+ 7.81%	48.45
1980	15,649,200,844	765,047,826	+ 4.19	+ 5.13	48.89
1981	16,382,452,426	819,340,054	+ 4.69	+ 7.10	50.01
1982	17,165,332,451	879,966,346	+ 4.78	+ 7.40	51.26
1983	17,054,242,529	885,008,265	- 0.65	+ 0.57	51.89

Table 75

TAXES LEVIED ON TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY, BY SUBDIVISION,
CALENDAR YEARS 1979 - 1983

Calendar Year	Taxes Levied Currently					Delinquent Taxes From Former Years	Total Taxes And Delinquencies
	City And Village	School District	Township	County*	Total		
1979	$78,591,503	$518,768,378	$17,662,100	$112,666,855	$727,688,836	$ 62,499,382	$ 790,188,218
1980	78,004,731	541,260,758	20,063,708	125,718,629	765,047,826	69,446,632	834,494,458
1981	81,745,593	579,664,583	22,104,259	135,825,619	819,340,054	84,295,853	903,635,907
1982	84,585,528	621,778,430	24,340,333	149,264,055	879,966,346	97,902,296	977,868,642
1983	82,018,503	622,717,660	26,096,687	154,175,415	885,008,265	130,059,139	1,015,067,404

*Include Special Districts

Table 76

TAXES LEVIED ON TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY IN OHIO CITIES, BY SUBDIVISION,
CALENDAR YEARS 1979 - 1983

Calendar Year	Taxes Levied Currently					Delinquent Taxes From Former Years	Value of Taxable Property
	City	School District	Township	County	Total		
1979	$71,843,920	$359,149,695	$1,174,179	$ 84,335,779	$551,503,573	$48,033,492	$10,294,237,799
1980	70,993,042	376,632,536	1,485,197	89,644,517	538,755,292	50,568,898	10,486,887,239
1981	73,019,485	396,426,367	1,510,295	98,653,434	569,609,581	58,624,000	10,814,971,514
1982	76,423,183	430,899,482	1,763,758	108,746,998	617,833,421	69,648,473	11,436,660,951
1983	74,386,979	429,175,956	1,927,237	111,685,765	617,175,925	90,425,168	11,285,081,802

Table 77

ASSESSED VALUE OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF INTER-COUNTY CORPORATIONS
BY INDUSTRY CLASS AND CLASS OF PROPERTY, CALENDAR YEAR 1983[a]

	Manufacturing Machinery & Equipment[b]	Manufacturers' Inventories	Merchants' Inventories	Furniture, Fixtures & All Other Property	Total
Agriculture & Forestry	$ 3,858,340	$ 2,521,620	$ 8,402,060	$ 3,433,880	$ 18,215,900
Mining	218,706,428	21,449,640	30,101,210	44,631,952	314,889,230
Construction	21,165,850	10,723,190	12,683,100	28,030,410	72,602,550
Manufacturing	3,890,716,441	3,987,763,706	537,454,260	552,744,372	8,968,678,779
Transportation	45,159,960	5,011,010	12,164,450	53,636,150	115,971,570
Wholesale Trade	90,597,670	128,244,620	290,474,550	78,888,560	588,205,400
Retail Trade	24,540,365	24,482,390	699,941,296	286,856,859	1,035,820,910
Finance	76,186,749	28,981,590	12,326,794	70,167,372	187,662,505
Service	96,786,710	11,207,960	78,290,880	212,503,980	398,789,530
Unclassified[c]	53,619,377	25,329,274	21,507,080	48,559,085	149,014,816
Total	$4,521,337,890	$4,245,715,000	$1,703,345,680	$1,379,452,620	$11,849,851,190

(a) Inter-county corporations are corporations with taxable property in more than one Ohio county.
(b) Also includes property used in mining, laundries, dry cleaning, towel and linen supply, stone and gravel plants, and radio and television broadcasting.
(c) Primarily property leased from financial institutions.

Table 78

ASSESSED VALUE OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY,
BY CLASS OF PROPERTY, CALENDAR YEARS 1982 - 1983
(dollar amounts in millions)

Class of Property	Schedule	Assessment Levels (Percent of True Value)		Assessed Taxable Value: Inter-county Corporations		Assessed Taxable Value: All Businesses[a]	
		1982	1983	1982	1983	1982[b]	1983[b]
Manufacturing Machinery & Equipment	2	38%	36%	$ 4,539.9	$ 4,521.3	$ 5,890.4	$ 5,881.8
Manufacturers' Inventories	3	35	35	4,461.2	4,245.7	5,395.1	5,186.5
Merchants' Inventories	3A	35	35	1,673.9	1,703.3	3,647.8	3,691.7
Furniture, Fixtures & All Other Property	4	38	36	1,316.2	1,379.5	2,232.0	2,302.2
Total				$11,991.2	$11,849.8	$17,165.3	$17,062.2

(a) Includes single-county corporations and unincorporated businesses as well as inter-county corporations.
(b) Partially estimated.

Table 79

PERCENTAGES APPLIED TO TRUE VALUE OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY
TO DETERMINE TAXABLE VALUE, TAX YEARS 1976 - 1985

Tax Year	Manufacturing Machinery & Equipment	Manufacturers' Inventories	Merchants' Inventories	Electrical Equipment[a]	All Other Property[b]
1976	50	45	45	100	50
1977	48	43	43	100	48
1978	46	41	41	100	46
1979	44	39	39	100	44
1980	42	37	37	100	42
1981	40	35	35	100	40
1982	38	35	35	100	38
1983	36	35	35	100	36
1984	34	34	34	100	34
1985	33	33	33	100	33

(a) Property used in generating or distributing electricity to others (except utilities).
(b) Includes furniture and fixtures.

Table 80

ASSESSED VALUE OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY, TAXES LEVIED
AND AVERAGE COUNTY RATES ON TANGIBLE PROPERTY, CALENDAR YEAR 1983, BY COUNTY

County	Value of Taxable Property	Taxes Levied[a]	Average County Rate (in mills)	County	Value of Taxable Property	Taxes Levied[a]	Average County Rate (in mills)
Adams	$ 17,463,987	$ 516,741	29.59	Logan	$ 42,668,795	$ 1,963,126	46.08
Allen	312,815,072	11,093,160	35.46	Lorain	464,874,696	26,860,305	57.78
Ashland	60,777,701	2,939,471	48.36	Lucas	825,843,940	46,382,540	56.16
Ashtabula	158,960,473	8,367,651	52.64	Madison	17,533,190	771,553	44.01
Athens	18,426,833	1,078,786	58.54	Mahoning	312,953,522	16,376,306	52.33
Auglaize	68,968,085	2,731,856	39.61	Marion	126,335,105	5,840,677	46.23
Belmont	101,886,391	4,375,395	42.94	Medina	105,782,720	6,517,594	61.61
Brown	13,019,765	563,222	43.26	Meigs	37,222,590	1,428,979	38.39
Butler	396,743,862	16,729,203	42.17	Mercer	61,781,192	2,385,804	38.62
Carroll	21,637,064	1,028,082	47.51	Miami	156,385,200	8,110,837	51.86
Champaign	39,053,768	1,729,285	44.28	Monroe	97,095,566	3,745,853	38.58
Clark	158,901,903	7,250,443	45.63	Montgomery	984,515,285	55,410,052	56.28
Clermont	153,835,861	7,255,953	47.17	Morgan	21,138,600	762,119	36.05
Clinton	44,008,530	1,922,971	43.70	Morrow	16,877,386	809,532	47.97
Columbiana	99,115,163	4,491,261	45.31	Muskingum	112,087,984	5,234,736	46.70
Coshocton	69,697,783	2,858,132	41.01	Noble	22,908,305	873,842	38.15
Crawford	99,639,041	4,530,803	45.47	Ottawa	63,004,032	3,112,685	49.40
Cuyahoga	2,698,347,942	175,566,680	65.06	Paulding	18,639,196	932,148	50.01
Darke	55,350,613	2,212,442	39.97	Perry	20,930,007	976,851	46.67
Defiance	73,778,348	2,753,739	37.32	Pickaway	79,314,989	3,153,751	39.76
Delaware	77,467,211	3,256,616	42.04	Pike	14,997,114	844,654	56.32
Erie	146,331,136	7,719,230	52.75	Portage	128,546,002	8,323,934	64.75
Fairfield	92,035,163	5,054,675	54.92	Preble	21,174,076	919,806	43.44
Fayette	26,734,030	1,072,092	40.10	Putnam	33,178,192	1,346,121	40.57
Franklin	1,251,027,015	63,860,740	51.05	Richland	224,060,472	10,676,292	47.65
Fulton	53,866,507	2,541,366	47.18	Ross	142,110,911	6,551,499	46.10
Gallia	23,407,407	769,230	32.86	Sandusky	118,490,656	4,902,383	41.37
Geauga	60,599,690	3,792,659	62.59	Scioto	96,964,864	3,949,008	40.73
Greene	74,599,167	4,175,362	55.97	Seneca	147,283,312	6,230,486	42.30
Guernsey	58,104,273	2,604,439	44.82	Shelby	92,390,659	3,682,241	39.86
Hamilton	1,808,890,560	92,329,091	61.04	Stark	652,328,357	31,747,647	48.67
Hancock	137,327,378	5,504,799	40.09	Summit	689,809,642	39,083,550	56.66
Hardin	33,107,775	1,349,929	40.77	Trumbull	551,859,340	24,490,463	44.38
Harrison	40,752,216	1,704,614	41.83	Tuscarawas	140,286,093	6,457,520	46.03
Henry	50,898,894	2,325,050	45.68	Union	105,963,091	4,482,701	42.30
Highland	25,605,285	1,035,977	40.46	Van Wert	47,444,689	2,172,623	45.79
Hocking	22,359,797	1,022,409	45.73	Vinton	17,122,120	594,160	34.70
Holmes	32,502,035	1,423,362	43.79	Warren	80,200,591	4,040,176	50.38
Huron	82,031,102	4,073,000	49.65	Washington	143,672,976	5,652,194	39.34
Jackson	27,984,821	1,023,234	36.56	Wayne	173,243,380	8,403,335	48.51
Jefferson	121,112,720	5,397,041	44.56	Williams	73,069,850	3,508,935	48.02
Knox	68,589,616	3,257,441	47.49	Wood	157,321,685	7,316,917	46.51
Lake	354,500,489	21,246,952	59.93	Wyandot	31,443,024	1,367,215	43.48
Lawrence	59,829,670	2,330,950	38.96				
Licking	191,296,991	7,749,581	40.51	Total	$17,054,242,529	$885,008,265	51.89

(a) All levies for current expense and debt for all local governments.

Table 81

TAXES LEVIED CURRENTLY BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
ON TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY, CALENDAR YEAR 1983, BY COUNTY

County	Taxes Levied Locally on Tangible Personal Property		
	By All Local Governments	By School Districts	
		Amount	Percent Of Total
Adams	$ 516,741	$ 364,124	70.47%
Allen	11,093,160	8,641,982	77.90
Ashland	2,939,471	2,301,309	78.29
Ashtabula	8,367,651	5,542,068	66.23
Athens	1,078,786	802,593	74.40
Auglaize	2,731,856	2,138,552	78.28
Belmont	4,375,395	3,232,133	73.87
Brown	563,222	394,092	69.97
Butler	16,729,203	12,766,207	76.31
Carroll	1,028,082	749,434	72.90
Champaign	1,729,285	1,387,350	80.23
Clark	7,250,443	5,682,277	78.37
Clermont	7,255,953	5,208,756	71.79
Clinton	1,922,971	1,277,454	66.43
Columbiana	4,491,261	3,362,017	74.86
Coshocton	2,858,132	2,219,944	77.67
Crawford	4,530,803	3,836,016	84.67
Cuyahoga	175,566,680	106,478,436	60.65
Darke	2,212,442	1,495,473	67.59
Defiance	2,753,739	2,170,711	78.83
Delaware	3,256,616	2,573,049	79.01
Erie	7,719,230	6,151,640	79.69
Fairfield	5,054,675	4,158,915	82.28
Fayette	1,072,092	779,183	72.68
Franklin	63,860,740	46,602,366	72.97
Fulton	2,541,366	1,896,987	74.64
Gallia	769,230	590,008	76.70
Geauga	3,792,659	2,790,917	73.59
Greene	4,175,362	2,891,592	69.25
Guernsey	2,604,439	1,698,566	65.22
Hamilton	92,329,091	59,340,307	64.27
Hancock	5,504,799	4,486,353	81.50
Hardin	1,349,929	1,037,576	76.86
Harrison	1,704,614	1,243,932	72.97
Henry	2,325,050	1,745,897	75.09
Highland	1,035,977	784,327	75.71
Hocking	1,022,409	731,637	71.56
Holmes	1,423,362	998,840	70.17
Huron	4,073,000	3,239,021	79.52
Jackson	1,023,234	669,424	65.42
Jefferson	5,397,041	4,004,432	74.20
Knox	3,257,441	2,612,384	80.20
Lake	21,246,952	16,092,155	75.74
Lawrence	2,330,950	1,829,144	78.47
Licking	7,749,581	6,282,193	81.06
Logan	$ 1,963,126	$ 1,548,376	78.87%
Lorain	26,860,305	20,727,000	77.17
Lucas	46,382,540	33,221,853	71.63
Madison	771,553	558,004	72.32
Mahoning	16,376,306	11,100,313	67.78
Marion	5,840,677	4,381,382	75.01
Medina	6,517,594	5,309,767	81.47
Meigs	1,428,979	931,671	65.20
Mercer	2,385,804	1,979,195	82.96
Miami	8,110,837	6,477,747	79.87
Monroe	3,745,853	2,961,580	79.06
Montgomery	55,410,052	37,184,872	67.11
Morgan	762,119	579,819	76.08
Morrow	809,532	567,185	70.06
Muskingum	5,234,736	3,859,319	73.73
Noble	873,842	702,496	80.39
Ottawa	3,112,685	2,447,980	78.65
Paulding	932,148	674,921	72.40
Perry	976,851	684,698	70.09
Pickaway	3,153,751	2,370,164	75.15
Pike	844,654	525,778	62.25
Portage	8,323,934	6,513,002	78.24
Preble	919,806	708,487	77.03
Putnam	1,346,121	1,040,682	77.31
Richland	10,676,292	8,465,898	79.30
Ross	6,551,499	5,038,144	76.90
Sandusky	4,902,383	3,786,505	77.24
Scioto	3,949,008	2,771,116	70.17
Seneca	6,230,486	5,115,184	82.10
Shelby	3,682,241	2,937,913	79.79
Stark	31,747,647	24,089,117	75.88
Summit	39,083,550	25,525,788	65.31
Trumbull	24,490,463	18,185,118	74.25
Tuscarawas	6,457,520	5,059,280	78.35
Union	4,482,701	3,435,851	76.65
Van Wert	2,172,623	1,503,875	69.22
Vinton	594,160	361,394	60.82
Warren	4,040,176	3,522,543	87.19
Washington	5,652,194	4,757,277	84.17
Wayne	8,403,335	6,192,088	73.69
Williams	3,508,935	2,847,958	81.16
Wood	7,316,917	5,751,682	78.61
Wyandot	1,367,215	1,032,870	75.55
Total	$885,008,265	$622,717,660	70.36%